The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIII.—NO. 5. FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1894—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS!

GEAR SETS THE PACE

Runs Like a Locomotive in the Senatorial Race.

ALL OTHERS LYING LOW.

Warning to Allison to Keep His Hands Off the Fight.

WOMEN PLYING THEIR ARTS.

Lack of Dress Suits Interferes with Society Plans.

SCENES IN THE IOWA CAPITAL.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Interest continues to center in the Senatorial contest. The Speakership has almost disappeared from sight today. The most noticeable thing in connection with the Senatorial situation is the caution at the various headquarters. This, however, does not apply to the Gear candidacy. It has a locomotive



MOST OF THE CANDIDATES LOOK LIKE THIS.

gait, and to one not in touch with the facts it looks as if it was going to butt everything off the track. It is the policy of Gear's managers to make that sort of a campaign. Back of this are several situations which may throw the locomotive from the track. Hepburn's managers quietly assure the workers that Hepburn has already made inroads on Gear and that three who were for Gear last night are for Hepburn tonight. Cummins' manager is quite positive that Cummins has at least three men tonight who were for Gear last night.

It is conceded by the more conservative that Hepburn and Cummins have strengthened themselves today and that they will continue to grow. The reason assigned for Hepburn's increase in strength is that his friends on the silver question has made some friends. Cummins' increase is attributed to his personal contact and the report that he is opposed by Allison. Those who favor Cummins on this account do not do so because they are opposed to Senator Allison, but because, they say, Allison has no business mixing up with this contest. Cummins' friends are very enthusiastic, but not more so than those of Hepburn.



"I've been meeting you every year for ten years, Mr. Stone, and you forget me every time. Maybe I can do something to make you remember me this time.

Stone's candidacy is stationary. His managers are shrewdly avoiding combinations and sidetracks. His campaign has in it some of the same sort of tactics that Grant used in the Wilderness. It is a steady and constant push. Lacey's headquarters have had many callers, and there is no question about his having a strong constituency. He said tonight that the situation was not formative and would not be before Monday. Perkins of Sioux City is expected in tonight. His leader, who has been on the ground all week, is of the opinion that when Perkins comes there will be more fire in the contest than has been seen or heard, and that his opponents will have to be more active than they have appeared to be.



CANDIDATE LACEY IN HIS HEADQUARTERS.

It is not at all likely that there will be anything to change the tide before Saturday or Sunday. By then every candidate will be here, including Coffin, and all the members.

The Speakership will doubtless get out of the way Monday and the Senatorial gladiators will have the field, and the interest will be sufficiently alive from that time to the finish to electrify even the Democrats here who are still wondering why any of them were left.

How Women Broke Into the Capitol.

When Larrabee was Governor of Iowa he had a little daughter who had a playmate in another little girl and at the request of the Governor's daughter the latter's chum was made a page in the Senate. That was the introduction of an element in the State House which has been increasing from that time. Today the parlor corridors and the lobby of the Savery House have presented a picture that is more pitiful than otherwise. Women have waylaid and buttonholed State Senators and Representatives importuning them for appointments to places in the State House which will promise sustenance during the remainder of the winter. Some of these women have been here before and it is easy to pick them out. They know what is necessary to engage the attention of the statesman unaccustomed to pleading eyes and lips. Such women may be relied upon usually to take care of themselves. But the others, those who are novices in seeking political appointments, are to be commiserated. They are



"OSKALOOSA" SMITH DISCOURAGED BY A REPUBLICAN.

at a disadvantage and easily discouraged, although they usually summon enough courage to stay until every appointment has been made.

Pitiful Sights in the Hotels.

Some of the latter class today became desperate, and, leaving the parlor corridors, went into the midst of the herd on the office floor and mingled with the solons, begging them to promise to vote for them or their daughters, for several mothers had their daughters, mere children, by the hand, and presented them to the statesman. The children in nearly every case are too young to have an intelligent understanding of what this means. Two mothers thus accompanied entreated a Senator today to remember their daughters. The rivalry was painfully animated. The mothers "talked back" to one another, and the children, following the example, would have scratched each other's faces if they had not been separated.

In Iowa the feminine legislative clerk has come to be regarded as a necessity. More's the pity. In the early years of the history of the State men alone filled the positions. The first woman to introduce her presence in an official manner upon the law-making body was Miss Mary E. Spencer of Clinton County, who succeeded in being elected En-



MAKES HIMSELF AT HOME IN GEAR'S HEADQUARTERS.

rolling Clerk of the House in 1870. She was the only employé of her sex during the term, but two years thereafter women were quite plentiful, and have been ever since. A woman employé was a great novelty in 1870, and Miss Spencer, who is recalled as a decidedly pretty girl, was treated with a degree of respect and consideration unknown about later-year Legislatures. It is recalled by Charles Aldrich, who, in 1870, served his last term as Chief Clerk of the House, that he one day asked Miss Spencer if she desired to carry a House message to the Senate. She was pleased to perform the task for the novelty of the thing. When the Senate announced "A message from the House" and Miss Spencer appeared, the members of the Senate, after hesitating for a moment as to how to act, arose in a body and remained standing until she retired. Women are so numerous about sessions of the Legislature now that they flit among the members at their own sweet will, and the parlors and stairways and lobby of the Savery Hotel show today that "lovely



A PATRIARCH IN THE POLITICAL FIELD.

woman" is going to be strong numerically under Gov. Jackson's administration. The poor solon is thus attacked on either flank, for the Senatorial aspirant pumps one hand and tucks at one auricular appendage while the young woman in feathers and fashion clings to the other hand and whispers in the off ear.

An Absent-Minded Aspirant's Mistake.

Nearly all the members are now on the ground. If an enactment did not intervene Gov. Jackson could be inaugurated tomorrow and a quorum in the Senate and House, other requirements permitting, could proceed to business. The usual scenes at the various headquarters are being repeated. The coming Legislature will be composed principally of new men, and the majority are young men. Hence they have to be introduced to the Senatorial candidates.

The old form of introduction continues to prevail in Iowa. It has a sort of legislative formation, like this: "Maj. Blank, let me introduce to you my friend, Mr. So-and-So, who was recently elected to the Lower House and who is with us." Then the Major and Mr. So-and-So grab hands in the old-fashioned way that is observed at the corn-huskings and the Senatorial aspirant assures the new member that he, the aspirant, is delighted to meet him. There was one introduction today that was not down on the bills. The young Representative from Lansing, Mr. Treewin, was presented by a man who did not understand the situation. The young Representative said to the Senatorial aspirant: "This is about

[Continued on fifth page.]

GIVE ONE DAY'S PAY.

CHICAGO PEOPLE'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE STARVING.

Central Relief Association Proposes a Plan That Should Alleviate All the Suffering — One Business-Man's Practical Methods—Trades Committees Canvassing the City for Cash—Series of Entertainments to Raise Money—Suggestions from Persons Studying the Problem.

Every man and woman in Chicago and every boy and girl of suitable age is asked to contribute one day's earnings or income to the relief of the Chicago destitute. This appeal, which is given in full herewith, is made to the public by the Finance committee of the Central Relief Association, and was decided upon at a meeting of members of the Finance committee and others at the Union League club yesterday afternoon.

The Finance committee of the Central Relief Association has a large membership. It is made up of nearly 1,000 representatives of the trades, professions, and business interests. These members of the Finance committee are actively at word in their respective lines of business and yesterday several hundred canvassers were sent out on the work of getting subscriptions.

During the discussion over the situation in Chicago and the measures necessary to afford adequate relief, Lyman J. Gage said:

There is no use in making light of the fact that times are hard in Chicago, and likely to be worse with a large part of the population of the city. Employers of labor are using from 25 to 50 per cent less hands, and some of them began to reduce forces as early as August. Many of these discharged employés had a little money saved. That is gone. Then they borrowed on household effects. That is gone. Now they are practically at the end of their resources. The employers see that there are signs of improvement; that all the conditions are slowly assuming shape which points to a resumption of business on the old scale. But they cannot say how soon this will come. In the meantime these employés must live. If worthy inhabitants of Chicago cannot get work they must be aided until they can. The longer they are without work the worse their condition grows. They must have help and must have help at once.

Strong Reasons for Action.

Following is the appeal to the public:

To the People of Chicago: The Finance committee of the Central Relief Association urgently request of every man and woman and boy and girl of suitable age in Chicago that they say contribute one day's earnings or income to the relief of the destitute in this emergency. The Central Relief Association exists in order (1) To raise the funds necessary to cope with the present deep-seated distress and ascertain the extent and nature of this distress as early as practicable, believing well-authenticated cases whenever possible through approved existing agencies. 2. To inaugurate systematic cooperation among all churches, charitable societies, agencies, and individuals, so far as the same are willing to join hands in this important work, thereby preventing waste, duplication, and imposition in dispensing charitable funds. 3. To educate the public in charitable methods that are the most truly helpful and elevating instead of pauperizing to the recipients. 4. To make economy with efficiency in the great work of relieving distress among the worthy poor.

We make this special call upon all the people because the fund needed can only be raised if the people respond as they have done before when called upon. This work is for all be destitute irrespective of race, color, or religion. It is your work as much as ours. We feel confident that if the people of our city clearly understand the situation they will freely contribute. Not since the Chicago fire have our citizens been called upon to face so serious a problem. Help can only come from the people. We are endeavoring to organize thoroughly the different trades and professions to assist in raising funds and you can be assured that none of these funds will be wasted. Contributions can be made through the various business-men's organizations or sent by check direct to Lyman J. Gage, Treasurer. All contributions will be duly receipted for, besides being acknowledged in the daily papers. If the people of our city can face the situation with wisdom and prompt action we will not only relieve the destitute but will save our city from disgrace that will certainly come if deserving men and women are left to misery and want. Will you not respond to this call? Give one day's income and thus bear one another's burdens.

Work will be pushed all along the line. There will be a meeting at 11 o'clock a. m. today of the gas fixtures interests at Room 202 First National Bank Building; at 2 o'clock p. m. at the Union league club of the electrical interests; at 2 o'clock of the publishers, printers, engravers, and blank book makers at Room 202 First National Bank Building; of the lithographers, typefounders, electrotypers, manufacturers of printers' supplies, and electroplaters at 4 o'clock at Room 202 First National Bank building.

Preparing Benefit Entertainments.

A committee, with J. C. Shaffer Chairman, has been appointed to take charge of amusements and entertainment that will be given for the benefit of this fund. Every hall in the city will be asked to give at least one day and night's use of the hall and all the amusement companies will be asked to contribute in the same way. The first entertainment is a concert to be given by Dr. Florence Ziegfeld, under the auspices of the Chicago Musical College, Jan. 17 at Central Music Hall. The Central Relief committee has appointed the following subcommittee to look after the finances of the entertainment: J. C. Shaffer, Chairman; O. L. Fox, J. B. Congdon, and A. H. Revell. Tickets may be purchased at the Central Music Hall box office, at the college, or at any of the music stores. The program will be as follows:

Organ—Tocatta Meditata.....Dubois
Louis Falk.
Quartette—A minor.....Svendsen
Two movements { (a) Allegro. (b) Andantino.
Listemann String Quartette of the Chicago Musical College.
Vocal—"Heaven Hath Shed a Tear".....Kucken
Mme. Francesca Guthe Moyer, accompanied by Louis Falk, organ; Bruno Steindel, 'cello.
Piano—Rhapsodie Hoeroise No. 13.....Liszt
Miss Ora Krause.
Recitation—"My Grey Guinevere" (by request).....Col. H. L. Turner
Miss Lillian Medward Gunckel.
Violin—"Witches' Dance".....Paganini
(Largo—theme and variations.)
Bernhar Listemann.
Vocal—"Toreador Song".....Trotere
John Ortengren.
Piano and 'cello—Sonata, op. 18.....Rubinstein
(First movement.)
Miss Mathilde Stutz and Mr. Bruno Steindel.
Quartette—D minor.....Schubert
Two movements { (a) Theme and variations on "Death and the Maiden." (b) Presto.
Listemann String Quartette.

An entertainment for the benefit of the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children was given in the Marquette club hall last evening. The main portion of the program was given by Mr. Viva Cummins, who sang Hungarian, Bequin, American Indian, French, and English songs. Panel backgrounds, depicting an appropriate scene, accompanied the several songs, which were given in costume. Two Bedouin melodies, "El Balahi" and "Ta Ter," and the muezzin's call to prayer were especially well done. Mrs. Edward A. Meysenberg recited "That Fire at the Nolans" and a scene from "The Shaughran," the latter as encores, in a spirited manner, and in addition Dana's "The Sons-Préfet Afield," Songs by Mana and Mascheroni were presented by C. Martens. An excellent audience was in attendance. The patronesses were Mrs. J. McGregor Adams, Mrs. Philo R. King, Mrs. Burton Cowsley, Mrs. J. E. Richer, Mrs. Lyman J. Gage, Mrs. J. R. Wilson, Mrs. Orrin W. Potter, Mrs. George Oberne, Mrs. H. Wilkinson, Mrs. O. H. Matz, Mrs. E. E. Ayer, and Mrs. C. F. Pietsch.

In the way of practical charity W. D. Boyce circulated today among his 154 employés the following letter which was willingly signed by every one of them:

Employés of W. D. Boyce Company: We herewith inclose you a blank card ready for signature, in which you authorize the cashier to deduct from your regular pay 2 per cent of your earnings, to be given to the Women's club to apply to the immediate aid and relief of destitute women and children. The money going directly to the Women's club, will, every cent, reach cases of urgent charity, without expense, as the members of this club distribute the funds and look into individual cases themselves. We hope that it will not be necessary to continue this assessment of 2 per cent more than a month or so, but under the present condition of affairs it is absolutely necessary that those who have employment help take care of those who are at present unable to provide for themselves. I will state in this connection that I will also contribute 2 per cent of my total income, from whatever source, until times are better. W. D. BOYCE.

Suggestions and Announcements.

George A. Fuller, President of the firm of contractors and builders bearing his name, has a plan for giving temporary work to a large number of the better class of unemployed men and women. It is raise a fund by popular subscription with which to pay for having a census of the population of the city taken and hire the idle male and female clerks to take it. He suggests that the Central Relief Association and the "Two Million club" take hold of the matter.

The United States customs inspectors will give a ball this evening at the South Side Turner Hall, corner Thirty-first and State streets. The net proceeds will be devoted to charitable purposes.

A musical and literary entertainment for the benefit of Gross Park Mission and destitute families was given at the Lincoln Park Church last night under the auspices of the Merry Maiden Circle.

The entertainment announced for tomorrow evening by the Carleton Club Dramatic Corps for the benefit of the South End Flower Mission has been postponed one week.

TO SLAUGHTER TWELVE SACRED BULLS.

The Animals Brought for Exhibition in Midway Sold to Nelson Morris.

Twelve sacred bulls from the Bermudas were sold at the Stock-Yards yesterday. They brought no more than the ordinary bull of commerce, and they will be reduced to hash in the due course of events. These sacred bulls differ from ordinary cattle in having a hump of large proportions upon their shoulders. Their coats are sleeker than that of ordinary cattle and their heads are more delicately shaped. Those sold yesterday were beautifully marked and had daintily curved and almost translucent horns of medium size.

These sacred bulls are an object of worship in the Bermudas. The natives have a legend to the effect that many years ago there was a great flood. The waters rose so rapidly that all the people were drowned. Bola, the King of the people from whom these people are descended, the wisest and most benevolent ruler that has ever lived on this earth, in looking about for some means to escape saw a bull staring appealingly at him. Taking his favorite wife Bola mounted upon the bull's back. Immediately the bull began to ascend a mountain. Still the waters rose. Then the bull, placing his feet carefully on the topmost rock, arched his back until he lifted Bola and his wife clear of the flood and they were preserved dryshod. Thus was mankind preserved from destruction. From that day this breed of bulls has had a pronounced hump on its shoulders. It is a badge of honor, and the people worship every beast that has this hump.

The twelve sold yesterday were designed for exhibition on Midway Plaisance last summer, but the man who imported them ran out of money, so they went to a cattle feeder and were taken to Texas to pasture. Although they excited a great deal of interests they failed to bring more than $2.35, at which figure they were sold to Nelson Morris.

EXPLOSION OF GAS IN A MANHOLE.

Many Persons Shocked Through an Act of Malicious Mischief.

The manhole at the northeast corner of Washington street and Fifth avenue blew up shortly before 7 o'clock last night. Many persons were in the vicinity at the time and several were struck by pieces of stone but not seriously injured. The stone paving for several yards around was upheaved. The explosion was the result of Frank Hunt's experimenting with a gaseous odor he noticed in the vicinity. Some time ago a standpipe ventilator was placed at the edge of the sidewalk to allow the escape of the gas in the manhole. Considerable gas was escaping through this ventilation when Hunt came along and started to investigate. He finally located the gas in the standpipe. "Just to see what the thing would do" he struck a match and applied it at the top. The result exceeded his expectation. The explosion which followed threw him off his feet and dazed him for several minutes. A horse belonging to O. N. Loar, which was standing close by, was lifted several feet in the air. In a few moments a large crowd had gathered. When Frank Hunt had been restored to consciousness a Central Station officer appeared and placed him under arrest. He was taken to the station and locked up charged with disorderly conduct.

BOY SAFE-BLOWERS CAPTURED.

Interrupted Just as They Are About to Blow the Door Open.

A detail of Central Station officers prevented a bold safe-blowing in Corbrey & McKellar's flower shop at No. 45 East Lake street last night. They arrested Jess Thames, James Sheean, and William Melton just as they were completing the job. In five minutes more the safe would have been blown open and $500, the contents, taken. Corbrey & McKellar occupy the entire second floor of the building. Last night Charles McKellar found his key would not unlock the door. He notified the police and a detail was sent to surround the building. The street door was found to be nailed from the inside. It was broken open and the officers ascended to the second floor where, in a closet, they found the boys, who surrendered without resistance. The safe had been drilled almost through just above the combination and a fuse and can of powder standing on top showed how it was to be opened. Beside the safe lay a satchel containing a fine kit of burglars' tools of the latest pattern. William Melton, the oldest of the gang, is well known to the police and has two indictments hanging over him under the name of Haas. Thames and Sheean are only 17 years old and claim to be machinists.

CANNOT ACCEPT WIFE'S ACCUSATION.

Toledo Police to Release Kohler, but Believe He Is a Murderer.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 4.—Chief of Police Raitz returned today from Indianapolis with Mrs. George Kohler, on complaint of whom the police arrested George Kobler, her husband, for the murder of Mrs. Gottlied Stahl nine years ago. The woman was taken before the Prosecuting Attorney this afternoon for examination. It turns out that she was not, as first stated, divorced from Kohler and is still his lawful wife. In this relationship she cannot give evidence against the prisoner, who will be released tomorrow morning. The police firmly believe Kohler is the man who murdered Mrs. Stahl.

Fortune for Attorney Kirk's Sons.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The will of the late Elisha Kirk was probated today. After the death of his wife, who is quite feeble, nearly the entire estate, valued at about $100,000, goes to his grandchildren, the two sons of Attorney Samuel Kirk of Chicago.

STONE IS IN TROUBLE.

JUDGMENT NOTES FOR OVER $170,000 ENTERED AGAINST HIM.

The West Side Real Estate Man Is Astonished by the Action Taken Last Night by Three of His Creditors—He Says It Is a Case of Personal Spite and That He Can Pay Three Times the Amount of All His Debts.

Judgment notes for over $170,000, given by A. J. Stone, were entered up in the Superior Court at 7 o'clock last evening by Albert M. Billings, the Home Savings Bank, and the Home National Bank. Mr. Stone, who is the son-in-law of A. J. Snell, the murdered West Side millionaire, and who is a large real estate dealer, said last night that the action of these three creditors was a thunderbolt to him. He had been assured, he declared, that the paper would not be presented for payment so long as the interest was kept up, and he added that he was to arrange for an interest payment today. It was a case of personal spite, he believed.

The plaintiffs' attorneys tell a different story. No payments of interest, they say, have been made for months, and the request that securities be deposited to protect the notes has not been regarded. They held off until they were convinced nothing was to be gained by waiting longer. Mr. Stone says he has not failed and is able to pay all his debts three times over.

Winston & Meagher are attorneys for the plaintiffs. They filed the three suits against Mr. Stone in Judge Clifford's court. The plaintiffs and the amounts claimed are: Albert M. Billings, $121,210; the Home Savings Bank, $25,787, and the Home National Bank, $25,549; in all $172,547. The notes on which payment was defaulted were signed also by Mary S. Stone. They were made on various dates, ranging from 1889 to 1892. The money was borrowed by Mr. Stone, he says, for the purpose of erecting the building at the intersection of Madison street and Ogden avenue. No trust deed or other security was taken for the loan, Mr. Stone says, nor was it required.

Mr. Stone Is Amazed.

"I am utterly amazed that the notes have been entered up," said he last night. "The stringency of the times has affected me like every other business-man and it has been difficult to get money. I have seen Mr. Billings frequently and talked about the matter. He always told me to pay the interest and everything would be all right. The understanding indeed when the notes were executed was that they should run as long as interest was paid regularly. I have offered Mr. Billings several times more than enough property to satisfy the paper."

"How much of it was past due?"

"A considerable portion; I cannot say just how much."

"Have the interest payments been kept up?"

"Well, I was about to arrange for the payment of interest tomorrow."

"Has any threat of this action been made?"

"Not the slightest intimation has been given. No greater surprise could have been given me."

"What do you think was the cause of Mr. Billings' action?"

"The only reason that I can allege is one of personal spite."

At the office of Winston & Meagher it was said payments of interest had ceased by the borrower as long ago as September last. Mr. Stone subsequently was requested to deposit securities to secure the amount of the principal, but this was not done. Proceedings were not commenced immediately, as the banks desired to give Mr. Stone a full opportunity to make a satisfactory settlement. Nothing was gained by delay, however, and judgment was entered to secure the plantiffs. It was thought Mr. Stone would accede to the demands of his creditors and that as a result his property would not be levied upon.

His Fine Triangular Building.

The building for the erection of which Mr. Stone says the money was borrowed is one of the finest on the West Side. It occupies the triangular plot of ground bounded by Madison street, Ashland boulevard, and Ogden avenue. The building is known as the Chicago View. The upper portion is fitted up in fine apartments. The first floor is equipped for a bank, and there are safety deposit vaults in the building. Mr. Stone says he expected the bank floor to be occupied by the Home National Bank and that negotiations to that end were begun with Mr. Billings, but the lease was not made.

Before the opening of the World's Fair Mr. Stone was engaged in placing a subdivision on the market. The property is located in Jefferson. As a stimulus to its sale he proposed to give buyers a week's free board and lodging at the Chicago View Hotel during the World's Fair season. The proposal was afterwards withdrawn. Mr. Stone says the property cost $225,000 and is worth today $300,000. When it was "properly" rented, he said, it would pay annually $50,000. This was not all the property he had, he said.

"Will the confession of judgment force you to make an assignment?" he was asked.

"Emphatically, no. I owe but little outside of these claims and can pay all my debts three times over if I am allowed time."

Henry M. Blake, No. 229 Forty-second place, is cashier of the Home National Bank. His wife said last night that he was in New York. No information regarding the Stone transaction could be gained from the bank officials.

Albert M. Billings, in whose favor one of the confessions was made and who lives at No. 504 West Lake street, refused to be seen last evening. It was said he had been ill several weeks.

HOWARD GETS NINE YEARS IN PRISON.

The Swindler Is Also Fined $1,200 and Assessed the Costs of Prosecution.

JACKSON, Tenn., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Howard, the foreign claim swindler and clerical deceiver, was sentenced by Judge Hammond to nine years and one month in the Columbus (O.) Penitentiary, $1,300 fine, and the costs of the two trials, which foot up in the neighborhood of $20,000.

A greater part of the day was consumed by the defendant and his associate counsel in arguing the motion for a new trial. The defendant commenced speaking soon after noon and continued until 8 o'clock. When the defendant ended his address the court addressed Howard thus:

Taking all the evidence I must say that I never saw such convincing evidence arrayed before a jury. Were I on a jury and had this case I would not hesitate one instant. The proof plainly shows that the defendant is guilty of carrying on a nefarious scheme. I will not go into this vast record of evidence to justify this judgment, as I might wound the sensibilities of the witness, nor do I propose to hold the defendant and his counsel to the admissions made in their arguments before the jury, but if they admit Ross, Moore, and Legor to be frauds I cannot see any difference as to Howard's business at Jackson; only in the methods of details. Having said that I can say no more, and the motion for a new trial is overruled.

Sentence was then passed, Howard manifesting no emotion. The court said inasmuch as the defendant was an attorney he would be stricken from the roll of the bar. Howard was not sent to jail tonight, but will go there tomorrow to await the disposal of the writ of error and the filing of the bill of exceptions, which will possibly be several weeks, and then if he can give the bond required will be released to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JAN. 5, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, with northerly winds.

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NEW GOLD FIELD FOUND IN COLORADO.

Rich Strike Reported on Crooked Creek, Near Buena Vista.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 4.—Unconfirmed reports have been received of a new gold field during the last two months, and the first strike of note was made Tuesday. The new strike is on Crooked Creek, near Buena Vista. The discoverers are H. M. Woodward and Lewis Weinberg, who found free gold in white quartz in their claim named the Nellie Bly, reported to assay twelve ounces to the ton. Buena Vista is also deserted today, as everybody has gone to Crooked Creek. Four feet of rich gold ore has been reported in the Nellie Bly. One-fourth interest in the mine was sold at a good figure today.

PLAN TO PAY WEST VIRGINIA'S DEBT.

Adjustment Directors Propose a Way to Settle Its $10,000,000 Obligation.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 4.—The adjustment company directors who have in hand the settlement of West Virginia's State debt have submitted a plan to the creditors' advisory board, in which they recognize no creditor but Virginia, and place the total indebtedness at $10,000,000, which a compromise is expected to largely decrease. The adjustment company offers to surrender all certificates deposited under the agreement of Oct. 16, 1863, in exchange for new bonds, the apportionment of bonds and certificates to be left to an Arbitration committee of three.

ALABAMA LEGISLATOR IS SHOT DOWN.

Killed on His Farm—Posses in Search of the Supposed Murderer.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—James Huffman, a member of the State Legislature, was shot from ambush while going through a field on his farm near Bessemer today about dusk. It was a rifle bullet and went straight to his heart. Suspicion pointed to a farm hand Huffman had had arrested a few days ago on a charge of hog-stealing. Sheriff Morrow with a posse and dogs started at once to look for him, but a posse of citizens got ahead of him and a lynching is expected if the suspect is captured, which is probable.

EXPLOSION MAY COST SIX LIVES.

Wet Powder Carelessly Thrown Into a Stove at Spring Creek, Mo.

WEST PLAINS, Mo., Jan. 4.—Sol Collins of Spring Creek sat by an open fireplace yesterday with a keg of blasting powder beside him. He threw some of the powder into the fire, thinking it too damp to burn. An explosion followed, tearing the roof from the house and burning eight persons. Some saved their lives by jumping into a creek which runs close to the house. The doctors think Collins, his wife, and four children will die.

CLEVELAND'S BROTHER-IN-LAW HURT.

Knocked Down by a Horse and Rendered Unconscious.

BEATRICE, Neb., Jan. 4.—Shortly before 8 o'clock this evening while crossing Grant street W. C. Hoyt, who was walking with his wife, was run into by a buggy driven by C. B. Sperry and was knocked down, the buggy running over him. Mr. Hoyt was made unconscious and had not recovered at 11 o'clock. The injured man is a brother-in-law to President Cleveland.

MRS. WATERS TAKES POISON AND DIES.

Young Wife of a Real Estate Dealer Meant to Frighten Her Friends, She Says.

Mrs. William Waters, age 20, whose husband is a real estate dealer, took poison yesterday morning at the home of her foster-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, No. 5520 Ingleside avenue, and died at midnight. She had been married only six months, and said she took the poison to frighten the Cunninghams.

McClaughry Not Going to Massachusetts.

PONTIAC, Ill., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Maj. McClaughry says the report that he is to become Warden of the Massachusetts Penitentiary is without foundation.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

N. J. Sanders committed suicide at Fort Smith, Ark.

The inquest over the Louisville bridge disaster has begun.

John Gilroy was burned to death near Birmingham, Ala.

Harriet Hosmer, the American sculptress, is in San Francisco representing the Isabella society.

Nettie Heisler of St. Louis tried to commit suicide with poison because her lover was inattentive.

Buffalo's Board of Aldermen must explain to the Supreme Court why it should not be compelled to elect a City Clerk.

Ex-Sheriff Lemuel H. Willis was indicted at Sullivan, Ind., for the murder of ex-Prosecuting Attorney William C. Hultz.

Depositors of the defunct Stone City (Ill.) bank have placed combined claims for $100,000 in the hands of a law firm to collect.

The loss on the Globe Theater fire at Boston is placed at $200,000, with a loss to insurance companies of between $50,000 and $75,000.

Thomas Berg, Robert Garthrone, and L. C. Sweeney were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment for opium smuggling at Portland, Ore.

Mrs. Foakes, who formerly worked as a domestic for Mrs. Kinch at No. 3642 Easton avenue, St. Louis, called at the house yesterday and beat her with a poker. Mrs. Kinch is not expected to live.

Charles Slusher of Louisville, Ky., and Charles Yokes of Covington, Ky., fought last night in Louisville with five-ounce gloves for the lightweight championship of the State. Slusher won in the thirtieth round.

LAST EDITION.

MAKE WAY FOR LIL!

Willis Tells Grover's Wish to Hawaii's Government.

ASKS DOLE TO GET OUT.

His Comforting Assurance of the Queen's Full Pardon.

SEMI-OFFICIAL REPLY MADE.

Administration Organ Says Force Will Have to Be Used.

ARMING FOR THE COMING FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The United States Government has just been informed that its wishes in regard to the government of Hawaii have been conveyed to the provisional government of the islands, and that while President Dole has promised a reply soon it is hardly expected that this will be favorable to Queen Lil. The message received was cabled from Auckland, to which city it was conveyed by the steamer Alameda, which sailed from Honolulu Dec. 22. The information is that the reply of President Dole and his colleagues will be delayed until the case can be gone into thoroughly and the contention of the provisional government will be fully set forth in answer to the demand of the United States.

All this is news to the President and the Cabinet, but it was not unexpected, as it is now said that the Corwin bore positive instructions to Minister Willis that he should make his demand for Queen Lil's restoration at once and use every means to carry it to a successful termination. The only obstacle was the decision of the deposed monarch that she would not accept the throne on the plan proposed by President Cleveland, but would insist upon support after she was placed there.

Queen Will Grant Amnesty.

To encompass this difficulty, the information now received is, the Queen has informed the Minister who transmitted the conditions to the provisional government that she will grant amnesty to all those who took part in the revolution and in subsequent acts of the government; will carry out all contracts since entered into, and will take care of all the business on the basis on which it is now conducted. She agrees, further, to govern strictly under the Constitution and will be guided by men whose character will be a guarantee of their correct course in public matters.

Willis Not Sanguine of Success.

Minister Willis, it is said here, takes a hopeful view of the matter, but does not seem to be sanguine of the success of his mission, especially at this time. The government has only informed him that it will submit a reply in due time, and is now getting it in shape.

But there are disquieting features in the situation. The government organ recently published an article supporting the government, and in words seemingly inspired said that the action of Congress in asking for the papers had practically taken the entire affair into its hands and the President's wishes in the matter were not likely to carry. After a review of the case and the part taken by the United States officials the article concludes, it is announced, that the provisional government will not step down unless force is used, and this is not expected by any one on the islands now.

Police Ordered to Use Their Arms.

In the same connection it is stated by one who knows of the message received that the condition of affairs on the island is daily growing more complicated. The government, since its unofficial information of the intention of the United States Government by the newspapers and Minister Thurston's messages, has been to all intents strengthening its forces. The members of the regular police force have been notified of the probable conflict and their number greatly augmented. The arms are all at hand, and the most resolute of the Americans are at the head of this force. The number of men who will fight for the provisional government is placed at from 3,000 to 4,000, as it is stated that many of the supporters of Dole from other islands are gathering at Honolulu to take part in any defensive action made necessary.

The provisional government continues firm, and there seems no feeling on any hand other than that a return to the old order would mean a step backward which must not now be taken. The leaders of the provisional government are ready to fight to the last, but they hope Congress will prevent a carrying out of the declaration of war made by the President upon them.

HOUSE WILL NOT VINDICATE.

Democrats Uninfluenced by the President's Desire to Be Indorsed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The administration's haste to have its Hawaiian policy vindicated does not seem to influence its own party. The President and Secretary of State between them ought to cooperate with Mr. Boutelle. They are represented as anxious for the House to begin the discussion. Mr. McCreary and his Democratic colleagues on the Foreign Affairs committee were said to be of the same mind and were going to secure two days to discuss and "vindicate" the administration. But when Mr. Boutelle tries to get up his resolution they all antagonize it by pretending to favor the immediate consideration of the tariff. Boutelle is right in insisting on his Hawaiian resolution, for it is well understood that the purpose of the Rules committee is to bring in a rule which will shut out everything except the tariff. If Cleveland and Gresham want to be indorsed they ought, therefore, to aid Mr. Boutelle in getting a quorum of Democratic members, for without that quorum they cannot pass the McCreary resolution, which indorses the administration by vilifying ex-Minister Stevens and the late Commander Wiltse.

Today's proceedings showed that there are a good many Democratic members who decline to be committed to the monarchical policy, and sooner than have it come to a test they will keep on absenting themselves. Mr. Boutelle can raise the question every day until a quorum of Democrats appears and actually refuses to consider Hawaiian affairs. There would have been no difficulty in counting a quorum for the transaction of business had Speaker Crisp so desired today, for a roll-call developed the presence of 225 Representatives. Yet when the yeas and nays were ordered it was shown that twenty-nine less than a quorum voted. All the Republicans remained in their seats, content to let their Democratic colleagues get themselves

t of the snarl, and as a last resort adjournment was had. Speaker Crisp and Chairman Wilson were in consultation after the House adjourned and both predicted that a quorum of Democrats would be in attendance tomorrow, the day originally fixed by Mr. McCreary for considering Hawaiian matters.

Before the beginning of the first morning hour Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.) again attempted to get his Hawaiian resolution before the House. The Speaker ruled that the motion to consider the resolution which was pending yesterday had expired when the House adjourned yesterday and might, he suggested, be renewed. The call of committees was then completed without producing any results. The Speaker announced that the terms of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution having expired it would devolve upon him to appoint Regents for the ensuing term, and he accordingly named Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.), Mr. Breckinridge (Dem., Ky.), and Mr. Hitt (Rep., Ill.) as such Regents, all being reappointments.

Mr. Boutelle then called up and had read his resolution reciting that the Executive had invaded the rights and privileges of Congress, and asked for its immediate consideration. This was the signal for a short but exciting set-to between Mr. Boutelle and Mr. McMillin. Mr. McMillin raised the question of consideration in favor of the tariff bill. Mr. Boutelle's resolution was then read and he moved its immediate consideration. The Speaker put the question to the House. The division resulted: Yeas, 58; nays, 124. Mr. Boutelle then demanded tellers, but Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.) called for the yeas and nays, as he said, "to save time." Mr. Boutelle was on his feet in a moment with an objection to Mr. McMillin's form of making the motion, and asserted that he was out of order in intimating that he (Mr. Boutelle) was trying to consume time. [Laughter.] The Republicans refrained from voting, and on the yeas and nays there were 150 votes against consideration. Mr. McMillin demanded a call of the House. The call showed the presence of 229 members. The second call was a repetition of the first. The Democrats being thus disappointed in their hope that the afternoon trains would bring them relief, the House, at 1:40 p. m., on motion of Mr. Wilson (Dem., W. Va.), adjourned.

WHAT BLOUNT COST THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Hoar Introduces a Resolution in the Senate to Find Out.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The attendance of Senators at the opening of today's session was very slim, the Republican side of the chamber being more fully represented, however, than the Democratic side. Numerous petitions and remonstrances against the passage of the Wilson tariff were presented from the States of New Hampshire, Michigan, Maine, Wisconsin, Nevada, and California; those from Nevada were in relation to the duty on wool, and those from California were in relation to the sugar bounty. A resolution was offered by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the sums paid to Mr. Blount for salary, services, or other expenses as Special Commissioner to Hawaii, together with copies of all vouchers and receipts therefor; also for information as to the fund from which and the law under which payment was made. "Let that resolution lie over," said Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.), and the resolution went over till Monday.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) moved to proceed to the consideration of the House bill to repeal all statutes relating to supervisors of elections and special deputy marshals. He yielded, however, to the suggestion of Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) to let the bill go over till Monday—Mr. Chandler stating that the views of the minority of the committee had not yet been presented. Mr. Gray suggested that perhaps Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.), who had taken part in the colloquy, might have religious scruples about transacting business "Jackson day"—Monday being Jan. 8.

"Well," said Mr. Hoar, "I should like to keep before the country the example of that distinguished Democrat—both in the matter of submitting to the laws of the country in all parts of the Union and in the matter of his wise and admirable views on protection. Perhaps, therefore, the influence of Monday may be good to everybody if we take up the bill Tuesday."

"Then I give notice," said Mr. Gray, "that on Tuesday, immediately after the morning business, I will move to proceed to the consideration of the bill to repeal the Federal election laws and to continue its consideration until a conclusion is reached."

Mr. Brice (Dem., O.) moved to take up and pass the Senate bill appropriating $50,000 for an equestrian statue of Maj.-Gen. John Stark in the City of Manchester, N. H. Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.) objected, and Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) appealed to him in vain to withdraw his objection, stating that it had already passed the Senate three times, and it was proposed now to reduce the appropriation to $40,000.

At 1 p. m. the Senate took up executive business and soon adjourned.

IT IS INTRIGUE, NOT DIPLOMACY.

Speakers in Sunset Club Characterize Cleveland's Action in Hawaii Affairs.

"The Hawaiian Question" was discussed with vigor in a meeting of the Sunset club last night. The debate presented a sharp division of sentiment. Cyrus D. Roys presided, and 250 members of the club were present, in the ladies' ordinary of the Grand Pacific. "Should the United States Annex the Sandwich Islands?" was the language of the topic. Ex-Congressman William E. Mason was the first speaker. He said:

Minister Willis' instructions can be compared only to a man who brings a letter to his host asking that he be taken good care of until he can evict the host from the house. I deny that the President has any power to give such instructions as carried by Minister Willis. Such action was an usurpation of power and intrigue instead of diplomacy. The President of the United States is only an executive officer and cannot speak without the authority of the people; when he speaks with that authority it is an edict that is backed by the conscience of seventy million persons. We landed the troops at Honolulu to protect the interests of American residents. The Queen, it is said, was frightened and vacated her throne, and now President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham say we should give back her throne. I do not care what process was used to give those people their liberties, they should not be put back into political slavery.

I. K. Boyesen followed Mr. Mason and opened the question from the opposite point of view. He attacked ex-Minister Stevens for the part he had played in the revolution, and accused him of being the one who discredited his country and plotted to overthrow the nation to which he was sent. He said the thirteen men who projected the revolution united to overthrow the government to secure the sugar bounty which a Republican Congress made.

Mr. Mason retorted, "And which your Congress still keeps."

Merritt Starr was the next speaker. He said, "No annexation in the past will bear close scrutiny," and he instanced Texas, the independence of which was secured by the work of the South, which wanted territory for slave extension, and the annexation act of the Democratic party had precipitated an unjust war with a friendly power. He favored waiting "until the tranquil rhythm of time shall determine the justness of the revolution."

Mr. Zeisler Is Surprised.

Sigmund Zeisler arose and asserted that Claus Spreckels and the other sugar men of the islands were urging the annexation to secure the $5,000,000 of sugar bounty their sugar would then bring.

"Spreckles is the most ardent of the Royalists," said a quiet looking man in the rear of the room, and when the Chairman urged him to give his name the speaker replied: "Dr. Day of Honolulu." Every eye was turned on him as he proceeded as follows:

I wish to correct some false impressions. It was not a revolution for tariff, but a revolution of the respectable elements of Honolulu to secure good government. We had been under martial rule for a long time. Any one who studies the history of Hawaii since Liliuokalani came to the throne will find sufficient reasons for that revolution. She was vindictive and trampled upon all sense of decency. Mr. Stevens had the sympathy of the respectable people. His landing of the troops was necessary. The Queen began the revolution by promulgating a new constitution, practically destroying the rights of the white people, who owned three-fourth of the property and paid seven-eighths of the tax. Her revolt against the Constitutional government was forty-eight hours old when Mr. Stevens landed the troops to protect the town from burning, for the Queen's party had planned to apply the torch, to cut off the water supply, and to burn the town, and it was imperative on Mr. Stevens to take the action he did. The provisional government is composed of men who make a great personal sacrifice in taking control of affairs. That they are men of courage is shown in their defiance of the President of the United States, when upon his own motion he attempts to put back the rotten government of the Queen. The revolution was composed of more than thirteen men; 500 men were behind the Provisional Council, and those are numbered among its supporters today.

Brands the Policy as Infamous.

Dr. Gilbert declared that Christian America had reclaimed the islands from barbarism, that the policy of the President was one of infamy, and his diplomacy was of the sneaking kind.

Austin W. Wright expressed his sorrow that the cannibals had not eaten all the missionaries who went among them. He insisted upon the rule of the majority in Hawaii as well as in the United States, and added: "The Anglo-Saxon element has too much 'cheek.'"

N. W. Robinson insisted that this quality of "cheek" was going to make itself felt and seen. He continued:

The Anglo-Saxon is the dominant race and its manifest destiny is to acquire what is worth having and to make its morals agree with its policy. The earth belongs to the saints and we are the saints. We will push back any race that stands in the way of our progress. I consider the annexation of the islands to be absolutely indispensable to the growth of this nation.

Prof. Lawrence insisted that under the reign of the Queen Hawaii had an educational and property qualification to its suffrage and was a nation that was able to take care of itself. The effect of his speech was upset by Dr. Day's rejoinder that the Queen's revolt was against the suffrage feature of the Constitution.

H. L. Smith spoke briefly and then Mr. Boyesen and Mr. Mason were given ten minutes each in which to close the debate.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Statement of the Assets and Demand Liabilities Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The statement of the United States Treasurer showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities today is as follows:

ASSETS.	
Gold coin and bullion	$157,355,254
Silver dollars and bullion	335,612,736
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	153,152,027
Fractional silver and minor coin	12,655,572
United States notes	44,502,456
United States Treasury notes	1,328,663
Gold certificates	62,130
Silver certificates	4,960,991
National bank notes	13,511,235
Deposits with national bank depositories:	
General account	11,586,643
Disbursing officers' balances	3,368,668
Total	$738,366,375

LIABILITIES.	
Gold certificates	$77,487,769
Silver certificates	334,717,504
United States Treasury notes	153,132,151
Currency certificates	39,435,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, etc	44,368,247

Yesterday's Washington Treasury statement of cash on hand and deposits in bank compares with the figures of last previous statement as follows:

Net gold on hand Jan. 2, $80,891,600; Jan. 3, $80,446,024; decrease, $445,576. Net legal tenders on hand Jan. 2, $6,289,086; Jan. 3, $6,790,953; increase, $501,867. Net silver on hand Jan. 2, $5,965,260; Jan. 3, $6,034,366; increase, $69,106. Actual cash in the Treasury vaults over outstanding Jan. 2, $93,145,946; Jan. 3, $93,271,343; increase, $125,397. Deposits in bank Jan. 2, $11,562,375; Jan. 3, $11,491,907; decrease, $70,378. Net cash balance, $104,708,321; Jan. 3, $104,763,340; increase, $55,019.

THINK GEN. BLACK SHOULD ACT.

Chicago Delegation Not Moving in Unison or Success Would Be Sure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Maybe the Chicago delegation will get together on the Postoffice bill and maybe it will not. The other members think Gen. Black is slow in drawing up the bill which was intrusted to him. It is no time to talk about lack of funds in the National Treasury as an excuse for not securing legislation. Congress will provide funds and by united effort the Chicago delegation can get a new Postoffice. What Postmaster Hesing says is received with approval here, but the new Postmaster, when he comes to Washington, will find that the department is not so ready to grant increased facilities as he imagines. Everything Chicago gets it has to fight for against the conservative hold the old Eastern cities have on the department. Several years ago, when J. S. Clarkson became Assistant Postmaster-General, he organized a commission to look into the needs of the Chicago office. As the outcome of that commission a good beginning was made in giving the Lake City additional facilities, but after that the Congressmen got to quarreling among themselves and things came to a standstill. The most important point now is to have the members agree among themselves as to the site and all pull together for an appropriation for a new building. The subcommittee of the Public Buildings committee only needs a little urging to take action. Mr. McGann talked today as though he would go before that committee himself tomorrow if Gen. Black does not do something.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Nominations Sent to the Senate and Those Announced as Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations: John W. Ross, Commissioner of the District of Columbia; Tully Brown, United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee. Postmasters—Ohio—William Bleckner, Oak Harbor; Edward M. Young, Gambier; Allen T. Cowen, Batavia; Charles A. Wyckoff, Celina; Charles E. Chritchfield, Mount Vernon; Proctor E Seas, Orrville; J. E. Montgomery, Van Wert. Illinois—James E. Robertson, Camp Point; William Lee, Carey; John Culbertson, Delavan; Allen G. Clampitt, Highwood; Leonard W. Chambers, Jacksonville; Ephraim A. Ray, Oregon; Samuel W. Tailiferro, Roseville. Indiana—Edgar A. Smith, Converse; David A. Fawcett, La Grange; O. H. Cook, Pendleton; A. R. Ebert, Hammond. Iowa—W. C. Scrimgeour, Belle Plaine; J. E. Kent, Dows; W. J. Branagan, Emmetsburg; Anthony Thoma, Le Mars; Arnold Smouse, Mount Vernon; James Parden, Rock Valley; J. M. Bishop, State Center; Martin G. Stiger, Toledo. Kansas—T. M. Bixby, Herington; Clyde McManigan, Horton. Minnesota—Arthur J. Flynn, Caledonia. Missouri—Charles E. Hill, Malden. Nebraska—Edward W. Renkin, Hooper. Michigan—John Fanning, Albion; George M. Deady, Bad Axe; J. H. Hicok, Flint; J. Baar, Grand Haven; G. S. Stout, Lake City; A. A. Henderson, Newberry; C. A. Downer, Northville. South Dakota—Albertis E. Parmenter, Scotland. Wisconsin—H. C. Ellsworth, Barron; N. E. Biddlecom, Menekaunee; Fred Myers, Prentice. Many were confirmed in the executive session, but the only two given out were Charles F. Bullweg, at Edwardsville, and John Culbertson, at Delavan, both in Illinois.

Secretary Morton Says He Is Misunderstood.

Secretary Morton today expressed surprise at the utter misapprehension on the part of the public of his position in regard to the agricultural experiment stations appropriation. "As a matter of fact," said the Secretary, "I have taken the same course in this respect as was adopted by my predecessor, Gen. Rusk, and on precisely the same grounds. No suggestion for the abolition of the State stations was suggested by me. The inclusion in my estimate of the sum of $25,000 for that division indicates that I do not expect the work of that division to cease. In other parts of my report I offer suggestions as to certain things which should be relegated to the stations, such as the distributing and testing of new and improved varieties of seeds and plants." The Ohio Farmers' Alliance has adopted a resolution unanimously demanding that President Cleveland remove Secretary Morton because of his unfriendly and unjust treatment of agricultural interests.

Commissions for Fourth-Class Postmasters.

Commissions were issued today to fourth-class Postmasters at the following Western places: Illinois—Gailton, Mrs. Carrie Wolford; Victoria, Cass Sornborger. Indiana—Flackville, W. C. Rush; Lasher, Mary E. King; Mier, C. M. Harrison. Iowa—Lawler, M. J. Clary. Michigan—Shiloh, Mrs. Carrie E. Drake; Star City, Emily D. Brace; Ubly, Jacob Sparling. Nebraska—Adams, Hanna Nixon. Ohio—Austintown, Nelson S. Haight; Brockway, Mary B. Carlton; Laurelville, H. N. Armstrong; Nankin, Irvin J. Stentz; Rio Grande, Mary J. Lewis. Wisconsin—Bay City, Miss Emma Gasson; Otsego, J. B. Pease.

Unfavorable Report on Hornblower.

The next few days will show to what extent the anti-administration members of the Senate Judiciary committee can go and what influence they can exert against the confirmation of William B. Hornblower, nominated to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. A prominent Republican member of the committee said the committee would take positive action next Monday. He believed it would be an unfavorable report.

Receiver Trumbull Explains.

PUEBLO, Colo., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Receiver Trumbull of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf railroad was tonight shown a dispatch from Omaha saying he had not asked that the interest on the consolidated bonds due in December and January be paid, and in consequence the talk of foreclosure becomes of startling significance at this time. Mr. Trumbull said though he had not asked that the interest be paid the conclusion drawn is not correct, since his inaction in this regard is the result merely of the pressure of matters in the operating department which have required immediate attention.

TO DESTROY THE BILL

DEMOCRATS WHO OPPOSED WILSON TARIFF MAY COMBINE.

Growing Belief That Friends of the Measure Will be Forced to Recast or Abandon It—Republicans Stand Firm and Refuse to Mix Up With the Wrangling Majority—Income Tax May Cause a Split in the Caucus—Representative Reed Wants More Time for Discussion.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan.4.—[Special.]—This is a critical time for Democratic tariff policy. Leading Democrats this afternoon admitted that the Wilson bill was in more danger than they had supposed, and even Chairman Wilson is impressed with the situation. The caucus tomorrow night may be able to find a way out, yet the only plans seem to be the forcing through of the measure unchanged as to all its objectionable features or the complete recasting of it. If all the Democrats who were against a sugar bounty are combined with all who are against the income tax, free wool, free coal, free iron ore, and the heavy cuts made in the various schedules they will be able to destroy the bill. From the party standpoint the trouble would then only begin, for they would have to go in and either indorse the McKinley measure as it stands or put together a McKinley bill of their own. The hope of the framers of the measure is that when the Democrats get to conferring they will see the necessity of standing by it just as the committee has framed it.

Chairman Wilson and his associates who are in sympathy with the administration would naturally be glad to see the caucus substitute a sugar tax for the income tax, but they have little hopes that this can be done. The alignment is largely sectional, the South and Southwest being nearly solid for the income tax as against the East and the North. A potent argument with these Southern members is that the income tax will not hurt their districts, but will strike chiefly the Republican districts in the North. Bourke Cockran and other Northern Democrats know that this is not true, but they argue to hearers who are deaf. Speaker Crisp and Gen. Catchings, his lieutenant on the Committee on Rules, both favor the income tax.

Republicans Will Not Help the Majority.

The idea that the Republican members will pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the Democratic opponents of the bill has no basis in fact. They believe the Wilson bill is wrong, and will do even more harm than it has already done for the national prosperity. Almost without exception they are opposed to the income tax on principle, but the inconvenience its payment would cause they think is nothing compared with the distress which an infinitely greater number of people must suffer if the Wilson schedules are carried into effect. But they will not see Mr. Cockran and Stevens of the Ways and Means committee helping make up the majority necessary to secure the adoption of these schedules and then come to their aid in order that a provision which is distasteful to Cockran and Stevens may be kept out of the bill.

In other words, the Democratic majority must settle for itself whether or not the income tax shall be a part of its tariff bill. A great many Democrats in the House today refused to help make up a quorum because they are not ready for tariff legislation. This is the most significant development of and situation, and it will be fully ventilated in the caucus. A canvass of the Democratic members in the city shows that there are between sixty and sixty-five of them who are against the income tax, and some of these say that if it is made part of the bill they will vote against the bill. Others do not go so far. The Indiana delegation is nearly solid for the tax, several of the Michigan Democrats stand by Whiting, who supported it in the committee, and some of the Illinoisans also favor it.

Will Not Go Into the Caucus.

Stevens, the Massachusetts member of the Ways and Means committee, announced tonight that he would not go into the caucus at all, because he proposed to reserve to himself entire freedom of action to oppose the bill. The caucus will not be binding, but he wants to take no chance of being misunderstood. Bourke Cockran will be on hand and will make some speeches against the tax. He will be weakened by the implied threat that he will lead a movement to defeat the entire bill if the income tax is not given up. Prospective bolters are always weak in a party caucus. The kicking Democrats will get together in conference tomorrow to see if they can unite all the opposing elements.

"It is a shame and an affront to the intelligence of the American people," remarked ex-Speaker Reed, "that its representatives are not permitted to properly discuss the proposed tariff bill. Because it is understood that the Senate will do certain things when the measure goes over to that body is certainly no reason why the House should be compelled to abdicate any of its rights. There has been no meeting of the Ways and Means committee since the House reassembled after the holiday recess, nor has there been any attempt made to agree upon a time when debate shall be closed. All the minority knows about the subject is from hearsay, and it is inferred that a resolution will be brought in from the Committee on Rules to fix a time when a vote shall be taken.

Reed Wants a Full Discussion.

"Here is a proposition which proposes to overturn existing tariff laws and we are told that a couple of weeks are all that we need for discussing such an important matter.

"In order that we may arrive at an intelligent conclusion regarding the wishes of the people every opportunity should be afforded them by hearings, petitions, and otherwise to present their views for consideration by Congress. Several weeks would not be at all amiss. When the McKinley bill was being formulated ample time and opportunity were given all who desired to be heard either for or against the proposition, and certainly no harm can result from pursuing such a course now. How we are going to have any incomes to tax after our Democratic friends take away from us our means of accumulating an income is a matter which is one of serious conjecture with me.

"Under the most favorable auspices no revenue can be derived from an income tax until Jan. 1, 1896, for it will take until July, 1895, to ascertain what many incomes are and the remainder of the year will be consumed in trying to collect the taxes imposed."

An important conference was held at the White House between President Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle, and Bourke Cockran this afternoon. The object of the conference was to decide upon a plan of campaign against the proposed income tax feature of the tariff bill. The consultation lasted for an hour. The conclusion reached will probably not develop before Mr. Cockran is heard in the caucus of Democrats to be held tomorrow night, when it is believed that, acting as spokesman of the administration, he will make the hardest fight of his life to induce the party to substitute some other method for raising the necessary revenue. It can hardly be said that any of the three is hopeful that the income tax amendment can be voted down in the House, but the strongest fight possible will be made with a view to encourage the Senate in its opposition to the obnoxious proposal when the tariff bill reaches that body.

PROTEST AGAINST THE WILSON BILL.

West Superior Men Say Free Ore Means Shutting Down—Laborers to Combine.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—A rousing meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held today to discuss the free ore provision of the Wilson bill. Practical ore men argued that with free ore American labor must be reduced or the mines closed. The fear was also entertained that the Canadian ore fields would be developed to the detriment of the Gogebic, Vermillion, and Mesaba ranges. The resolution passed and forwarded to Washington is:

Resolved, That the chamber looks with dismay upon the clause in the Wilson tariff bill placing iron ore upon the free list. The result it considers will be practically to close down the mines on the Vermillion and Mesaba ranges as long as Cuban, Spanish, Mexican, and other mines using cheap and degrading labor can dump their ore upon American soil free of duty. It protests against this taking of prosperity and work from the citizens of the United States to confer it upon foreign industries and cooly laborers.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The 1,500 employés of the cotton duck mills at Woodberry and Hampden met this evening and adopted a protest against the Wilson bill, declaring that it will largely increase the importation of goods manufactured by the underpaid labor of Europe and cause a general reduction in the wages paid to American workingmen by manufacturing industries. It was determined to urge Maryland representatives in Congress to oppose the bill. A central committee composed of representatives of every manufacturing industry and trade affected is arranging to send a delegation of workingmen to Washington to protest against the bill. Congressmen will be informed that if they vote for the Wilson bill the Democratic party in Maryland will lose from 10,000 to 15,000 votes—more than enough to turn the State over into the Republican column.

Gov. W. A. McCorkle and ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia have given their opinions as to the free coal provision of the Wilson bill. Mr. McCorkle says that the Democratic doctrine for 100 years has been in favor of retaining the tariff on coal. He quotes the tariffs of 1789-'90, 1842, and the Walker tariff of 1846, and says:

"If the spirit of Democracy is for free trade, then treat all alike; place on the free list the woolens, the cutlery, the thousands of articles manufactured in New England, for which we have had to pay double all these years. If, on the other hand, the party must formulate a revenue tariff, then bring highly-protected New England down to a revenue basis. When that is done, then in all fairness you can touch coal." Mr. Davis gives a history of the New England soft coal trade and proves by statistics showing prices, tonnage, etc., that free coal would throw that entire market open to foreign producers and shut out Southern shippers of coal.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—A movement, headed by ex-Attorney-General Rufus A. Ayres, has been started among the citizens of Southwestern Virginia without regard to party to get the Virginia Congressmen to vote against the Wilson bill as long as it seeks to place iron, coal, and lumber on the free list.

ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 4.—[Special Correspondence.]—There are four window-glass factories in this city, one at Pendleton, one at Frankton, two at Elwood, and two at Alexandria. These ten factories when in full operation furnish employment to fully 8,000 persons in Madison County. Only three of them are in operation, and these but partially. Today a petition was circulated calling on Senator Voorhees to oppose the Wilson bill on the grounds that it would ruin the glass industry and throw the men out of employment.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Richard Croker is opposed to the income tax. He insists that in this matter he speaks solely for himself. "Such an income tax as would be levied under the provisions of the Wilson bill is an outrage upon the people," he said. "It cuts the rich and the poor alike. Take the landlords who receive all the way from $4,000 to $200,000 a year income from rents. To levy an income tax upon such men would mean simply an increase in rentals, which would have to be paid by the tenants, no matter how small their incomes."

HIGHEST RECORD OF GOLD EXPORT.

Statistics of the Year's Commerce Show Sales of European Holdings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Worthington C. Ford, which has just been issued, comprises statistics of the foreign commerce of the United States for the year ended June 30, 1893, and discusses at considerable length the causes of the gold movement. The report says:

The noticeable features of these figures are: The values of imports of merchandise attained the highest mark in the commercial history of the country; the exports of gold reached a higher figure than ever before attained in a single year since the foundation of the government. In 1864 the exports of gold reached the figure $100,661,634, and this has been the high-water mark of gold exports until the last year. In 1893 the net exports of gold were less than the net exports of 1864, being $87,506,463, as compared with $89,484,865 in 1864. The exports of 1864 were due to a pressure resulting from years of war and consequent derangement of commerce and industry, and to a general displacement of gold and silver from circulation by issues of bank and government paper.

An outward movement of gold of nearly the same amount, occurring in a time of peace and apparently in defiance of commercial laws, will make the year 1893 notable for this single item in its financial and commercial experience. It is true the country in 1893 was better able to lose $87,500,000 in gold than it was in 1864. An import and export trade of $1,714,066,000 is good evidence of an economic standing and capacity, immeasurably superior to the situation that prevailed in 1864, when the trade of the country was only about one-fourth as great as in 1893—viz.: $475,285,000.

A number of circumstances combine to make the trade of the year 1893 an interesting study in the general laws governing international commerce. The previous two years were noteworthy through the enormous grain crop and cotton crop gathered in 1891 in the United States, and a partial failure of the grain crops in European countries, thus giving this country a natural command over European markets. Exports were largely increased and imports favored, with a result that the export trade figures for 1892 were larger than have ever before been attained in the commercial experience of the country.

The influence of such an exceptional year was not confined to the twelve months of that year and made itself felt in the succeeding year, but with constantly decreasing effect.

The report then discusses the causes of the outward movement of gold, and says:

With the exception of the two months named it is an almost unbroken record from Jan. 1, 1892, until July, 1893, when there was a turn in the other direction. The sales or purchases of American securities by foreigners, the investment or withdrawal of foreign capital from undertakings in the United States, the money transferred in payment of interest and dividends, and remittances to Americans abroad—no one of these factors is a subject of official record. That foreign capital is required for the development of our resources is shown by the heavy investments known to have been made in almost every kind of security and adventure, and these investments were increasing yearly.

The decrease shown in 1892 is an expression of what has been the general belief of those in a position to be well informed, and was continued, even aggravated, in 1893. This points to the withdrawal of large sums of foreign capital invested in this country. It is outside of my province to determine to what cause this withdrawal of capital was due, whether to distrust on the part of investors or to some abnormal conditions of the stock market, favoring speculation or offering higher profits in other and new directions. However, I have sought to obtain from leading bankers who buy and sell American securities on foreign account some figures which may illustrate, even if they may not measure this movement. By their courtesy I am able to make the following estimate, intended to show the direction of the sales and purchases since January, 1893:

It is estimated that between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000 in shares of different descriptions have been sold on foreign account in the United States from Jan. 1 to the beginning of August. To this sum must be added from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000 in various kinds of bonds, chiefly currency bonds, that have been sold on European orders, coming from England, Germany, Holland, and Belgium.

I think it is a safe estimate to place the extent of the entire inward movement from June, 1892, to June, 1893, at upwards of $200,000,000, and there is every evidence that the movement was continuous for the twelve months of the fiscal year.

Against this return of American securities must be set the amounts purchased on foreign account, whether for speculation or for actual investments. I should place the purchases for the entire year at between $90,000,000 and $100,000,000, as the purchases must have been larger in the last six months of 1892 than in the first six months of 1893. Thus the balance of this movement was upwards of $100,000,000 on the side of imports of American securities.

TO MOVE THE CAPITAL WESTWARD.

Resolutions of De Armond and What the Move May Mean.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Mr. De Armond of Missouri wants the seat of the government located in the Mississippi Valley. Today he introduced a resolution for the appointment of a special committee for the purpose of investigating the feasibility of removal and of locating a site. The center of population, according to the last census, is in Southern Indiana, but by the time another one is taken it will probably be in Illinois or possibly Missouri. It is said that Mr. Armond's resolution is not intended as a geographical move so much as a protest against the sectional preponderance of the East, which the Governors of Missouri, Kansas, and some other Western States have been saying so much against. Just after the war there was a genuine movement for the location of the National Capital in the West. The government has added to its holdings of real estate in Washington and its erection of fine buildings to the amount of hundreds of millions of dollars. The Capitol has been beautified and extended until it is one of the handsomest buildings in the world. The Washington Monument has been completed, a national park has been laid out, and in other ways the interest of the government has been given tangible shape. So it is not probable that the President, the Congress, and the Supreme Court will ever exchange the banks of the Potomac for the banks of the Mississippi or shores of Lake Michigan. One genius in Chicago did ask Representative Aldrich to introduce a bill removing the capital to Jackson Park in order that the World's Fair buildings might be preserved, but the Chicago Congressman was too mod est to father the measure.

WORRIED BY TARIFF.

SOME WESTERN STATES NOT IN CONDITION TO FIGHT.

Special Elections in Washington, Wyoming, and Montana Would Make a Difference in the Outlook—Tammany's Tiger Ruffled by the Active New York Republicans—Mrs. Lease Wins the First Round—Populists to Carry On an Aggressive Campaign—Greenhalge Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Western States whose Senatorial representation is not full may fill their vacancies before a vote is taken on the tariff bill. Washington, Montana, and Wyoming are all flooding the Senate with petitions against various provisions of the Wilson bill. Some one suggested that, instead of fooling with the petitions, they had better send down Senators who have votes.

The Senate is going to make the tariff bill, and if the three States which are half represented should send along additional Senators these might change the whole nature of that measure, for in the Senate the voting is going to be very close. Washington is likely to take the initiative, according to reports received here. Its Legislature is Republican and it would elect a Republican Senator. Montana's Legislature is Democratic, although the Governor is a Republican. It is equally interested with Washington in regard to lumber, coal, and wool, while its lead ore is also affected. It is possible, as the Republican Governor called the Democratic Legislature together, the factions would be able to agree. They might send a Democratic Senator who would take his stand with the protectionist members of his party, which would include Gorman and half a dozen other leading Democrats. In Wyoming the Populist Governor has been represented as against calling the Legislature together, because if he did the Republicans might secure the Senator, though the Democrats and Populists together have a majority. Wyoming has large wool interests.

It was a sore disappointment to all these States when the Senate by a narrow majority decided that it would not admit the Senators appointed by the Governors because the Legislatures had a chance to elect and failed to do so. Nevertheless the decision was a sound one, and the precedent set was more important than any temporary loss of representation. During the fight on the silver question no efforts were made by the various Governors to get the Legislatures together, though it was claimed that they were all interested in beating that measure. This was a doubtful claim because Carey of Wyoming and Squire of Washington voted for silver repeal. However, there can be no question that these States are deeply interested in the tariff legislation.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Gov. McGraw this evening said: "Should I become convinced that the presence of another Republican Senator would prevent the passage of the Wilson bill and thus preserve the industrial interests of the Northwest, which that bill threatens with destruction, I would undoubtedly convene the Legislature that another attempt might be made to elect a Senator." In view of this statement and the further fact that a great majority of the people oppose an extra session one is not likely to be called. The contingency which the Governor suggests would have to be demonstrated to a certainty before he would act in the matter.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—There are no indications that a special session of the Legislature will be called here.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—There will be no extra session of the Montana Legislature for the purpose of electing a Senator to fill the vacancy due to the rejection of the Governor's appointee by the Senate. The only national issues except silver in which there is much interest are free wool and free lead and on these the people hold differing opinions. Besides, the Governor is a Republican, the Democrats and Populists have a combined majority, and two or three Republican me[illegible] have left the State, which would increase the probability of the election of a Democrat, though the Daly and Clark factions in that party are as far apart as ever.

TAMMANY'S TIGER GROWLING.

Braves Pretend to See a Movement to Oust Democrats at Albany.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—[Special.]—There has not been a meeting of the Republican State committee within the period of a dozen years that was as closely watched by the Democrats as the one held in the Fifth Avenue Hotel today.

"They are getting ready to dynamite us," said a Tammany Assemblyman who looked into the crowded corridor just before the committee met. The Tammany Assemblyman voiced the sentiments of the frightened Democratic State machine. The belief among Democrats is that Mr. Platt will advise the State committee to see to it that enough Democrats are unseated to give him a majority in both Houses of the Legislature. This belief is based on the fact that fourteen contests have been begun in the Assembly and three in the Senate. On the face of the returns the Republicans have 74 Assemblymen and the Democrats 54. The Republicans have 19 Senators and the Democrats 13. The seating of all the contestants would make the Assembly stand 88 Republicans to 40 Democrats and the Senate 22 Republicans to 10 Democrats. This would mean a majority of more than two-thirds in both Houses and would enable the Republicans to pass measures over the veto of the Governor.

You could not find a machine Democrat who was not willing to swear that the Republicans meant to "steal" a two-thirds majority. Nothing could drive that notion out of the Tammany mind. Platt was represented as being determined to get what the people had failed to give him. Tammany asserted that Mr. Platt had said that the public was convinced that the election of any Democrat this year must be fraudulent, and that he would see the fraud undone.

The subcommittee, headed by Mr. Nacheson of Queens County, which is assigned to the contests in this city, saw Mayor Gilroy today, and was given quarters in Parlor No. 3 of the Court of Common Pleas. The committee will meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow and take up the Wilkes-Schillinger Fifteenth District contest. The subcommittee, headed by Mr. Keck, charged with the Kings County contests, will meet at Wall's Hotel, Bedford avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn, tomorrow. Another subcommittee will be at work in the State, and the Senate committee will go to work Saturday on the Senate contests.

Republicans were quite as much interested as Democrats in today's meeting of the State committee, because the heartburnings following the election of Col. George W. Dunn, Clerk of the Assembly, had not died out, and the Buffalo friends of the defeated candidate, Orr, had come on to have patronage dispenser Hackett spanked. But it all ended in talk. George W. Aldrich introduced a resolution that the committee adjourn without effecting an organization for two weeks. The vote on the resolution was a test of the anti-Hackett strength. It was lost by a vote of 6 ayes and 24 noes. William Brookfield was reëlected Chairman by acclamation, Gen. Samuel Thomas was reëlected Treasurer, John S. Kenyon Secretary, and Ruben L. Fox Chief Clerk. Brookfield's reëlection without opposition means a practical indorsement of the scheme of reorganization of the party in this city as prepared by the Committee of Thirty. The attacks which were made on him for supporting this scheme were what led to his determination to insist on a reëlection.

MRS. LEASE ENJOINS FREEBORN.

Gov. Lewelling Says the Courts Will Now Have to Settle It.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 4.—Hostilities were begun anew in the Lewelling-Lease embroglio this morning, the Governor having persisted in Mrs. Lease's removal regardless of the statute which plainly says that he has not the power to do so. All efforts toward effecting a compromise have been discontinued, and papers, which have been ready since Monday, were filed in the Supreme Court this morning in the case of Mrs. Lease against J. W. Freeborn, her would-be successor. The court issued a restraining order forbidding Freeborn from acting or attempting to act as a member of the bord and from interfering in any way with Mrs. Lease acting as a member of the board, or in depriving her of any of the rights of the office. Gov. Lewelling said this morning that he was no longer a party to the case, and that it now remained for the courts to determine whether Freeborn or Mrs. Lease was entitled to the office. He ventured the opinion, however, that the injunction granted would not hold, but qualified this assertion by saying: "There is no telling, however, what the court will do." Mrs. Lease is in Osawatomie today with the board, and it is thought that service can be obtained on Freeborn there tonight.

Gov. Lewelling today appointed J. W. Leybourn of Osage County a member of the State Board of Pardons to succeed J. F. McDonald, resigned.

H. M. Ives of Topeka, the retiring President of the State Federation of Labor, says the reports sent out that the federation indorsed Lewelling's tramp circular in the resolutions is a mistake. Gov. Lewelling was himself scored in the resolutions.

ON RUSSELL'S APPOINTIVE LIST.

The Places at His Disposal and What Each One Pays.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Here are some pointers for the party workers who will sit on Martin J. Russell's front doorsteps the morning after he is appointed to succeed Collector Clark. The estimated amount submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury as necessary to defray expenses in the collection from customs at the port of Chicago for the year ending June 30, 1895, is made up of the following items:

Collector, $7,000; Appraiser, $3,000; Surveyor (Michigan City, Ind.), $350; two Deputy Collectors and clerk, $3,000 each; one Deputy Collector and clerk, $2,300; clerk and auditor, $2,700; cashier, $2,500; confidential secretary, $2,400; Deputy Collector, $1,800; chief examiner, $2,200; two examiners at $2,000 each- $4,000; two at $1,600 each, $3,200; clerk, $1,800; chief clerk, $1,700; one clerk at $1,700; one at $1,600, and seven at $1,500, $10,500; two at $1,400, $2,800; chief weigher, $1,500; assistant weigher, at $4 per day, $1,460; assistant cashier, $1,400; two examiners at $1,400 each, $2,800; inspector and clerk at $4 per day, $1,460; inspector of cigars at $4 per day, $1,460; deputy collector, $1,400; chief disbursing officer, $1,500; storekeeper, $1,500; four clerks at $1,300 each, $5,200; two at $1,200 each, $2,400; seven inspectors at $3.50 per day, $8,942; two gaugers at $3.50 per day, $2,550; assistant weigher at $3.50 per day, $1,277; two storekeepers at $1,100 each, $2,200; clerk, $1,100, and three clerks at $1,000 each, $3,000; sixteen Inspectors at $3 per day, $17,520; Deputy Collector, $900; five openers and packers at $2.50 per day each, $4,562; three messengers at $840 each, $2,520; one stenographer, $840; two openers and packers at $2 per day, $1,400; three watchmen at $2 per day, $2,190; thirteen laborers at $2 per day, $9,490; two elevator men at $600 per annum, $1,200; total, $139,387.

POPULISTS FIGHT AGGRESSIVELY.

Will Have a Candidate in Every Congressional District.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Indiana Populists folded their tents and left Indianapolis today without giving any of their proceedings for publication. Joshua Strange of Arcana, Grant County, Chairman of the State Central committee, says the delegates here came to an agreement on the policy to be pursued during this year's campaign and prepared an address which will appear in the Populist organs. This will embrace the platform of the party and, it is hinted, will follow the lines of the last platform, including government ownership of railroads, the subtreasury scheme, and the other fads exploited by the third party in the last campaign. H. E. Taubeneck of Illinois, Chairman of the National committee, has left for Washington, where he will make his headquarters until after the fall elections. He said there would be a third party ticket in every Congressional district in the United States this year. He further said there was nothing the Democrats had done or would do that could enlist sympathy from the Populists, and that the farmers of the United States were more incensed against Democratic pretenses than ever before.

TROUBLE AHEAD IN COLORADO.

Gov. Waite's Friends and Foes Bent on Having a Fight.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 4.—A secret caucus of members of the Lower House of the General Assembly was held last night for the purpose of discussing plans in relation to the coming special session. The situation was canvassed by districts, a report being received from each member as to the sentiment of his constituency. A majority of those present thought it impossible to avoid remaining in session for some time. It is reported that eighteen members of the Senate have agreed to pass a resolution at the start to discharge every employé and to refuse to consider any legislation whatever. Exciting scenes will be enacted at the opening of the session, as the anti-sessionists and the Governor's stalwarts are each determined and aggressive.

REPUBLICANS WIN IN UTAH.

Salt Lake's First Election on Strict Party Lines.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 4.—The election in this city for a member of the Legislature to fill a vacancy caused by death resulted in a surprising Republican victory. Out of 6,600 votes cast the Republicans have a majority of 973. While the excitement ran high, owing to this being the first election ever held in Salt Lake entirely on party lines, the vote fell 20 per cent below that polled last November. The Democrats concede that the result is due to the dissatisfaction over the silver policy of the administration and the prevailing hard times, both of which were made the most of by the Republicans. Most of the Democratic vote was made up of Mormons and most of the Republicans of non-Mormons.

Gov. Greenhalge Takes the Oath.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 4.—Frederick Thomas Greenhalge was inaugurated Governor of the Commonwealth at noon today, before the members of the Legislature, in joint convention. When the oath had been administered to the Governor by President Butler, and the Constitution signed, Secretary of State Olin proclaimed Greenhalge Governor of the Commonwealth for 1894. Then Lieut.-Gov. Wolcott was sworn and proclaimed Lieutenant-Governor.

Politics Warming Up in Indiana.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The fight for the Republican nomination for Congress in this district is growing warm. The candidates so far announced are ex-Bank Examiner Holman of Rochester, Capt. F. W. Swigart of Logansport, Charles B. Landis of the Delphi *Journal*, and William Johnston of this city. Ex-Congressman W. D. Owen is a candidate for Secretary of State.

RESTORES JUDGE LONG'S PENSION.

The Commissioner Takes Refuge Behind Deficiency Bill's Vested Right Clause.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Bumptious Commissioner Lochren has climbed down from his lofty perch. He proposes to send Judge Long of the Michigan Supreme Court checks for the pension payments which were withheld under the ruling of the Pension Office. The alleged reason for this is the provision in the deficiency bill of Dec. 1, which declares a pension a vested right and forbids the Commissioner to suspend it short of thirty days' notice to the pensioner. The Attorney-General gave an opinion that under this provision the pension of Judge Long was required by law to be paid him, and Secretary Hoke Smith made the order in conformity with this opinion. It is doubtful, however, if the Pension Bureau can evade the point by taking advantage of the recent law. Before the amendment to the deficiency bill Judge Long had applied for a mandamus in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to compel the payment of his pension. Assistant Attorney-General Whitney and Commissioner Lochren himself had appeared in court and argued against the mandamus. The case has been under advisement by Judge Bradley, and a decision from him has been looked for any day. The questions he asked during the arguments seemed to show that he was strongly of the view that the action of the Bension Bureau in holding up Long's pension was illegal. It is a question now whether Commissioner Lochren in taking advantage of the vested right amendment to the deficiency bill and ordering the withheld payments turned over to Long is not guilty of contempt of court. Presumably the action in Long's case will be a precedent for the thousands of others in which the pensions of the veterans were arbitrarily suspended, and the Pension Bureau having sent him a check for the back payment will have to do the same to the other veterans.

Coffee Tea.

It has just been discovered that coffee leaves make an excellent tea.

LIVES PUT IN PERIL.

FIRE IN THE SHERWOOD BUILDING WITH $15,000 DAMAGE.

Terror Among the Girls Employed on the Upper Floors When the Smoke Pours into the Hallways and Rooms from the Flames Below—Two Courageous Young Women Make Their Descent by Means of a Fire Escape—Where the Loss Will Fall.

An exciting fire occurred at 12:10 p. m. yesterday in the Sherwood Building, the six-story brick block at Nos. 108 and 110 Randolph street, owned by D. P. Lees. The blaze, though promptly extinguished by the Fire Department, did $15,000 worth of damage to property, and for a while put the lives of a number of people in jeopardy.

The ground floor of the building is occupied by Adams, Smith & Co. as a wholesale liquor store; the second floor by J. Rothman as a billiard hall; the third floor by the John Blocki Drug company as a compounding and supply room; the fourth by George Harris & Co., printers of cigar labels; and the fifth and sixth floors by R. Ringer & Co., bookbinders, who employ two dozen girls. The fire started in the Blocki Drug company's establishment, in a pile of material in the middle of the floor, and possibly from an explosion, though nothing is known certainly about it. It was first observed by a boy employed on the floor. A fire-alarm was promptly turned in, followed by a 3-11 alarm.

Although hard to control, the firemen succeeded in a short time in overcoming the flames, but not until many scenes of danger and excitement had been enacted. The smoke from the fire speedily forced itself into all the floors and hallways of the building and threatened the lives of all of the girls on the fifth and sixth floors.

The girls were terrified when they saw heavy clouds of black smoke roll suddenly up past the windows of the fourth floor. That was their first intimation that a fire was raging in the building, and a wild rush was made for the freight elevator and stairway.

Climb to a Friendly Roof.

Escape by the stairway was barred by the smoke and the slow-going elevator would not hold more than twelve persons. The elevator shaft was comparatively free of smoke, being in the rear of the building, and as many of the girls as could crowd into the elevator made their way to safety by that method. The girls left behind were so badly scared that they would not wait for the return of the elevator. All but three of them took chances and crawled through the windows to the roof of an adjoining building. Miss A. M. R. Chambers in her desperation started down the stairway through the dense and pungent smoke. She never would have reached the ground floor but for the assistance of some of the employés on the fourth floor, who found her half suffocated in the narrow hall. Carrie Smith and Celia Linton chose the fire-escape as their only means of deliverance. As the two girls appeared in the window and prepared to descend the crowd which filled Randolph street for a block sent up a cheer of encouragement.

Miss Smith was the first to begin the long descent. With the coolness of an old fireman she lowered herself step by step until she reached the landing on the fifth story. The crowd cheered again and Miss Smith paused to take breath. Two men who were about to make their escape the same way stepped aside to let the courageous girl go down first.

Greeted with a Cheer.

Miss Linton was not far behind her companion and she deported herself with equal coolness. The rest of the descent was accomplished safely and quickly by the girls, and as they reached the sidewalk the crowd gave another yell twice as loud as the first one. Seven or eight men also came down the fire-escape and received the noisy congratulations of the spectators. Charles Hicks, a fireman of company No. 2, was painfully injured in the discharge of his duty by some chemicals splashing into his face.

The damage to the building was $2,000. The loss of Adams, Smith & Co. on the ground floor was $2,000. The loss of J. Rothman on the second floor was several hundred dollars. The loss of the Blocki company was $10,000, covered by insurance. The combined loss on the remaining three floors is placed at $1,000. All of these companies except the Blocki company were damaged by smoke and water only.

Yesterday's fire was the third which has occurred in the Sherwood Building in the last four years. In the first of the series the loss was $10,000. One of these fires occurred two months ago in the Blocki company's establishment, and started in a pile of excelsior.

There were in force lines of insurance amounting to $35,000, with $15,000 insurance on rents. These lines were placed through R. A. Waller & Co. are as follows:

On building.		On rents.	
Williamsburg City	$5,000	R. I. Underwriters	$2,500
Eagle	2,500	German American	2,500
Queen	10,000	American, N. Y.	2,500
Kings County	2,500	St. Paul	2,500
London and Lan.	10,000	National, Conn.	2,500
Fireman's Fund	5,000	Security, Conn.	2,500

It is thought no claim will be made on insurance of rent.

TOLEDO HAS ANOTHER FIRE LOSS.

Flames in the Davis Block Cause a Loss of $50,000.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 4.—Fire broke out tonight in the Davis Block, a four-story brick building diagonally across from the ruined Chamber of Commerce. The loss amounts to $50,000, principally by water. The building was occupied by C. A. Harley, fur goods; V. W. Granger, clothier; the National Cash Register company; the Tri-State Business College, and W. C. Fisk and Hoskins & Case, ticket offices. The loss is fully covered by insurance. Search was commenced this afternoon in the ruins of the burnt King block for the body of Fireman James Frazer, who was thought to have escaped serious injury but who is missing. Fireman Blaine says the missing fireman became insane while trying to escape from the flames. Chief Wall, who left a sick bed to go to the fire last night, is today ill of the grip and may not recover.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan 4.—[Special.]—Early this morning fire destroyed a block of frame buildings occupied as business houses on Central avenue, in the business heart of the city. Considerable property in the immediate vicinity was damaged. The loss is $50,000. Among the losers are: Whittington-Stearns, hardware company; Otto Neubert, furniture dealer; H. and B. Hudgkins, three-story frame building; N. M. and B. G. Rose, owners of Madison Hotel building; D. C. Bogg, two-story building; Mrs. Vina Granger, proprietor Madison House, furniture; losses ranging from $2,000 to $18,000. In addition there were a dozen small firms whose losses run from several hundred to several thousand dollars.

NEWMAN, Ill., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—L. E. Jones' barn, near Tolono, burned last night, with eight head of horses, two cows, 4,000 bushels of corn, 3,000 bushels of wheat, and six tons of hay. Loss, $5,000; no insurance.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The country residence of Peter Schaller, wholesale butcher, on the Muddy Creek pike, Covedale, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $9,500.

SCHELL CITY, Mo., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Fire this morning destroyed the Opera-House Block, in which were seven business houses. Loss, $30,000; small insurance.

The Chicago Tribune.

COMBINATION COUPON.

This coupon is received for any Pictures or Books issued by "The Tribune" in accordance with the terms printed from time to time with the different offers. Dates are changed daily and coupons must be different, but need not be consecutive.

Friday, Jan. 5.

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curred at 12:10 p. m. wood Building, the six os. 108 and 110 Ran by D. P. Lees. The y extinguished by the $15,000 worth of dam or a while put the lives in jeopardy. the building is occupied p. as a wholesale liquor by J. Rothman as a bill oor by the John Blocki mpounding and supply George Harris & Co., ls; and the fifth and er & Co., bookbinders, n girls. The fire started mpany's establishment, the middle of the floor, explosion, though noth y about it. It was first ployed on the floor. A ptly turned in, followed

control, the firemen suc time in overcoming the many scenes of danger een enacted. The smoke forced itself into all the the building and threat of the girls on the fifth

fied when they saw heavy ke roll suddenly up past fourth floor. That was that a fire was raging in ld rush was made for the tairway.

Friendly Roof.

rway was barred by the oing elevator would not e persons. The elevator ely free of smoke, being uilding, and as many of crowd into the elevator safety by that method, were so badly scared that or the return of the ele of them took chances the windows to the roof ilding. Miss A. M. R. peration started down the e dense and pungent r would have reached but for the assist the employés on the nd her half suffocated in rrie-Smith and Celia Lin ape as their only means the two girls appeared in repared to descend the Randolph street for a r of encouragement. first to begin the long oolness of an old fireman step by step until she on the fifth story. The and Miss Smith paused o men who were about to e same way stepped aside girl go down first.

with a Cheer.

ot far behind her com rted herself with equal f the descent was accom uickly by the girls, and as ewalk the crowd gave an ud as the first one. Seven me down the fire-escape sy congratulations of the Hicks, a fireman of com fully injured in the dis y some chemicals splash

building was $2,000. Smith & Co. on the ,000. The loss of J. Roth loor was several hundred the Blocki company was by insurance. The com remaining three floors is All of these companies ex pany were damaged by ly.

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NOTHER FIRE LOSS.

vis Block Cause a Loss $50,000.

4.—Fire broke out tonight a four-story brick build s from the ruined Cham The loss amounts to $50, water. The building was Harley, fur goods; V. W. he National Cash Register tate Business College, and nd Hoskins & Case, e loss is fully cov e. Search was com oon in the ruins of the or the body of Fireman was thought to have es but who is missing. Fire missing fireman became to escape from the flames, a sick bed to go to the ay ill of the grip and may

rk., Jan 4.—[Special.]— fire destroyed a block of upied as business houses in the business heart of able property in the imme amaged. The loss is $50, losers are: Whittington company; Otto Neubert, and B. Hudgkins, three g; N. M. and B. G. Rose, n Hotel building; D. C. lding; Mrs. Vina Granger, House, furniture; losses 00 to $18,000. In addi lozen small firms whose everal hundred to several

an. 4.—[Special.]—L. E. Tolono, burned last night, horses, two cows, 4,000 00 bushels of wheat, and Loss, $5,000; no insur

Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The of Peter Schaller, whole Muddy Creek pike, Coves by fire last night. Loss, e, $9,500.

o., Jan. 4.—[Special.]— destroyed the Opera-House re seven business houses. all insurance.

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y, Jan. 5.

WILL BE MADE GOOD.

SHREDS OF $20,000 TO BE REDEEMED AT WASHINGTON.

This Loss to the Franklin Grove Bank, Caused by the Explosion by Robbers, Will Be Slight—Three Men Who Left Chicago and Returned After the Robbery Are Suspected—Indications That Point to Local Talent—Plans for the Milwaukee Museum and Library.

FRANKLIN GROVE, Ill., Jan. 4.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Franklin Grove Bank opened for business this morning and the first business done by the directors was to receive an agent for the safe firm which had furnished the warranted burglar-proof safe blown to pieces Tuesday night. His mission was to sell a new safe which would be a dead-sure preventive of burglaries so far as this bank was concerned.



J. D. LAHMAN, President.

"But you said the same thing about the other safe," said the cashier interrupting the flow of thought.

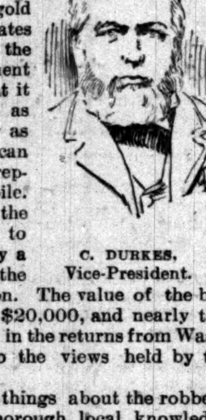
"Yes, but I can explain that——"

When the bank opened the business-men of the town began coming in with the delayed deposits of the day before, for the bank had been closed one day because of the robbery. One of the first customers called the attention of Cashier Warren C. Durkes to a little metal sign which hung on the grated window of the cashier's cage. It had red, white, and blue ribbons tied through it and the raised letters on the face read this way:

PROTECTED BY THE CONSOLIDATED TIME LOCK COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Mr. Durkes smiled and took the sign down.

The work of gathering up the remains of the bank's stock of currency was completed this morning, and the result is a peck or more of pieces of greenbacks and gold and silver certificates which will go to the Treasury Department with a request that it be redeemed with as much good money as the department can figure out as being represented in the pile. The pieces are from the size of a pinhead to new bills with only a corner cut out by the force of the explosion. The value of the box of shreds is about $20,000, and nearly this sum will be realized in the returns from Washington according to the views held by the bank people.



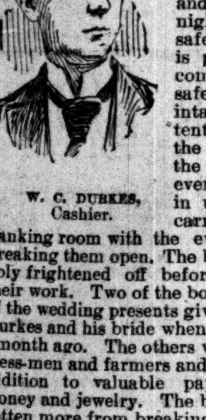
C. DURKES, Vice-President.

There are many things about the robbery which indicate a thorough local knowledge on the part of the robbers. The heavy tools which were used in breaking open the vault were stolen from a blacksmith shop here, and the robbers did not have to hunt long to find the shop. All the details suggest local talent. Three men are under suspicion and are being watched.

Where the Booty Was Divided.

A silver dollar was picked up this morning in a lumber yard adjoining the depot, and the tracks about the place together with the finding of the coin indicate that a division of the spoils was made there. The spot is screened by piles of lumber. A piece of steel from the safe was also found on the railroad track between the lumber yard and the depot. This adds to the belief that the burglars left Franklin Grove as soon as they had finished the job.

C. E. Stanley, who is doing detective work for the bank, left late last night for Dixon and returned this morning to Chicago. He thinks he will know the people interested in the robbery within a day or two. The bank vault was guarded last night and it will be again tonight and until the new safe comes or the vault is provided with new combination locks. The safety deposit boxes are intact and their contents undisturbed. Of the twenty-five which the vault contained, every one of which was in use, five had been carried to the outer banking room with the evident intention of breaking them open. The burglars were probably frightened off before they could finish their work. Two of the boxes contained some of the wedding presents given Cashier Warren Durkes and his bride when they were married a month ago. The others were rented by business-men and farmers and they contained in addition to valuable papers considerable money and jewelry. The burglars would have gotten more from breaking these open than they saved from the wreck of the explosion.



W. C. DURKES, Cashier.

The blowing open of the safe was an expert job. The limited time of the disposal of the burglars caused them to work at a high tension, and the putting around the safe door of an extra amount of powder was the result. Two explosions were required, the first for the outer door and the second for the door of the inner chamber. So much powder was used that not only was the paper money blown to shreds, but the silver and gold was twisted and powder-stained by the explosion. The $20 gold piece which is cut and twisted is to be kept as a souvenir of the burglary. The silver coins that came from the crevices of the safe and that were picked up on the floor and shelves are being bought at their face value by curiosity hunters.

Loss Will Not Be Seriously Felt.

The loss of money and safe will not count for much with the stockholders, all of whom are well-to-do. President J. D. Lahman is a retired merchant, Vice-President C. Durkes, who is owner of half the stock of the bank, is wealthy, and L. C. Wachsmuth of Chicago will not be hurt by the burglary. The other stockholders are W. C. Durkes, the cashier; S. W. Riggles, Henry Hausen, E. C. Thomas, Joseph Stevens, and Mrs. Annie Dow. The majority of these are wealthy and retired farmers.

[Inspector Shea of the detective bureau said yesterday: "The bank robbery at Franklin Grove was a clever piece of work. Men of experience did the work. We have been asked to be on the lookout for the robbers and my men have so been instructed. The statement of the cashier that he believed the robbery was done by local crooks because tools from a local blacksmith's shop were used is ridiculous. Burglars don't go around carrying heavy sledge hammers. The first play they make is to get into a blacksmith's shop and secure what tools they want. I am certain the work was that of professional cracksmen."

Detectives have discovered that three men Tuesday afternoon boarded the west-bound Rock Island train which arrives at Franklin Grove at 7 p. m., as it was pulling out of the depot at Van Buren street and Pacific avenue. At Franklin Grove they got off on the opposite side from the depot and disappeared in the darkness. At 3:45 a. m. Wednesday morning the same three men got on the east-bound train at Franklin Grove and came to Chicago. One of the trio took a position on the platform between the baggage and express cars and remained there until the train reached Rochelle. Then he joined his companions in the car. Each paid his fare to the conductor, and left the train before it reached the terminal station in this city.]

PLANS FOR THE NEW BUILDING.

Ferry & Clas the Successful Architects for the Museum and Library.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Milwaukee's new public library and museum building will be built after the plan of Ferry & Clas of this city, the selection having been made at a joint meeting of the library and museum trustees this afternoon. The building is estimated to cost $500,000. It is to occupy an entire block on Grand avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets. The successful architect will realize about $25,000. Four other architects whose plans were among the five recommended for a choice by Prof. Ware of New York will receive $500 each. They are H. C. Koch & Co. of Milwaukee; Loring & Tilton of Toledo; Jaques & Rentoul of Boston, and Nettleton Kahn of Detroit. Prof. Ware for his services also receives $500.

The style shown in the plans of Ferry & Clas is of the period of the Renaissance. The building is set back from the street. Running across the front is a terrace inclosed by a balustrade at the street line. A wide flight of steps at the entrance produces a dignified effect. The first story is treated as a basement, with alternate wide and narrow courses, with smooth faces. The window openings have straight heads with flat rustic arches, the lines of which work in with the lines of the wall surface. The upper two stories are treated in the Corinthian order. Surmounting the whole is a low dome. The public library is to occupy one-half the building and the public museum the other half.

President Hase of the Common Council today issued a call to the heads of departments of the city, county, and State to meet at the Common Council chamber in this city tomorrow afternoon to devise ways and means to assist the unemployed of the city. Mayor Koch was not consulted in the calling of the meeting. He does not wish to make Milwaukee a refuge for tramps, and does not want the charity of the city overdone.

COMBINE TO TEST THE SUITS.

Wholesale Liquor Dealers of Kansas City to Make a Hard Fight.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The wholesale liquor dealers of Kansas City have combined to test the legality of the proceedings pending against them in the justice courts of this city. There are eight suits against each house. The charge in four cases is the sale of liquor in less quantities than three gallons without license, and in the other four cases sales of liquors to intoxicated persons.

Dr. Hamilton of the University Medical College, who is examining and analyzing the stomachs of G. W. Reid and Miss Scott, who died in Independence, Kas., Monday, said tonight the examination would not be completed for several days. No trace of poison has been revealed.

William Haskins of Randolph, Kas., one of the stockmen injured in the wreck at Linwood Tuesday morning, died today. This brings the total deaths up to seven.

TESTING THE CLUB'S PRIVILEGES.

Hearing Continued in the Effort to Restrict the Right to Hunt and Fish.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Judge Shaw gave the entire afternoon today to a hearing of the injunction proceedings of the Pekin and Spring Lake Hunting and Fishing club against seven residents of Spring Lake Township, adjoining the lake, who are charged with trespassing. They claim the right to hunt and fish in front of their property, and the case is being ably contested. The evidence was all in the form of affidavits and depositions. W. R. Curran made a lengthy address in behalf of the defendants and had not concluded when court adjourned.

"BAZOO'S" EDITOR AGAIN ASSAULTED.

Opera-House Manager Knocks Him Down Because of a Criticism.

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Editor J. West Goodwin of the *Evening Bazoo* is laid up with a badly fractured hip and a painfully bruised body. While standing on the street he was approached by Dr. H. W Wood, manager of the opera-house, who struck the editor a stinging blow and knocked him to the ground. This was followed up with other blows upon the prostrate man. The trouble originated over a severe criticism of Dr. Wood in Wednesday's *Bazoo*. The article connected the opera-house manager in a most unenviable light with the female members of a burlesque company who visited Editor Goodwin's office Tuesday night and administered a severe cowhiding to the editor.

YIELDS TO A WOMAN WITH A PISTOL.

She Forces a Miner to Walk a Mile in Order to Have Him Arrested.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Mrs. Stecker left her child in the house today while she went to see a neighbor. The baby cried, and Thomas Sullivan, a miner, who was trying to sleep, got up and choked and slapped it. Mrs. Stecker returned in time to see what had happened. She grabbed a revolver and made Sullivan walk to the mine, a mile distant, where she reported the case. He was at once discharged from the mine and arrested.

Sudduth-Coates Wedding.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Miss Olivette Coates, the daughter of R. W. Coates, a prominent business-man of Bloomington, was married this evening to John W. Sudduth of Springfield, Ill., son of Mr. Titus Sudduth of Normal. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Frost Craft, pastor of the First Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Sudduth will reside in Springfield.

Babe Strangled by Its Carriage Curtains.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The infant son of Mrs. Joseph Kuhler of No. 223 Hamilton avenue was found by its mother dead and hanging by its neck in the curtains of the baby carriage today. The babe in attempting to climb out of the carriage caught its head and was strangled.

One Robber Shot and Three Captured.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Four burglars attempted to rob the residence of A. D. Brown of Donnellson last night. James Smith, colored, one of the robbers, was shot and probably fatally wounded by Brown and Smith's three confederates were captured this morning.

Northwest Notes.

Samuel Nelson, 12 years old, was thrown from a train and killed at Portsmouth, O.

A recess has been taken in the Ashton murder trial at Janesville, Wis., until Saturday morning.

Martin Jenkins will appear before the grand jury next week charged with murdering I. N. Ray of Piqua, O.

John T. Wright was found insane at Alton, Ill. He has a wife and children at St. Charles, Minn., and they were notified.

The City Council of Portsmouth, O., sold the electric light plant to the electric railroad company. The move is unpopular.

D. T. Whitcomb, Superintendent of the Union railroad company at Indianapolis for fifteen years, will be retired March 1.

The Rev. Thomas J. Stephenson has decided to leave the Presbyterian church at Chenoa, Ill., to go to Furgeson, a suburb of St. Louis.

John Hart of Hagerstown, Ind., was made insane by an attack of grip. He attempted to kill his little girl. He will be taken to an asylum.

Two masked men robbed George W. Taylor near South McAlister, I. T. He had just sold two carloads of potatoes and was on his way home.

Miners at Ashland, Wis., refuse to go to work at the reduced wages offered them. Their action causes them to continue dependent on charity.

The first attempt to sell $57,000 in tax certificates was made at Hurley, Wis. Dan Scott of Saxon was the only purchaser to the amount of $150.

The windowglass workers of Elwood, Ind., are circulating a petition to Senator Voorhees urging him to aid their interests in the defeat of the Wilson bill.

Postmaster Sam Cisle of Shandon, O., was arrested, charged with disobeying postal regulations and appropriating to his own use several hundred dollars.

James Dostal was arrested at Dubuque, Ia., and confessed to robbing several stores and the postoffice. The robberies have occurred at intervals in the last month.

Edward Nehls, 20 years old, was killed in the elevator of a factory at Dubuque, Ia., where he was employed. His head was caught in an opening and almost cut off.

Station Agent Naylor and the night operator at the Missouri Pacific depot at Paola, Kas., were robbed of two gold watches and about $60 in money by three masked men last evening.

Jacob Headings of Beatrice, Neb., has sued the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road for $5,000 damages. He was injured by his horse being frightened by a train and throwing him from his carriage.

The Illinois Sheep Breeders' Association at Springfield elected C. J. Pulliam, President; W. J. Potts, Vice-President; John G. Springer, Secretary and Treasurer; David Gore, S. E. Prather, R. G. Stone, and Henry Cass, Executive committee.

The Coroner's jury at Des Moines, Ia., decided that Porter Scott, who fell dead during a sparring match Tuesday night, died of heart disease, caused by overexertion. Silas Taft, who was locked up after the tragedy, was therefore released.

Three stores were robbed in Knightsville, Ind., and considerable money taken. It is believed the thieves quarreled over the division of the booty, as pistol reports were heard in the night and blood found on the sidewalk. There is no clew to the men.

Adjutant-General Orendorff has accepted the resignation of James C. Condon, Second Lieutenant of Company D, Seventh Infantry, Chicago. The election of Marcus Kavanaugh as Lieutenant-Colonel and Garrett J. Carroll as Major of the Seventh Infantry is confirmed.

USE MAILS FOR FRAUD

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST TWO SIGOURNEY PATENT LAWYERS.

They Are Arrested for Conducting a "Queer" Business That It Is Alleged Has Produced Many Victims—Increased Valuations in Minneapolis, as Shown by the Assessor's Report—Questionable Real Estate Transaction Brought Into Court in St. Louis.

SIGOURNEY, Ia., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The Deputy United States Marshal from Keokuk today arrested John H. Wills and William A. Bell on charges of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. They are patent attorneys who have been here several years. Their business was conducted under the names, "Iowa State Patent Investment company, John H. Wills, manager," and "William A. Bell & Co." For several weeks Postoffice Inspector Mercer has been working on the case. It is said he went to Bell and asked him to explain his business methods and that Bell tried to bluff him by showing him everything in the office. To the same request Wills declined, stating that he must consult his attorneys. Patentees were requested to sign contracts giving these men the agency for the sale of their patents. After a time these agents would ask the inventor for a certain sum of money to negotiate a certain sale of their patent. After getting the money the salesmen were not heard from for some time until another request for money would come from them. This soon caused letters of inquiry to come to Sigourney in great numbers. To these the answers were seldom favorable, yet the business increased. They were the largest stamp purchasers and cashed hundreds in money orders.

Legal opinion is about equally divided in respect to the equity of the charges. William A. Bell was the pioneer in the business. He came here eight years ago and ran his business strictly as a patent attorney. Then he moved his office, enlarged his equipments, took in a partner, and finally worked up quite a business. The name became Bell & Co. Then about three years ago John H. Wills came to Sigourney, representing himself as an old friend of Bell, and went to work in Bell's office. Then Bell & Co. began publishing a monthly called the *Industrial Times*, making Wills the editor. Wills got married and a quarrel ensued between him and Bell, and Wills quit work for Bell, fitting an office and advertising himself as a patent attorney.

Postmaster McClenehan was taken as a witness by the postoffice inspector along with Marshal Follen and his prisoners. This afternoon George Meyer, who represents the "Co." part of William A. Bell & Co., got an attachment on the real-estate and personal property of Mr. Bell and also on the office fixtures of the company, to cover $200, which was a part of the undivided profits. Bell owned a fine residence and had interests in other property besides money in the bank.

SHOWS GROWTH OF MINNEAPOLIS.

Assessor's Annual Report on the Valuation of Assessable Property.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The annual report of City Assessor J. C. Plummer, completed this morning, shows the total valuation of assessable property in the city, both real and personal, to be $141,600,501. The increase in the valuation by the erection of new buildings was $1,853,130, and the decrease by reason of those destroyed by fire was $203,600, making the net increase $1,649,530. This makes an increase in the number of assessments 1,065. Mr. Plummer estimates that these represent 1,200 new buildings. He finds a marked improvement in the quality of residences and other buildings erected. Between May 1 and June 20 the deputies found 756 vacant houses, as against 1,008 in 1892.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade this morning the following officers were elected: President, A. L. Crocker; First Vice-President, L. W. Campbell; Second Vice-President, H. A. Towne; Secretary, J. T. Hemphill, reëlected; Treasurer, Nelson Williams.

Secretary Holt of the Associated Charities this morning expressed the opinion that the crisis of hard times had passed for Minneapolis. He said the demand for aid was becoming less.

Consideration of the case of C. H. Dart, the removed Treasurer of Meeker County, by the Supreme Court has been postponed till next week.

Meat Inspector Fisher condemned and destroyed in December 5,132 pounds of meat as unfit for use.

CHARGED WITH PRACTICING FRAUD.

C. G. Gleason Sued on a Questionable Real Estate Transaction.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—W. Palmer Clarkson, trustee for Fannie E. Carroll and George T. Parker, has sued Fred G. Babcock, Luther Babcock, and Charles G. Gleason, charging Gleason with an attempt to defraud creditors, as he is insolvent. The plaintiffs secured judgment last October on a promissory note for $8,945 against Gleason, and later on two others aggregating $6,500. Gleason afterward made a note for $4,000, it is alleged, secured by a deed of trust on certain real estate, and to aid him Maj. John C. Lullman, who recently committed suicide, secured possession of the note and deed and transferred both to the estate of Charles Alford. Fred G. Babcock, successor to Lullman in respect to the Alford estate, now sets up pretended ownership to the note, according to plaintiffs, and Luther Babcock, successor to Emil Becker, as regards the deed of trust, has offered the mortgaged property for sale. The plaintiffs want the mortgage canceled and the Babcocks enjoined from selling the property and that the court order the property sold under the plaintiffs' execution.

Mary McGrath was dug out of a mass of rubbish at her home, No. 1611 Clark avenue, tonight and an hour later died at the City Hospital. She died of privation caused by sickness and lack of attention. She was 70 years old and owned property the rentals of which amounted to nearly $3,000 a year. She owned the house and lot where she lived and property on the northwest corner of Tenth street and Clark avenue. For the past five years she never opened the front door or window of her home. Her only companions were a half dozen dogs, several chickens, and some canary birds. The neighbors missed her and today notified the police. They forced the door and found her almost buried in a mass of paper, rags, and dirt. The police have set a watch upon the house as it is believed there is considerable money on the premises. Her only known relative is a stepson, Christopher McGrath, who had not seen her for three years.

ORGANIZE A NEW "ANCIENT ORDER."

Loyal Americans Said to Have Been Started in Chicago.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—President Partridge of the Patrons of Industry of Michigan said today that delegates from thirty-seven States met at the Palmer House, Chicago, last week and organized the Ancient Order of Loyal Americans. The new organization is to be of a semi-military nature, all orders emanating from the headquarters at Washington. It is also to be semi-political, but non-partisan and non-sectarian. It has a complete ritual and all American citizens over 16 years of age are eligible to membership. A feature of the order will be a free circulating library in connection with every subordinate lodge. It was intended to order the work begun in the several States at noon Jan. 15, but the committee has found it impossible to arrange the details in time to admit of this, so the ball will not be set rolling until toward the end of the month.

[The Palmer House people say no such meeting was held in their house.]

TO BUILD AN IMMENSE OIL TANK.

Construction Begun by the Hammond Packing Company of Omaha, Neb.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The Hammond Packing company this morning began the construction of an iron oil tank thirty feet in diameter and thirty feet high. It will have a holding capacity of 3,173 barrels, which is equal to thirty-five railway oil tanks.

Burglars broke into the Burlington and Missouri depot last night and drilled four holes in the safe but did not attempt to blow it. They also ransacked the freight car after breaking open several cases and carried away a dozen bottles of gin.

The Pacific Express company today held its annual meeting and selected officers and directors as follows: C. M. Morsman of Omaha, President and Treasurer; Oliver W. Mink of Boston, Vice-President; William F. Bechel of Omaha, Secretary and Auditor, and A. H. Calef of New York, E. B. Pryor of St. Louis, L. A. Fuller of St. Louis, J. K. Johnson of Kansas City, together with the officers named, directors.

The Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America will hold its annual convention in Omaha, beginning next Monday. The delegates have begun arriving and by Monday there will be 100 delegates here. Secretary Thomas O'Dea of Cohoes, N. Y., arrived this morning. The convention will probably be in session about two weeks.

James C. Peabody, a 10-year-old boy, was run over by a cable car at 5 o'clock this afternoon and killed. The conductor on the train says the boy was swinging himself off and on the grip car when he lost his hold and fell and was thrown under the trailer.

Woman's Club House Dedicated.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The recently completed club-house of the Peoria Woman's club was dedicated this evening. There was no formal program, the entertainment consisting of a reception from 8 to 10 o'clock followed by a ball and banquet. The building is one of the most beautiful in the city. It is two stories in height of pressed brick. The second floor is devoted to a music hall, the first being the quarters of the club itself. It was built by the women at a cost of about $50,000.

Postoffice Inspectors Reappointed.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Postoffice Inspectors L. L. Letherman, Valparaiso; James E. Fletcher, Indianapolis; Jesse Wiek, Greencastle; and Holden, Holmes, and Vickery of Ohio have been reappointed for the States of Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky. Letherman, Fletcher, Wiek, Holden, and Vickery are Republicans appointed under President Harrison, and Holmes is a Democrat appointed during Cleveland's first administration.

Big Real Estate Transfer in Joliet.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Christian Hacker of this city sold and transferred to Henry M. Hooker of Chicago Joliet real estate to the amount of $73,000. This is the largest transfer in Will County for years. Mr. Hacker has run a paint and oil store in this city for several years, and is also at the head of the C. Hacker company, manufacturers of doors and window sashes. Hacker has laid out several subdivisions in this city, and this sale was made to unload during these hard times.

Work of the Good Roads Congress.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Mason J. Niblack called to order today the second session of the Good Roads Congress in Indiana. It developed that the farmers, who are most interested in better roads, are averse to submitting to the necessary taxation to bring about the improvement. This point was clearly brought out in the paper on "Is the Farmer Opposed to the Good Roads Movement, and If So, Why?" by A. P. Kent of Elkhart.

Confesses to Several Robberies.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Fred Strickland was arrested here while endeavoring to jump a board bill. He confessed to robbing a safe in a wholesale tailoring establishment at Eau Claire, Wis., last summer, and Sheriff Reiley of that place took him back. Strickland also confessed to robbing his employer at Dundee, Ill., of $10 a week for some time. He is suspected of being implicated in several crimes here.

Murderer Lacore Visited by His Mother.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Ernest Lacore, who is sentenced to hang Jan. 19, received a visit today from the Rev. F. H. Sheets, pastor of the Methodist Church, and Mrs. Taylor, the murderer's mother. During Lacore's trial his mother was in a hospital at Mankato, Minn., and could not attend. There is no hope of a stay of the execution and Mrs. Taylor will remain here until after the 19th.

Depauw Law School Abolished.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of Depauw University today the law school was abolished, to take effect at the close of the year. Andrew Stephenson, Ph. D., of Middletown, Conn., was elected to the chair of history. Dr. H. A. Gebin was elected Vice-President of the university.

Inspect the Bloomington Fair Site.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The members of the State Board of Agriculture who are to permanently locate the State Fair came here this afternoon for the purpose of making a personal inspection of the sites offered by this city. Tonight the members of the board and the committees were tendered a reception at the Bloomington club.

Killed in a Fight with Robbers.

BEREA, O., Jan. 4.—Four men seized Webb Miller, the night watchman, last night, and informed him they intended to loot the town with his assistance. He finally got his revolver, and ordered the robbers to throw up their hands. The latter began shooting. Miller's son, Edward, attracted by the shooting, came to the rescue of his father, and was fatally shot. The robbers escaped.

To Be Imprisoned for Life for Murder.

BRAZIL, Ind., Jan 4.—[Special.]—The case of Elias Owens for the murder of James Biggs at Clay City June 3 was given to the jury at 11 o'clock today, and they remained out till 6 o'clock this evening, when they brought in a verdict of guilty in the first degree. They fixed his sentence at life imprisonment in the prison south.

Bank Sued for Dishonoring Drafts.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—E. L. Dimick, owner of the Citizens' Bank at Hartington, has commenced suit here for $50,000 against D. T. Gilman of the Iowa State National Bank and the bank for protesting his drafts when he alleges he had funds in Gilman's bank to pay them.

STANDING OF THE CHICAGO ATHLETICS.

Provision Made for the Payment of the Indebtedness.

A statement of the financial condition of the Chicago Athletic Association has been issued by the Board of Governors. The statement gives in detail receipts to Dec. 30, expenditures, including cost of construction, furniture, and fixtures. A table is also included showing the items and amounts which make up the carrying charge account. Summarized, the statement shows that the clubhouse, furniture, and fixtures has cost $803,132, including carrying charges and deducting the sum paid by insurance companies for losses sustained in the fire which ruined the building before its completion. It owes first mortgage bonds of $300,000 and sundry amounts to contractors and others aggregating $211,741, a total of $511,741. Creditors of the association holding these unpaid accounts for $211,741 have agreed to accept in payment 25 per cent March 1, 25 per cent May 1, and 50 per cent inside of five years. The latter payment is divided into a payment of $40,000 due in two years and $65,000 in five years with 6 per cent interest. It is proposed to issue $200,000 in second mortgage bonds with which to provide for these payments. A meeting of members has been called to vote on the issue of these bonds. Creditors have agreed to take $65,000 of the bonds and part of them have been subscribed by members. The security for the second bonds is to include all initiation fees and dues received from resident members in excess of $2,000. This provision, the Governors expect, will discharge the second bonds in five years. Of the assessment made recently on members a part remains unpaid. This with the cash bonds and tickets on hand aggregates $39,507, which is sufficient, the statement asserts, to pay all accounts for operating the club. The bylaws have been amended so as to forbid an assessment of any kind except for entertainments given by the association or under its auspices. Dues of resident members have been raised to $60 per annum. There are now 2,024 resident members of the association and 267 non-resident life, army and navy, and honorary members.

Telegraph Line for Cripple Creek.

PUEBLO, Colo., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—J. J. Dickey, Western Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph company, had a conference here today with William E. Johnson, President of the New Florence and Cripple Creek railroad, and an agreement was made by which the telegraph company will build a new line to the gold camp along the railroad right of way. Work will be commenced in a few days on the $500,000 ore reduction works at Florence.

Pacific Express Company Officers.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 4.—At the annual meeting of the Pacific Express company today the following officers and directors were elected: C. M. Morsman of Omaha, President and Treasurer; Oliver W. Mink of Boston, Vice-President; William F. Bechel of Omaha, Secretary and Auditor; and A. H. Calef of New York, E. B. Pryor of St. Louis, L. A. Fuller of St. Louis, and J. K. Johnson of Kansas City, directors, together with the officers first named.

TWO ARE EX-CONVICTS

OFFICERS HUNTING FOR SHAW AND WILCOX, THE GOLD SWEATERS.

One of Them Was Arrested First in Glenwood, Ind., in 1888, in Possession of $5,000 Worth of Property Stolen by Safe-Blowers—His Career as a Board of Trade Plunger—How a Tailoring Firm Was Swindled Out of $210—New Clews Secured.

W. F. Shaw and James L. Wilcox, the ingenious originators of the scheme of trimming $1 worth of gold from the edges of eagles and double eagles, are at liberty still, but Capt. Porter says he will have them under arrest before the week is past. He secured a clew yesterday in a letter written by Shaw Jan. 2 to a friend, saying he was going on a trip through the Northwest to "make a few collections."

Both Shaw and Wilcox have seen the inside of penitentiary walls. Shaw made his first acquaintance with the police Dec. 23, 1888, when he was arrested at Glenwood, Ind., on the charge of negotiating stolen property. The property in question consisted of bonds and securities worth $5,000 which had



TRIO OF ALLEGED GOLD COIN "SWEATERS."

been stolen by safe blowers from the firms of Kellogg, Johnson & Bliss, and Cahn, Wampold & Co., several months earlier. Implicated with Shaw was his father-in-law, Henry Plessner, who was also arrested on the same charge. Shaw was sentenced to serve two years at Joliet. At the time of his arrest he was Secretary of the Commercial Mutual Accident Association and was also connected with the Columbian Loan and Building Association. Shaw and Plessner occupied an office together in the Nixon Block. Previous to his downfall Shaw, for nearly ten years, had been in the employ of Browning, King & Co. as a stockman and salesman. He left the firm and started in business for himself at Waterloo, Ia., but in a short time made a disastrous failure which was criticised severely by his creditors. Shaw then returned to Chicago and became connected with L. C. Wachsmuth & Co., but in a short time he and Plessner entered into their partnership.

After serving his sentence at Joliet Shaw came back to Chicago, and, to all intents, engaged in the real estate business with considerable success. He also was known on the open board of trade as a nervy speculator for a period of six months, when he suddenly abandoned that branch of business. Shaw is well known by many men-about-town, with whom he was a genial companion at all times. He is about 40 years old, not far from six feet in height, and of fine physique and impressive presence.

Fails to Pay a Tailor Bill.

The Wilcox-Shaw combination did not confine their operations to reaping a profit from shaving gold coins. By false representation the men succeeded in obtaining $210 worth of clothing from Allen & Humbert, merchant tailors, No. 108 Washington street. Wilcox, according to Mr. Humbert's story, said he owned the house he lived in, No. 1336 Park avenue. He declared he was a contractor and was building a house in Lake View. In addition to this he had begun to build a number of residences in Milwaukee.

Mr. Humbert was pleased to hear of Wilcox's good fortune. When he last had seen him Wilcox was stacking bales of broom corn in a Kinzie street store. Wilcox insisted on placing his order for a suit of clothes at once. He selected a $55 garment. When Mr. Humbert asked for a deposit Wilcox resented such proceedings.

"I am worth $50,000 and can get all the clothes I want without a deposit," he said. Mr. Humbert, after consulting with his partner, accepted the order.

Within a few days after the suit was delivered Wilcox came to the tailors again and ordered a $50 overcoat in a "hurry." He wanted to go to Milwaukee to look after some of his interests, he said, and needed the coat in two days. The coat was finished in time.

Introduces His Partner.

Wilcox seemed pleased with his garments and told his tailor he would send all his friends there. He knew the son of the Governor of Wisconsin and would induce him to give his trade to Allen & Humbert. Unfortunately for them Wilcox brought in his "partner," W. F. Shaw, and he ordered a suit and overcoat for which he promised to pay $85. Wilcox then introduced his brother Ralph, and he bought a suit for $35.

Mr. Humbert waited for his pay, but he waited in vain. He began to make inquiries, and found he had been duped. He found that Mr. Wilcox's fortune of $50,000 was a myth. He placed his claim with an attorney and succeeded in collecting $20 from Shaw. There still remains a balance of $210 on the three accounts which the tailors would be glad to collect.

W. L. Roseborne was seen yesterday. When asked about Wilcox, he said:

"Four or five years ago a man named Wilcox worked for us, but I do not remember much about him. I know that he was an ex-convict and that he was recommended to us by some association that makes it a business to find employment for ex-prisoners. While here he worked faithfully. He seemed to be all right."

A. H. Peck, Ralph Wilcox, and Mrs. James L. Wilcox were taken before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday. The hearing was postponed until next Tuesday. Peck, who is a dentist and has hitherto been a man of repute in the dental fraternity, had his bond signed by Dr. Frank H. Gardner of Thirty-third street and Forest avenue. Mrs. Wilcox and Ralph Wilcox, in default of $1,000 bail, went to jail.

Mrs. Wilcox admitted to Capt. Porter that she had disposed of some of the coin after it had been mutilated and gave $300 of it to the Commercial National Bank in exchange for notes.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE'S SECOND TERM.

Twice as Many Students Turned Away as Are Admitted—In New Departments.

The doors of Armour Institute opened yesterday for the winter term. It commenced the second term of its existence with nearly 1,000 students, and applicants for admission amounting to over 2,000 are unable to obtain entrance on account of the lack of room. All of the old students have reregistered. The institute now offers a complete four years' course in chemistry and architecture in addition to the complete courses in electrical, mining, and mechanical engineering. A new chemical laboratory and lecture rooms have been furnished in full, and work will begin in them at once by 210 young men and women. Prof. Thomas Allen of Ontario takes charge of this department. The professors and many of the students will soon be taking their meals in the culinary department, under Miss Willard. The large gymnasium on the top floor is complete, and is in charge of a skilled director. Exercise in this department is as much required as work in a course of chemistry or biology.

Appointed to Influence Legislation.

The Union Labor League of Illinois formed for independent political action and to favorably influence labor legislation was reorganized yesterday with officers as follows: President, Ben Garland; Vice-President, E. N. Nockels; Secretary, J. F. Nellis; Treasurer, J. H. Kelly; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. H. Fitzgerald; Executive committee, C. D. Wheeler, John O. Walsh, W. H. Fitzgerald, F. L. Hillman, and Ed Wheeler; Committee on Headquarters, H. Raymond, M. O'Donnell, and J. J. Ryan.

INCREASE IN THE MONEY IN THE BANKS.

The Reserve Is Not So Great, but the Showing of the Institutions Is Good.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Chicago's twenty-one national banks make an excellent showing for the final call of the calendar year, 1893, made Dec. 19, by the Controller of the Currency. As compared with the October call the reserve held was 45.01, against 45.46 per cent in October, while the lawful money in bank advanced fully $10,000,000. At the close of business Dec. 19, 1893, the condition of the Chicago banks was as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$79,100,526
Overdrafts		528,544
United States bonds to secure circulation		1,200,000
United States bonds to secure deposits		300,000
United States bonds on hand		278,850
Stocks, securities, claims, etc		5,715,316
Premiums on United States bonds		32,979
Due from other national banks		13,572,818
Due from State banks and bankers		4,283,209
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		807,399
Other real estate and mortgages owned		701,518
Checks and other cash items		78,703
Exchanges for clearing-house		4,567,931
Bills of other national banks		1,920,479
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		46,266
Specie, viz.:		
Gold coin	$16,548,540	
Gold Treasury certificates	3,216,440	
Silver dollars	666,036	
Silver Treasury certificates	4,340,882	
Silver fractional coin	433,929	
		25,205,827
Legal-tender notes		16,455,804
United States certificates of deposit for legal tender notes		1,550,000
Five per cent redemption fund		54,000
Due from United States Treasurer		183,980
Total		$156,563,946

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$20,900,000
Surplus fund		11,516,700
Undivided profits		2,866,622
National Bank notes issued	$1,080,000	
Less amount on hand	254,110	
Amount outstanding		825,890
Dividends unpaid		33,260
Individual deposits		68,434,113
United States deposits		180,834
Deposits of United States disbursing officers		57,853
Due to other national banks		31,516,013
Due to State banks and bankers		20,172,643
Total		$156,563,946

Average reserve held, 45.01 per cent.

The condition of national banks in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 19, shows the reserve to have been 30.46 per cent; loans and discounts, $23,901,000; lawful money reserve, $6,013,000; individual deposits, $15,857,000; gold and gold certificates, $2,447,000. Detroit, Mich., national banks show the reserve to have been 32.12 per cent; loans and discounts, $13,322,000; lawful money reserve, $1,881,000; gold and gold certificates, $965,000, and individual deposits, $8,545,000.

FIRST STATE DINNER FOR THE CABINET.

Decorations Are Elaborate—List of Those Who Were Present.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The first state dinner of the season was given tonight by President and Mrs. Cleveland for the Cabinet. The decorations of the table in the state dining-room were effective and graceful. At either end of the center piece an ellipsis of ferns studded with orchids of the slipper variety were circular pieces of orchids, from the middle of which rose tall pineapple plants, the leaves changing from green to crimson on the edges. Beyond these, again, on the transverse sections of the ends of the table were plats of ferns studded with the slipper orchids. At either end of the table the gold candelabra held tapers under scarlet shades, while the wax candles in the silver candelabra were under yellow shades. At each place was a cluster of orchids and asparagus vine, a single orchid being at the place for each of the gentlemen. As usual at Mrs. Cleveland's place there was instead of the usual array of wine glasses but two goblets, one for ice water and the other for apollinaris.

The guests at the dinner were Vice-President and Mrs. Stevenson, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Gresham, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Carlisle, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont, the Attorney-General and Mrs. Olney, the Postmaster-General and Mrs. Bissell, the Secretary of the Navy and Miss Herbert, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Smith, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Morton, the Speaker of the House and Mrs. Crisp, Senator and Mrs. Voorhees, Senator Harris, Senator and Mrs. Gorman, Senator and Mrs. Mills, Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Admiral Gherardi, Mrs. Henry Thurber, Gov. and Mrs. Pattison of Pennsylvania, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Russell of Massachusetts, Miss Thomas of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Goodyear of Buffalo, Mr. C. C. Baldwin and Miss Baldwin of New York, Mr. James Stillman and Miss Stillman of New York, Senator and Mrs. Jones of Arkansas, Representative and Mrs. William L. Wilson.

Mrs. Cleveland's gown was of rose pink moire antique made perfectly plain with a fall of fine white thread lace about the low neck corsage, in the front of which were the diamond clusters of wild roses presented to her on the occasion of her marriage by ex-Secretary Whitney. Her hair was worn rolled back from her face into a low coil at the back, and was spanned across the front by a strand of large solitaire diamonds. Mrs. Stevenson's gown was of white satin brocade trimmed with ermine. Mrs. Gresham's gown was of white satin. The President escorted the wife of the Vice-President to dinner.

JOHN C. AUSTIN CASE STILL ON TRIAL.

Motion of Defense to Dismiss the Suit Is Denied.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The case of Austin against the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association bids fair to go down in judicial history as a celebrated case along with the case of Robert Ray Hamilton. The relatives of John C. Austin claim $15,000 on two policies which Mr. Austin had carried for six and a half years when, on July 4, 1891, he was drowned at Manhattan Beach while bathing. The association refuses to pay the claim, and promises to prove that Austin was in a bad way financially and simply hid away, leaving his clothing in a Manhattan Beach bath-house to give the impression that he had been drowned.

Richard O'Gorman began the proceedings by introducing the will of John C. Austin, probated without contest in September, 1891, to show that Joseph E. Austin was the executor of his brother's estate.

Joseph E. Austin testified that while he was at Shrewsbury River as one of several guests of the La Marche family July 5, 1891, he received a telegram from Manhattan Beach informing him that his brother "Jack's" clothing had been found in a bath-house and that Jack was supposed to be drowned. Col. James labored hard with the witness to show that he had made that visit to the La Marches in order to be ready to receive word of the alleged drowning of his brother. He drew out that the witness had worn out his brother's serge coat and vest, while his sister, Mrs. Barnard of Montreal, had taken the shoes, trousers, and other articles home with her, saying they would fit her son.

"Didn't you know that the articles would be very important as evidence regarding your brother's death?" asked Col. James sternly.

"Why, no; we did not suppose then that we would get into any lawsuit. We didn't suppose there would be any trouble over the insurance."

Col. James elicited the fact that his brother got out a policy for $10,000 in the United States Mutual Accident Association July 1, 1891, three days before the alleged drowning. That completed the case for the plaintiff. Col. James asked that the case be dismissed on the ground that the plaintiff had not proved that John C. Austin was dead, nor that all the premiums on the policy had been paid and on a dozen technical points besides. The motion was denied and the proceeding was adjourned until tomorrow.

IRON AND STEEL STILL GOING DOWN.

Close of 1893 Records Lowest Prices in History of Trade.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 4.—The *Iron Trade Review* today says:

The close of 1893 recorded the lowest prices for iron and steel in the history of the trade. There has been a disposition to think that the coming of '94 would arrest the downward tendency, but evidences are to the contrary. It is known that on ores offers have been made for the coming year lower than were touched in '93 on standard grades; in pig iron the opening of the year brings a report of an offer by a Northern furnace using Lake Superior ores to sell for deliveries running into the spring at a figure not touched by December transactions. The elements of the situation are these in brief: A further enlargement of pig iron production and a slight increase in stocks, with demand coming chiefly from pipe foundries which have made considerable additions to their November contracts; a fair prospective consumption of bridge material, counties and municipalities straining a point to get such work under way this winter; a better call from agricultural and car works; the beginnings of a new demand from machine shops and foundries that have been practically at a standstill for several months. In steel rails there is reason to believe that more has been done than has become public, and some good-sized contracts are looked for in January.

TO FURTHER BUSINESS

PROPOSITIONS BEFORE THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Thirty-eight Subjects Will Be Discussed at the Twenty-fourth Annual Session of the Organization at Washington Jan. 23—Matters Relating to Financial, Commercial, and Transportation Systems of the Country—Bankruptcy and Inter-State Commerce Plans Proposed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The National Board of Trade, composed of delegates from various commercial organizations of the country, will meet in twenty-fourth annual session in Washington Jan. 23. The sessions of this body are devoted to discussions of matters relating to the financial, commercial, and transportation systems of the country with a view to influencing the action of Congress thereon by communicating to it the recommendations of the board. On the program for the coming meeting are thirty-eight subjects for discussion, proposed by various organizations, recommending the following legislation or other action upon the projects and topics named:

New York Board of Trade and Transportation—A bill authorizing the registration and protection of trade marks; commercial relations with neighboring countries upon broad and comprehensive principles of reciprocity; the tonnage bill; a national monetary commission; that third and fourth classes of mail matter be consolidated at 8 cents a pound; a system of navigating naval reserves.

St. Louis Builders' and Merchants' Exchanges—The Torrey bankruptcy bill; stimulation of commerce and trade with foreign countries; repeal of the inter-State commerce law. Wholesale Associated Grocers—The more thorough enforcement of this law and amendments thereto.

Philadelphia Board of Trade—The Torrey bankruptcy bill; an executive department of commerce and manufacture; no income tax; revision of the banking and currency laws; permanent establishment of the national banking system and the retention of the State bank tax; no radical changes in the tariff laws; sale of $200,000,000 bonds to protect the Treasury gold reserve. Growers and Importers Exchange—No State bank circulation; construction of a canal to connect the Chesapeake, Delaware, and Raritan bays.

Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce—A national bankrupt law; amendments to the inter-State commerce act which will relieve American railways of the competition of companies not subject to its operations; approve the inter-State commerce law; a national clearing-house; amendment to national bank act for prompt punishment of violation of its provisions; forfeiture of unearned land grants.

Chicago Board of Trade—Stricter immigration laws and better enforcement of those now in existence; to protect the public and railroads from train robbery; to better enforce the inter-State commerce law; prompt action upon the tariff bill; to issue par value of national bank currency for bonds deposited; to sell $250,000,000 fifty-year 4 per cent bonds for redemption of currency notes.

Boston Merchants' Association—The reform of the consular service.

Cleveland Chamber of Commerce—Uniform classification of freight; expert monetary commission.

Toledo Produce Exchange—No State banks of issue.

Portland (Ore.) Chamber of Commerce—Government aid for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

Trenton Board of Trade—The survey of a deep draft ship canal between New York and Philadelphia.

Wilmington (Del.) Board of Trade—Improvement of the Delaware and Christinia Rivers.

Pittsburg Coal Exchange—Improvement of the Monongahela River.

CHERNTER PRONOUNCED HARMLESS.

The Colored Religious Fanatic Released from the Detention Hospital.

Among the twenty-nine patients whose sanity was questioned before Judge Brown at the Detention Hospital yesterday morning was that of Ferdinand Chernter, the colored religious fanatic. He says he is divinely called to save Chicago. When asked why he preached so much on the South Side he promptly said, "The Michigan avenue people are the wickedest people in the world." Judge Brown dismissed him as harmless, remarking that Chicago had need of him. Chernter is a waiter in a restaurant on Monroe street.

Condemning Land for the Hennepin Canal.

The suit to condemn a strip of land four miles long in Bureau County for the Hennepin Canal, which has been on trial for two weeks in the United States Circuit Court, was concluded yesterday, and the jury retired to deliberate. When the court adjourned at 5 o'clock last evening the jury was not ready to report. When the jury retired another jury was at once sworn in to condemn a second four mile strip west of the first, and lying along Bureau Creek. Most of it is bottom land which is submerged every spring, and is not of great value.

Big Hop Ranch.

The largest hop ranch in the world, 600 acres in one body, is in King County, Colo.

HOTELS.

The Ontario,

NORTH STATE AND ONTARIO-STS.

A first-class hotel. Every modern convenience. Situated in the heart of the best residence district, yet within easy walking distance of the business center. Convenient to the theaters. Street cars pass the door. An ideal home for families and others desiring quiet and first-class accommodations at reasonable rates.

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Beautiful large rooms, heated and lighted, finely carpeted, furnished or unfurnished, in one of the handsomest buildings on Michigan-av.

GEO. F. DOUAIRE, Room 39, No. 175 Dearborn-st.

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American and European Plan. Offers for the winter special rates to families and single men newly and handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite. Cuisine a feature. Elevator, steam heat, &c. Cottage Grove and Indiana-av. cars pass the corner and within two blocks Ill. Cent. and elevated roads. GEO. W. REYNOLDS, Mgr.

HOTEL WILLARD—WABASH-AV. AND 13TH-ST.

American and European Plans. This well-known hotel is making low rates to families and single gentlemen. J. Q. SAVAGE, Mgr.

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at THE GENESEE. Niagara Falls forty minutes away.

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Open from December until May. J. R. MEAD, Manager. Cable address—Hotel, Bermuda.

EDUCATIONAL.

St. John's Military School,

MANLIUS, N. Y.

NEXT TERM BEGINS JAN. 11, 1894. Rt.-Rev. F. D. Huntington, Pres.; Wm. Verbeck, Supt.; 1st Lieut. W. P. Burnham, U. S. A., Commandant.

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An account of the only rational mode of treatment. Pamphlet edition 10c. Address DR. WILLIAMSON, New London, Conn.

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WHEAT LEADS IN A SHARP ADVANCE AND OTHER MARKETS FOLLOW.

May Readily Works Up to 67 Cents—Influences Nearly All One Way—Exports Continue Liberal and Cables Higher All Around—Flour Stocks Reduced—Smaller Primary Movement of Corn Indicated—Provisions Recover Lost Ground.

An old-fashioned bull market took possession of the wheat pit yesterday, and a large speculative business was accomplished at the advance, which carried up the price nearly 1⅛c. The bears made a stubborn fight, but the news was generally against them. The movement, the cables, and the report on flour stocks were the prominent motives. The board's figures showed a decrease of 235,000 brls flour during December at ten leading cities, and while the report did not agree with that published in the *Bulletin* the apparent big decrease had a marked effect in shaping prices. Early there was a little selling on the fact that the Northwestern receipts at 360 cars were nearly as great as a year ago, the markets up there starting weak in tone. But the Liverpool cable came in 1@2 farthings higher, the weather map showed a low temperature creeping down over the unprotected winter wheat fields, and it was soon learned that the exports for the day would make a liberal showing. These finally came in 560,000 bu, chiefly from New York, or nearly 1,300,000 bu for the two days. The receipts at primary points were but 400,000 bu, or less than half of those of a year ago, strictly winter wheat points getting but 66,000 bu. Finally, to complete the list of bull influences the continental cables showed more strength than for weeks, Paris advancing equal to 1⅛c per bu and Berlin about ⅝c. Early short sellers covered, and on every ½ cent advance there was accelerated buying, the market closing practically at the top. Trade was chiefly among the professionals with relatively little outside business. At the close it looked as though many of the scalpers were long, and some hinted that the market was top-heavy, yet the strength was carried over to the curb, where calls advanced fairly. Early sellers included Lester, Brosseau, Gifford, and McPherran-Jackson. Among the prominent buyers were Ream and Nat Jones. May opened nearly steady at 65⅛c, sold at 65⅝c, and advanced to 67c, closing at 66⅞@67c, with July at 68⅛c. Cash wheat was quiet but stronger and New York reported 24,000 bu taken for export. Sales to go to store included No. 3 red at 56¼@58c, and No. 3 hard at 57@58c. Free on board sales were as 62½c for No. 2 red winter, 57c for No. 3 hard, and 61½c for No. 3 spring.

Corn prices were helped indirectly by the course of wheat and directly by the possibility of a falling-off in the movement from first hands and higher cables, coupled with a continuous good export movement. May worked up ⅝c, to 39@39⅛c, and closed there, with January at 35⅛c. Liverpool was ½d higher all around and home markets stronger. Clearances were 372,000 bu, and there was some inquiry for cash lots in a large way. Receipts at primary points were 1,070,810 bu, mostly at Chicago, and shipments 662,000 bu. Receipts were slightly less than expected at 414 cars, and today's estimates reduced to 295 cars. Speculative interest was not marked, local shorts showing some desire to cover. Store sales were at 35@35⅛c for No. 2 and 34@34⅛c for No. 3 grades. Free on board sales were at 34⅛@35c for No. 3, 35@35⅛c for do yellow, and 35⅛@35⅝c for do white.

In oats an advance of ⅛@⅜c was scored, closing prices being the highest of the day. The strength was due mainly to upturns in wheat and corn. There was an improvement in buying orders from the outside. Rumsey-Chandler sold a round lot of the May, and shorts were fair buyers. May opened ⅜c higher at 30⅛c and sold up to 30⅞@31c at the close, an upturn of ½@⅝c. Stuff billed before the resumption of rates was ¼@½c higher, while other lots ruled steady to a shade firmer. Free-on-board sales were at 28⅛@29⅛c for No. 3, 29⅛@30⅛c for do white, and 30⅛c for No. 2 do.

No rye was reported inspected in. The market was dull and steady. No. 2 in store sold sparingly at 45½c. Futures were weak, May selling 1c lower at 49c, with January nominally 45½c. Offerings of barley were small and prices firmer on everything but inferior lots, both maltsters and shippers being active. Fair to good sold at 42@46c, indicating an advance of about 2c, with good, plump malting at 47@48c.

Provisions recovered the ground lost the day before, pork leading the interest. Receipts of hogs were smaller than expected, and prices were higher. In the pit the offerings of produce were rather small, except on an advancing scale of prices, and some strength was also derived from the wheat and corn markets. Liverpool was unsettled, and outside domestic points reported fair stability. Pork closed 25c higher at $12.77½ for January and $12.82½ for May, with cash about $12.75. January lard gained 15c, closing at $7.82½, with May at $7.60 and cash $7.95. May ribs closed 17½c higher at $6.62½, with cash at $6.60@6.65. Cash sales included 325,000 lbs and 250 tcs lard at $7.65@7.95; 50,000 lbs green hams, part at $8.25; and 75,000 lbs short ribs, part at $6.52½.

The flax market was quiet. Buyers held off and prices receded 1@2c, although offerings were small. No. 1 on track went at $1.35, or 1c lower. May declined 2c, selling at $1.38. Receipts were 17 cars; shipments, 3,712 bu. For timothy the demand improved, and values were firmer in view of moderate offerings. Fair to choice ranged at $4.00@4.40, while March was quotably $4.50. Clover, again influenced by outside markets, ruled easy. The demand and offerings were light. Cash sold at $9.75@10.75. Prime was nominally $10.90, February $11.00, and March $11.10.

WHAT TRADE GOSSIPS WERE SAYING.

Interesting Bits of Information Picked Up on the Floor of the Exchange.

The report of flour stocks posted from the Secretary's office was an exceedingly interesting one. It was the means of helping in no uncertain manner the upturn in the wheat market, indicating, as it did, a decrease of 234,605 brls during December. After the market was made inquiry brought out a different set of figures, which serves to decidedly change the aspect of affairs so far as the decrease in flour stocks possesses value in shaping the market. The board's figures comprised returns from ten cities exclusive of Minneapolis and Buffalo, and showed a total of 825,712 brls flour, against 1,060,317 brls one month ago and 990,451 brls one year ago. In these figures Milwaukee is credited with a decrease during December of 164,486 brls to the small total of 30,700 brls and Duluth from 227,092 brls to 23,885 brls. According to the *Trade Bulletin*, which compiles flour stocks monthly, Duluth had 18,433 brls flour Dec. 1, instead of 227,092, and the total of the ten cities noted was 851,000 brls one month ago, instead of 1,060,000 brls, as posted on the blackboard. The net decrease for December, therefore, was only 26,000 brls, instead of 234,000 brls. The figures used by the board were those reported in the Duluth circular dated Nov. 28, which was, of course, the one nearest the first of December. On the other hand the figures used in the *Trade Bulletin* were compiled from the Duluth circular dated Dec. 5. In the few days just prior to the 1st of December nearly all the stock in Duluth public and railway warehouses was moved out via the last boats before the close of navigation, and probably a large part of it rested in Buffalo, which is not included in the aggregates named. The monthly stocks of flour at Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Toledo, Baltimore, Detroit, Boston, Milwaukee, and Duluth are reported in the *Bulletin* at 825,000 brls Jan. 1, 1894; 851,000 brls Dec. 1, 936,000 brls Nov. 1, 857,000 brls Oct. 1, and 797,000 brls Sept. 1. June 1 the stocks at these points were 1,215,000 bu, or the largest of the year. The stocks of flour in brls at Duluth and Milwaukee for a series of months follows:

	Duluth.	Milwaukee.
May 1, 1893	27,000	125,000
June 1, 1893	341,000	91,000
July 1, 1893	324,000	56,000
Aug. 1, 1893	181,000	48,000
Sept. 1, 1893	157,000	58,000
Oct. 1, 1893	290,000	69,000
Nov. 1, 1893	277,000	68,000
Dec. 1, 1893	18,400	164,000
Jan. 1, 1894	23,885	30,700

In the course of a letter to Jo Wattee written from Liverpool William Scott, a grain merchant, has this to say of wheat: "At present prices seven-eighths of the trade look for an improved advance and are amazed at the entire absence of pluck or enterprise on your side. Where are your men of means and energy that they permit your market to drift like a water-logged hulk? Never in the history of the trade have they had such an opportunity of towing into harbor a valuable prize. You have little wheat to spare; we must buy upon your own terms before the season is over. Therefore, why this daily focusing of your telescope upon India, Russia, and the River Plate?"

A few of the creditors of John T. Snodgrass met in the arbitration-room yesterday afternoon and held an informal discussion relative to their claims. Nothing definite was decided on further than to appoint a committee consisting of J. C. Hately and M. C. Lightner, who will secure as full a list of the creditors as possible and arrange for another meeting with a view to more concerted action, the date to be announced soon.

A Western Nebraska correspondent of J. L. Ball & Co. writes from Western Nebraska that the millers in that part of the State are getting nervous about the supply of wheat between now and another harvest, present reserves being decidedly short. The winter wheat prospect there is reported very poor, owing to lack of moisture.

The elevator people announce the storage rate on grain for 1894 ½c per bu for the first ten days and ½c for each additional ten days.

Puts on May wheat sold at 66⅛@66⅜c together and at 66⅛@66½c. Calls sold at 67⅝c up to 67⅞c and were later quoted at 67⅝c. Puts on May corn sold at 38⅞@39c and calls at 39⅜@39⅝c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 45 cars; corn, 295 cars; oats, 125 cars; and 27,000 hogs.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
Jan	$ 60⅞@......	$ 60½@ 61⅞	$......@ 61⅞
May	65⅞@......	65⅞@ 67	66⅞@ 67
July	66⅞@ 67	66⅞@ 68⅛	......@ 68⅛
CORN.			
Jan	$ 34¼@......	$ 34⅛@ 35⅛	$......@ 35¼
May	38⅞@ 38⅞	38⅞@ 39⅜	39 @ 39⅜
July	......@......	39 @ 39⅜	......@ 39⅜
OATS.			
Jan	$ 28⅞@......	$ 28⅛@ 29	$ 28⅞@ 29
May	30⅝@......	30⅞@ 31	30⅞@ 31
MESS PORK.			
Jan	$12.52½@......	$12.72½@12.77½	$......@12.77½
May	12.57½@......	12.62½@12.85	......@12.82½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Jan	$ 7.67½@......	$ 7.70 @ 7.82½	$......@ 7.82½
May	7.52½@......	7.52½@ 7.60	......@ 7.60
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Jan	$ 6.37½@......	$ 6.50 @......	$......@ 6.50
May	6.45 @......	6.47½@ 6.62½	......@ 6.62½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	January.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat	$ 72¼	$ 78¼	$ 76⅛
No. 2 corn	40⅜	46	46⅜
No. 2 oats	30	34⅜	....
Mess pork	17.42½	17.85	....
Lard	10.62½	10.32½	....
Short ribs	9.40	9.50	....

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Wednesday by carloads:

	Contr't grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l.
Winter wheat	14	52	1	67
Spring wheat	2	12	1	15
Corn	66	307	41	414
Oats	52	64	2	118
Rye	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barley	.....	9	10	19
Total	134	444	55	633

Inspected out: 66,924 bu wheat, 36,581 bu oats, 5,073 bu rye, 9,358 bu corn, and 3,462 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 45 cars wheat, 295 cars corn, 125 cars oats, and 27,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1894.	RECEIPTS. 1893.	SHIPMENTS. 1894.	SHIPMENTS. 1893.
Flour, brls	37,062	18,516	21,230	14,497
Wheat, bu	84,156	390,046	6,570	32,620
Corn, bu	782,946	328,418	272,516	186,696
Oats, bu	388,750	327,863	221,844	292,870
Rye, bu	5,635	9,060	3,641	15,666
Barley, bu	78,440	84,046	44,720	78,795
T. Seed, lbs	244,200	238,400	60,757	75,968
C. Seed, lbs	27,000	.....	182,363	26,825
Oth. S'd, lbs	24,000	.....	.....	75,883
F. Seed, bu	24,625	28,088	4,046	5,397
B. Corn, lbs	60,250	138,300	40,666	139,710
Cheese, lbs	135,815	135,540	138,380	81,935
Butter, lbs	482,346	366,607	348,176	437,946
Hides, lbs	494,125	835,380	550,650	1,070,711
Wool, lbs	20,540	45,390	12,200	42,150

The following table shows the weekly imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Week ending Dec. 30, 1893.	Week ending Dec. 23, 1893.	Week ending Dec. 31, 1892.
Flour, brls	174,000	192,000	219,000
Wheat, qrs	247,000	258,000	215,000
Corn, qrs	151,000	150,000	89,000

DAIRY AND OTHER PRODUCE.

Butter Accorded Tame Support—Prices Weak—Stocks Accumulating.

On South Water street the butter market is in an exceedingly unsatisfactory state, business being almost lifeless. A prominent commission merchant well in touch with the situation said that although a dull season was usually expected at this time of the year he had not known of a market so nearly stagnant in a long time. It is almost impossible to secure anything like Elgin quotations, and it is said that manufacturers there are vainly endeavoring to maintain former prices because they have made contracts for milk on the basis of 28@30c for fancy separator goods. Locally stocks are accumulating under moderate receipts. Reports from country points show that due to favorable weather and an increase in the number of creameries more butter is being made than usual. Owing to light stocks cheese is rather firmly held, although in moderate demand. However considerable quantities of filled goods are on the market, and prices on these descriptions rule barely steady.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 26c; fine, 24½@25c; fair to good, 21½@23½c; fancy dairies, Cooley's, 23@24c; medium to good, 18½@20½c; packing stock, fresh, 14@14½c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 19c per lb; fancy creamery, 17½c; extra dairy, 16½c; dairy, 15c; roll and small pails, ½c additional.

CHEESE—New makes—Finest full cream cheddars, 11@11½c per lb; twins, 11½@12c; Young America, 12@12½c; lightly skimmed, 10@10½c; Swiss cheese, 13@14c; brick cheese, 12@13c.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, 8@10½c per lb; Southern sun-dried apples, 5⅛@7c; peaches, unpeeled, 4@4½c; blackberries, 7c; raspberries, 17@18½c. California dried fruits—Raisins, $1.60@1.75 per box; loose, 4@5c per lb; prunes, 6@7½c, according to size; apricots, new, 13½@14½c.

EGGS—Fine to fancy fresh-laid stock, 21@21½c per doz; icehouse stock, 17½@18½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fine to choice, $3.25@5.00 per brl, and fair to good, $2.00@2.75; bananas, selects, $1.25@1.75 per bunch; common to choice, 75c@$1.00 per bunch; lemons, $4.00@5.50 per box; cranberries, No. 2 fall, $4.50@5.00 per brl; choice bunch, $5.50@7.00 per brl; Florida oranges, according to count, $1.75@3.50; California pears, 40-lb boxes, $2.25@2.50.

GAME—Mallard and redhead ducks, $2.25@2.75 per doz; small ducks, $1.00@1.35; teal ducks, $1.75@2.00; plover, $1.25@1.50; jacksnipe, $1.25@1.60; fine dark prairie chickens, $3.00@4.00; quail, $1.00@1.50; antelope saddles, 9@11c per lb; venison saddles, 10@11c per lb; jack rabbits, $2.00@2.50 per doz.

HAY—The market was quiet and steady. Sales were: On track—4 cars No. 1 timothy at $10.25@11.00; 20 cars upland prairie at $6.25@8.00. Receipts were 1,466 tons; shipments, 154 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 3¾@4c per lb; No. 2 do, 2¾@2⅞c; No. 1 calfskin, 5¼@6c; No. 2 do, 4¼@4½c; No. 1 country tallow, 4@4¼c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½@3¾c.

POULTRY—Live old chickens, 8@8½c per lb; spring, 8@8½c; roosters, 5c; hen turkeys, 8@8½c; ducks, 8@9c; geese, full feathered, $5.50@6.00 per doz; dressed turkeys, 10c per lb; dressed chickens, 8@9c; dressed ducks, 9½@10c.

POTATOES—Burbanks, 54@57c per bu; Hebrons, 53@56c per bu. Sweet potatoes: Illinois, $3.00@3.25.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, $6.00@7.00 per 100; onions, $1.50@1.75 per brl; turnips, $1.00@1.50 per brl; cucumbers, $1.00@1.50 per doz; lettuce, 75c@$1 per case; spinach, $1.50@1.75 per brl; beets, $1.00@1.25 per brl; parsley, 15c per doz bunches; watercress, 30c per doz bunches; cauliflower, $3.00@3.25 per crate; celery, home grown, 15@20c per doz; Kalamazoo, per box, 75c@$1.00; Hubbard squash, $1.50 per doz.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.15.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Cotton, Coffee, and Grain Movements, Together with Closing Quotations.

New York, Jan. 4.—[Special.]—COTTON—Advanced 9@11 points, closing quiet and steady at a net rise for the day of 4@6 points, with sales of 187,100 bales. In Manchester yarns were steady and there was much inquiry for cloths, without much business. Liverpool advanced 4 points, closing firm, with spot sales of 12,000 bales at unchanged but hardening prices. New Orleans advanced 10 points and lost about one-half of it. Spot prices here were 1-16c higher, at 8 1-16c, with sales of 61 bales for spinning. An advance of 1-16c at New Orleans, Norfolk, and St. Louis; 1-16@⅛c at Augusta, ⅛c at Mobile, Charleston, Wilmington, Baltimore, and Memphis, and 3-16c at Savannah. More activity in the Southern spot markets. New Orleans sold 6,000 bales, Memphis 3,500, St. Louis 2,300, Galveston 2,186, Mobile 1,200, and Savannah 875. Port receipts 24,237, against 38,737 this day last week, and 18,183 last year. Thus far this week 157,682, against 224,367 thus far last week. Augusta received 242, against 350 this day last week; Memphis 922, against 1,892 this day last week; St. Louis 366, against 1,971 this day last week; and Houston 3,985, against 6,457 this day last week. New Orleans receipts tomorrow estimated at 5,000 to 6,000, against 10,197 this day last week and 5,411 last year. New-England spinners say they are afraid of the tariff changes. They are said to be largely under contract for yarns, and are carrying unusually small stocks of cotton. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	1,500	7.86	7.84	7.83@7.85
February	9,400	7.93	7.88	7.88@7.89
March	96,200	8.04	7.97	7.98@7.99
April	311,300	8.12	8.05	8.06@8.07
May	39,700	8.20	8.14	8.14@8.15
June	4,600	8.27	8.21	8.22@8.23
July	2,800	8.33	8.28	8.29@8.30
August	1,200	8.38	8.34	8.34@8.36

COFFEE—Declined 10 to 20 points, closing quiet and steady. Sales: 3,500 bags; Havre declined ¼f; London and Hamburg were practically unchanged; Santos advanced 100 reis; Rio Janeiro steady; Rio exchange, 10 7-16d, an advance of 1-16d. Receipts at Rio 9,000, and at Santos 5,000. United States warehouse deliveries, 6,730. Rio on the spot was dull and steady: No. 7, 18⅜c. Sales: 500 mats, Java, on private terms. Today's closing prices:

January, 16.95@17.05c; February, 16.55@16.60c; March, 16.35@16.40c; April, 16.10@16.20; May, 15.95@16.00c; June, 15.70@15.80c; July, 15.55@15.65c; August, 15.30@15.40c; September, 15.20@15.25c.

GRAIN—Wheat advanced ⅜@⅝c. Millers, it is said, bought 25,000 bu. Spot sales, 96,000 bu, including 56,000 for export. No. 2 red at 66⅛c in elevator and at 3¼c under May f. o. b., afloat; No. 1 hard spring at 1⅜c over May, stored delivery; No. 1 Northern spring, old, at 71⅛c, delivered; ungraded at 62⅛c; No. 3 red at 64c in elevator. Option sales 1,860,000 bu. Corn advanced ⅜@⅝c. Spot sales, 200,000 bu, including 120,000 for export. No. 2 at 42⅜@43⅛c delivered and 44⅛@44⅝c f. o. b., afloat; No. 3 at 41c afloat. Option sales, 560,000 bu. Oats advanced ⅛@⅜c. Spot sales, 110,000 bu. No. 2 white at 35@35⅛c; No. 3 white at 33½c; No. 2 mixed at 34@34½c in elevator. Option sales, 215,000 bu.

SUGAR—Raw easier and dull; 89 deg. test, 2⅛c. Refined steady and in moderate demand.

BUTTER—Choice, 25@27c.

CHEESE—Fancy, 11¼@11¾c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—The market manifested more life today than for some time previously. Grain room on the berth was active and higher and steamers to load full grain cargoes for early loading commanded 3d per quarter over the rate recently current for all January. 3s 6d having been paid for steamer. Berth engagements—Liverpool, steam, 104,000 bu grain at 3d; New Castle, steam, 80,000 do at 4d; Liverpool, steam, 70 hhds tallow at 15s; 200 tcs tallow at 15s.

DRY GOODS—There has been no development today to disturb the monotony of the market so far as new business is concerned. The outward movement of merchandise from the mills and warehouses has been on a fairly liberal scale, but currency purchases are still confined within modest lots. The principal buyers in the market just now are representatives of the Southern and Southwest trade, but their operations, as far as they go, fail to make amends for the backwardness of buyers from other sections. The demand for both staples and fancies in cotton goods, as a general thing, indicates a disposition to wait a few days longer, at all events, before expanding again. Manufacturers are mostly contenting themselves with the supplies due on previous orders, while converters are still operating without spirit and buyers for export are not at all active. Some sellers there are who expressed disappointment at the existing conditions, but the majority of them hardly look for any material change with the first few days of the new year, so that the present dragging business is without material effect on the tone of the market. There are no goods piling up in sight in first hands, and it is quite certain that out of the primary market there is nothing accumulating. Impatience of sellers may be an element of weakness in occasional instances, but practically there is no other weak element in the situation.

RYE—Dull and nominal; Western, 48@57c.

COTTONSEED OIL—Quiet, firm; crude, 29@29½c; yellow, 34@35c.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat—The bulls wore smiling faces today, the trading in wheat was surely in their favor, and the good advance yesterday was followed by 1 cent advance today. The opening was easy and for the first half hour there was some weakness, with a small slump in price, but the statement of yesterday's clearances of wheat and flour and the statement of the flour stocks in the ten principle cities of the country had a bolstering effect. The advance was steady and the efforts of the bulls to break it were of no force. There was a time shortly after noon when the advance wavered, and for a few moments the crowd thought the top had been reached, but further orders to buy soon kept pushing the price upward and May at last touched 62c here. The close was firm, with a good demand. May opened at 61⅛c, sold down to 60⅞@61c and closed at 62⅛c, the highest point. July opened at 62⅛c and closed 1c higher, at 63⅛c. The principal trade was in May, but a little business was done in July. There was very good buying here by Chicago. The cash wheat market was steady and a little firmer. There were 62 cars of No. 1 Northern sold at 62⅛c, and 32 cars at 60⅛c, with 21 cars to arrive at 61c. The close was at 61c. No. 2 Northern sold at 59@59½c. Coarse grains were steady. Receipts of wheat here were 235 cars. CORN—Market steady; No. 3, 31¼@32c; No. 3 yellow, 31¼@32c. OATS—No. 3 white, 26½@27½c; No. 3, 26@26½c.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2 red, spot and January, 65⅜@65½c; February, 66@66¼c; May, 70@70⅛c; steamer No. 2 red, 61⅞@61⅞c; milling wheat, by sample, 64@65c. Receipts, 22,383 bu; stock, 1,421,530 bu; sales, 154,000 bu. Corn—Quiet but firm; mixed spot and January, 40⅞@40⅛c; February, 41@41⅛c; March, 42@42⅛c; May, 43⅞@44c; steamer mixed, 39c asked; Southern corn, by sample, 37@41c; do on grade, 37@40½c. Oats—Quiet and steady; No. 2 white Western, 34@34½c; No. 2 mixed, 33@33½c. Receipts, 5,000 bu; stock, 147,490 bu. Rye—Neglected; No. 2, 48c. Receipts, 1,113 bu; stock, 60,369 bu. Hay—Quiet and steady; good to choice, $14.50@15.50. Grain freights—Active, firm, and unchanged. COTTON—Steady; middling, 8c. PROVISIONS—Butter—Quiet; creamery fancy, 29c; do fair to choice, 25@26c; do imitation, 23@24c; ladle fancy, 21@22c; good to choice, 18@19c; rolls, fine, 18c; do fair to good, 15@18c; store packed, 14@17c. Eggs—Dull and weak; 21@22c. Coffee—Quiet; Rio, cargoes, fair, 19⅛c; No. 7, 18⅛c; others unchanged.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 4.—GRAIN—Receipts of wheat were very light today and there was quite brisk competition for the small offerings. Some early sales were no better than yesterday, but before the close prices were up fully 1c a bushel, and a few samples were held for even a greater advance. Shippers were bidding 57c river for round lots of hard wheat out of store, but did not get any. A few bids were quoted even higher than that. Receipts were 24 cars; a year ago, 85 cars. Corn—⅛c higher. Some white corn sold fully 1c higher. It was scarce, and buyers bid up to 31¼c after some early sales at 4⅛c. Exporters were bidding 29⅞c for round lots of mixed corn. Receipts were 33 cars; a year ago, 15 cars. Oats—Were scarce. Not a car was received. A few samples from private houses here were on sale. Prices were up ⅛c in some cases. The elevators took in today 13,775 bu of wheat, 2,772 bu of corn. Loaded out, 596 bu of wheat and 5,000 bu of corn, leaving in store 570,024 bu of wheat, 8,136 bu of corn, 25,702 bu of oats, and 8,256 bu of rye.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat—Strong; advanced 1⅛c; No. 2 red, January, 65⅛@65⅜c; February, 67@67⅛c; March, 68⅛@68⅞c; April, 70@70⅛c. Corn—Advanced ⅛@⅜c; steamer No. 2 yellow in grain depot, 40⅛c; steamer in export elevator, 40⅛c; No. 2 yellow in grain depot, 42c; No. 2 mixed in export elevator, 41⅛c; No. 2 mixed, January, 41⅛@41⅛c; February, 41⅜@42⅛c; March, 42⅜@43c; April, 43⅛@43⅛c. Oats—Firm; No. 3 white, 34c; No. 2 white, 35⅛c; do on track, 36c; No. 2 white, January and February, 35@35⅛c; March, 35⅜@36⅛c; April, 36@36⅛c. PROVISIONS—Butter dull and weak; Pennsylvania prints, extra, 28c; do jobbing, 29@31c. Eggs—Unsettled and lower; Pennsylvania firsts, 23@24c. Sugar—Refined steady and in fair demand. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls, 10,600 sacks; wheat, 11,200 bu; corn, 60,700 bu; oats, 27,600 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 24,200 bu; corn, 40,400 bu; oats, 26,700 bu.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 4.—WHEAT—The wheat market today opened ⅛c below last night's close, but at once ruled very firm and active in May at advancing prices. May advanced ⅝c up to noon. There were good sales early in round lots of No. 1 hard and No. 1 Northern to arrive at the mills at ⅛@⅜c advance. All the outside news was bullish and the market was very firm. The afternoon session was strong and active, and the close was 1c higher all round than yesterday. Following were the closing prices: No. 1 hard, cash, 62⅛c; January, 62c; May, 65⅛c; July, 67⅛c; No. 1 Northern cash, 61⅛c; January, 60⅛c; May, 64⅛c; July, 66⅛c; No. 2 Northern cash, 58c; No. 3, 55c; rejected, 47⅛c. On track: No. 1 Northern to arrive, 62c. Barley, 34@41c. Rye, 42c. Oats—No. 2, 27⅛c; No. 3 white oats, 27c. Car inspection today—Wheat, 125 cars; rye, 2; flax, 1; barley, 1. Receipts—Wheat, 86,439 bu; barley, 4,827 bu; flax, 658. Shipments—Barley, 6,052 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat—Higher. Receipts, 13,741 bu; shipments, 2,570 bu. January 59⅛c; May, 64c. Corn—Higher. Receipts, 116,200 bu; shipments, 106,165 bu. January, 33c bid; May, 35⅜@35⅛c. Oats—Higher. Receipts, 16,650 bu; shipments, 13,254 bu. May, 30⅛c bid. PROVISIONS—Eggs—Market quiet, weak, and lower at 17c per doz.—Butter slow and weak, demand small. Separator creamery, 24@25c. Pork—Standard mess selling at $13.25; on orders, $13.75. Lard—Prime steam, strong but nominal at 7⅛c. Dry salt meats—Shoulders, 6c; longs and clear ribs, 6.62½c; shorts, 6.80c. Bacon—Boxed Shoulders, 7c; longs, 7⅛c; clear ribs, 7⅛c; shorts, 7⅛@7⅛c.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 4.—PROVISIONS—Butter—dull and weak; best fresh Western creamery is offered at 27c, and most sales at 26c. Receipts increasing. Cheese—In light demand and prices unchanged. Ohio, 10@11c, and Vermont, 11⅛@12c. Eggs—Demoralized. Western firsts, hard to sell at 23@24c; refrigerator, 16@18c. Wool—Slow of sale, with no improvement in prices.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 4.—GRAIN—Corn—Steady; No. 2, 34⅛c; No. 3, 33⅛c. Oats—Active, firm; No. 2 white, 28⅛@30c; No. 3 white, 28⅛@29⅛c. Rye—Nominal. Receipts—Wheat, 1,800 bu; corn, 100,000 bu; oats, 46,200 bu; rye, 600 bu; barley, 2,800 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 600 bu; corn, 104,000 bu; oats, 62,700 bu; barley, 700 bu.

BREADSTUFFS IN LIVERPOOL.

Demand for Wheat Is Moderate—Other Quotations in the English Market.

Liverpool, Jan. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Closing—Wheat—Demand moderate. Corn—Spot firm; demand good; new mixed, 4s 2⅛d; futures, demand fair; January, 4s 1⅛d for new; February, 3s 11d for new; March, 3s 10⅛d for new. Flour—Demand poor. PROVISIONS—Lard—Spot easy; demand poor, 42s 7s; futures, no demand. Pork—Easy; demand poor; prime mess Western, 8s; Western mediums, 62s 6d.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices for Cattle Rule Higher—Hog Trade Active and Higher.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Jan. 1	7,069	400	20,617	6,717
Tuesday, Jan. 2	4,679	131	19,665	14,206
Wednesday, Jan. 3	12,540	397	35,344	18,715
Thursday, Jan. 4	11,000	300	31,000	10,000
Week thus far	35,288	1,228	106,626	49,638
Same pe'd last week	30,529	712	61,445	21,874
Same period 1892	46,231	1,648	107,527	33,953
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 1	967	7	6,727	598
Tuesday, Jan. 2	1,306	.....	6,239	1,130
Wednesday, Jan. 3	4,011	.....	10,727	817
Thursday, Jan. 4	4,000	.....	9,000	1,000
Week thus far	10,284	7	32,693	3,545
Same pe'd last week	9,338	17	26,772	359
Same period 1892	9,701	10	30,447	3,362

Receipts Jan. 4, with comparisons, at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	11,000	31,000	10,000
Kansas City	3,000	7,000	500
Omaha	1,700	4,000	300
St. Louis	2,000	6,000	500
Totals	17,700	48,000	11,300
Cor. day 1893	22,000	47,000	8,400
Cor. day 1892	20,000	83,500	6,700
Cor. day 1891	19,700	76,600	15,200
Cor. day 1890	20,000	50,000	9,009

Today's receipts are estimated at 27,000 hogs, 7,000 cattle, and 10,000 sheep, against 23,014 hogs, 5,249 cattle, and 9,279 sheep one week ago, and 18,814 hogs, 5,680 cattle, and 4,449 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—Receipts were below all expectations. The market opened firm and prices ruled 10c higher for both steers and cows. Quotations:

Fancy native steers, 1,500@1,700 lbs	$5.70@6.00
Choice to fancy steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs	4.70@5.55
Good to choice steers, 1,200@1,400 lbs	4.15@4.80
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,300 lbs	3.90@4.55
Poor to fair steers, 900@1,100 lbs	3.20@3.85
Choice to extra cows and heifers	3.00@3.40
Fair to good cows and heifers	2.40@2.95
Inferior to fair canning cows	1.40@2.50
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,500 lbs	2.30@3.85
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs	3.00@6.50
Texas steers, 800@1,200 lbs	2.60@3.35
Texas cows, bulls, and stags	1.65@2.85

HOGS—Trade was active and prices ruled 5c higher than Wednesday's average. The market closed strong. All grades sold at $5.00@5.45, bulk at $5.30@5.40; pigs sold at $4.20@5.30, bulk $5.00@5.25.

SHEEP—Trade was more active, but the feeling was weak at Wednesday's decline in prices. Lambs sold at $2.75@4.85, bulk $4.30@4.75; native sheep $1.75@3.80, bulk $2.90@3.35; Westerns, [illegible], $2.12½@3.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,600 head; 10c higher; feeders, $2.25@3.60; cows, $2.25@3.10; common, $1.25@2.25. HOGS—Receipts, 4,000 head; closed 5@10c higher; best, $5.17½; light mixed, $5.00@5.15; heavy, $5.05@5.17½; pigs, $4.00@5.00.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 4.—HOGS—Receipts, 7,000. Strong; light, $5.05@5.15; medium, $5.00@5.10; heavy, $4.90@5.00. CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000. Steady; native steers, best, $4.00@4.50; fair to good, $1.65@3.00; bulls, $2.00@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.20; calves, $4.00@7.00. SHEEP—Receipts, 500. Steady. Lambs, $4.00@4.25. Mutton, $2.85@3.30.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,407 head. Native market unchanged. Light steers and desirable cows sold at about steady prices, but calves were in good demand and sold higher. The market in the Texas division was slow. Native steers, $3.50@4.10; cows, $1.50@3.00. HOGS—Receipts, 5,344 head. There was a moderate supply on hand. Common rough and particularly Southwest hogs were dragging and difficult to sell, while good packing and butcher grades were in good request at steady to strong prices. Light, $5.15@5.30; mixed, $4.80@5.25; butchers, $5.10@5.30. SHEEP—Receipts, 438 head. Market dull; native mixed, $2.50@3.55; Southwest mixed, $2.75@3.00.

New York, Jan. 4.—BEEVES—Receipts, 65 head. No trading; feeling steady. Shipments today, 250 cattle, 70 sheep, and 16 hogs. Calves—Receipts, 190 head. All kinds of calves about steady. Veals a little weak; grassers, 2⅛c per lb; common to prime veals, 5@8⅛c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,312 head. Sheep firm, lambs steady; sheep, $2.00@4.00 for poor to prime; lambs, $4.50@5.50 for common to choice. Dressed mutton firmer, 5@7⅛c per lb; dressed lamb active, 7@8⅛c; few extra at 9c. HOGS—Receipts, 2,034 head. Market firm at $5.90@6.40.

Sioux City, Ia., Jan. 4.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,500; official, 2,573; shipments, 213; active, 5c higher; heavy, $5.00@5.10; mixed, $5.00@5.07½; light, $5.00@5.05. CATTLE—Receipts, 600; official, 700; shipments, 259; stockers and feeders active, and firmer; good cows steady; canners dull and weak; butchers' steers, $3.30@4.00; cows, bulls, and mixed, $1.25@2.40; stockers and feeders, $2.70@3.30; calves and yearlings, $2.40@3.00.

MONETARY AFFAIRS AT LONDON.

Bank of England Reserve Increases—Plenty of Cash—Break in Erie.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—[Special]—The Bank of England reserve increased this week £64,000, of which £44,000 was in gold imported from the continent and Australia. The market supply of cash has much increased, and other deposits have increased £1,867,000, but other securities are also up £2,000,000, the market having borrowed largely before the new year. Silver was unchanged today, but rather steadier. America was inclined to buy futures. Rupee paper is 66. The stock markets were steadier, except for the break in Erie shares on American sales, due to exaggerated reports of the opposition to the reconstruction scheme here, which is more noise than substance. If the bond is drawn to preserve the coupons on the second against danger through payment of share dividends this will probably satisfy everybody.

ELEVATED EARNINGS.

RAPID TRANSIT ANNUAL REPORT REGARDED AS BEARISH.

The Company More than Earned Its Interest for the Year, but Business Has Fallen Off Disappointingly—High Proportion of Operating Expenses to Income—Stock Declines Sharply—Other Street Railways—North Side Advances and West Side Declines.

The report of the Rapid Transit company was the feature in financial affairs yesterday. The report was regarded as distinctly bearish by traders at the Stock Exchange and the stock of the company was sold right and left in the afternoon. In the morning it opened strong and sold freely at 40, but under the influence of the pressure to sell after the report was public property the stock declined to 37½.

The report demonstrates that the recent statements made in this column as to the earnings of the road since the close of the Fair were entirely correct. The statistics will be found fully presented in another column of this issue. It will be seen there, for instance, that the net earnings of the company for December were but $6,521. When it is remembered that the interest charges for the month are over $43,750 it will be seen how unsatisfactory this is.

For the year the company has done considerably better than earn its interest charges. The report shows that the company earned net in the twelve and a half months from Dec. 16, 1892, to Dec. 31, 1893, $688,976. Annual interests charges on the bonds now outstanding amount to $525,000. The road has therefore earned in this period about $163,000 above operating expenses and fixed charges. As the second section bonds did not draw interest for quite the full year the result will be a little better than that. It must be remembered, however, that this period includes six months of World's Fair business. It is interesting to take the other six months and note what was done during that time. It is true that the World's Fair had considerable influence on the earnings prior to the opening of the gates May 1, but taking no account of that, a combination of the figures will show that in the six months—January, February, March, April, November, and December—the road earned $384,194. The expenses of operation were $320,033, leaving net earnings of $64,161, against six months interest charges of $262,500.

The most instructive thing that the report contained is the column of percentages of operating expenses to gross income. People who are interested in elevated securities can study this column with great profit. It demonstrates that so long as elevated roads are operated with steam locomotives there cannot be economical management, except with a large business. For November the operating expenses were nearly 78 per cent of the income and for December they were 90 per cent. It is interesting to note that while the number of passengers carried in December was practically the same as the number carried last March expenses were 5 per cent greater. It is evident when these figures are considered that all the talk we have heard about elevated railroads being operated at 40 per cent or thereabouts is to be taken with the greatest caution. Unless the Lake Street company, for instance, can show a condition of affairs remarkably different from that shown by the South Side road it is evident that net results must be exceedingly small. In the case of that company, where traffic is perhaps something like 75 per cent of what it has been in the poorest month for the South Side, it would seem to be nonsense to talk about operating at 50 per cent of the income, which we have been told the company is doing.

The outlook for the Alley elevated stockholders is certainly not specially bright. In order to even earn the interest on the bonds there must be a very decided increase in the traffic. The World's Fair figures show that if some method can be found of greatly increasing the traffic there is a possibility of profitable earnings, but with traffic anything like what it has been in those months that were not directly affected by the World's Fair the company will not only fail to earn dividends for the stockholders but cannot earn the interest on its bonds.

There was active trading at the Stock Exchange yesterday, and Alley Elevated was the most active of the securities. It was strong at 40 in the morning, but after the annual meeting it declined to 37½, closing at 37¾. Hoxie was supposed to be a heavy seller. Some stop orders were also caught, and that helped on the decline. Lake Street showed a sympathetic heaviness and fell to the lowest point it has touched lately, selling at 24⅞. In the light of the statement of Alley Elevated earnings the bears were inclined to make unfavorable comparisons in regard to Lake Street.

The street railway market was buoyant early in the day, and North Side remained so throughout the session. West Side sold up to 149½, but on the second call, under the influence of free offerings from Jamieson, the stock declined to 148. North Side sold up to 251 and was the strongest stock on the list. There is some doubt whether any announcement will be made regarding dividends until the annual meeting. The directors naturally should meet today to declare the January dividend. Mr. Yerkes returned from New York late last night, but he gives out no intimation as to what he intends to do.

The list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

10 Cent U Tel Co	52	10 W. Chi. St. R. R.	148½
30 Chi.&S.S.R.T.Co.	39¼	50 do act	149
10 do	39	100 do act	149½
100 do act	40	100 do act	149
38 do	40	50 do act	149½
100 do act	40	100 do act	149
500 do act	40	50 do act	149½
25 do	39¾	100 do act	149
100 do act	40	100 do act	149½
200 do act	39¼	5 Chi. P. & P. Co	47½
100 Lake St. E. R.act	25¼		
100 do act	25⅞		

BONDS.

$1000 C.&S.S.R.T.Ex. 5s	73	$2000 C.&S.S.R.T.Co 5s	84½

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

50 NCSBR act	251⅛	150 W.C.S.R.R.C.	148½
9 do cash	250½	100 do	149⅛
2 do	250½	50 do act	149⅛
7 do	251	50 do	148¾
15 N Y Bis Co	43	100 do act	149½
20 Dia M. Co, Ill	134	50 do act	149
50 do act	135	105 CP&PCo pfd	48
100 do	134½	3 C.&S.S.R.T.Co	39¾
50 do act	135	150 do act	39¾

BONDS.

$1000 C.&S.S.R.T.Co. ex 5s	72½	$1000 Chi B of T 5s	100½

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

30 Chi P & P Co pfd	48	3 W Chi St R R	148½
50 C&S S R T Co act	39½	50 do act	148⅞
200 do act	39	1 do	149
100 do act	38⅞	50 do act	148⅞
2 Chi City Ry s 3	327	100 do act	148½
20 Dia M Co Ill	134½	100 do act	148⅞
50 do act	134¾	50 do act	148⅞
50 do act	135	100 do act	140
100 do act	134½	50 L St E R R act	25⅛
15 N Y Bis Co	43	250 do act	25⅛

BONDS.

$7000 Chicago & South Side Rap Tran Co ex 5s 72½

SALES AFTER CALLS.

5 W Chi St R R	147¾	4 C & S S R T Co	38
1 do	148⅛	40 do	37½
1 do	148⅛	250 do	37⅞
50 C & S S R T Co act	38⅛	20 Chi P & P Co pfd	48
75 do	38⅞	50 L St E R R act	25⅛
100 do act	38	16 do	25⅞
10 do	38⅛	10 do	25⅞
100 do act	38	100 do act	25⅞
150 do	37⅞	17 do	25⅞
50 do act	37⅞	50 do act	25
10 do	37⅞	50 do act	24⅞
50 do act	37½	25 Street's W C L	26

BONDS.

$2000 C&SS R T Co 5s	84½	$1000 C & S S R T Co ext 5s	72¼
5000 do s 3	84		

Money is probably easier in Chicago than it has ever been before. Call money is actually loaning at 3 per cent. It would not be fair to quote that as the market rate, but loans have been made at that rate. First rate borrowers have no trouble in getting 4 per cent call money, and that may be fairly quoted as the ruling rate, although a good many banks would deny that they were loaning any at that rate.

The directors elected by the stockholders of the Commercial Loan and Trust company are: Henry Cribben, John Thomlinson, W. W. Gurley, James A. Sexton, C. W. Dabb, W. H. Bush, John W. Gary, A. O. Hall, John Worthy, George W. Chamberlain, and James B. Hobbs. The officers are: James B. Hobbs, President; John Worthy, Vice-President; George W. Chamberlain, Second Vice-President, and Charles C. Reed, Cashier.

Kennett-Hopkins say of the New York market: The market opened strong, sold off a little, then advanced sharply through the operations of a pool made up in the room to bull Western Union. The advance in this stock caused the shorts in a few other stocks to cover, and the market was active and strong until the close, but during the last hour there was a disposition on the part of room traders to realize profits, and the closing prices were below the best of the day and had rather a drooping tendency. The trading is purely professional, and there is no reason for the public to change its position of neutrality in regard to the market. There is no reason why anybody should buy anything, and that is the only side the public ever takes. St. Paul earnings increased $217,000, making over $750,000 for the month. Its earnings last January were $2,[illegible],000, and on the basis of November and December's decrease the gross this year will not be much over $2,000,000. London houses are bearish of the market for the present and advices from there are gloomy. From the appearance of the market at today's close it looks as if the movement for higher prices would culminate tomorrow.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 4.	Dec. 28.
New York	$109,158,954	$83,028,[illegible]
Chicago	19,868,170	13,827,3[illegible]
Boston	16,827,218	11,754,0[illegible]
Philadelphia	12,729,746	10,452,6[illegible]
St. Louis	4,537,407	3,971,3[illegible]
Baltimore	3,327,510	2,152,9[illegible]
New Orleans	2,072,160	1,914,2[illegible]

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago, 80c premium; Boston, par to 5c premium; St. Louis, 65c premium.

CONSPICUOUS STOCKS GO UP.

Something Like an Old-Fashioned Spurt in Wall Street Prices.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—[Special.]—There was something of an old-fashioned spurt in today's stock market. The covering movement begun yesterday a good deal of acceleration, and an army of little bears got wiped out. Western Union, St. Paul, and nearly every other conspicuous stock went up materially. There was something like a bear panic at one time during the day. But moves like this are not the only or, indeed, the most encouraging signs of a change in the street situation for the better. It is still true that all the talkers of the street are on the bear side and are that a national receivership is right at hand, and it is still true that a tremendous short interest is in the market—all over it. But what is of most consequence is the fact that people who really own stocks are not subject longer to the scare talk of Wall street and are apparently determined to hold on till the coming of that business improvement which every sane man knows is now only a matter of a little time. Buyers of stocks at present prices are sure to reap big profits if they only are brave enough to hold on a reasonable time. Before long current quotations are likely to have the sound of a fairy tale. Still confidence is not the fashion in the Stock Exchange district and tonight there is a general feeling, or at least a general expression, that today's advances are only part of a rally which cannot last—a soda water rise, which will speedily lose its fizz. Just the same the biggest banking interests in Wall street have begun to pick up stocks for themselves. They naturally are not out with bears' bonds, but they are industriously at it nevertheless.

H. ALLAWAY.

SELLERS FORCED TO COVER.

Reaction from Tuesday's Flurry Continues—Prices Bid Up.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The process of reaction from Tuesday's senseless panic continued today, and recent sellers of stocks were forced into some rather heavy covering. There was, moreover, an obvious and decided check to the liquidating movement which has paralyzed the recent market, and in several stocks an aggressive bidding up of prices took its place. Speculators for the decline strove to revive uneasiness by harping on the St. Paul's $218,000 decrease in gross earnings for the last week of December. But the temper of the street was different from what it was a week ago, and every one understood this statement not only covers a longer period than that for the week preceding, but includes the business of two Sundays, against only one in the similar period last year. The statement, in short, had no influence whatever on the market, and the granger stocks, as was natural after the recent heavy selling, shared liberally in the day's recovery. The buying was once more most active, however, in Western Union. There was a fair supply of news to entertain the speculative mind, and it was not unfavorable. The latest movement of the Reading management would seem to indicate it has assured its own reorganization: at all events the new reorganization plan is promised. As for today's curious resolutions of the New England directors, no inference is plain except that somebody is laboring hard to pour oil on that corporation's exceedingly troubled waters. The outcome of the strange program unfolded at the meeting will be awaited with interest.

Floor traders sold St. Paul early on the expectation that others would sell when the statement of earnings for the fourth week of December was issued. The publication of the earnings showing a decrease of $218,000 brought no selling, and the bears advanced the price sharply by covering about 5,000 shares after the decrease was known. London bought about 2,000 shares.

There was some buying of Western railroad stocks on dispatches from Chicago stating a proposition is being considered to form a new railroad pool which will ignore the Inter-State law and readjust rates on a division of business in the same manner in which business was divided before the law went into effect. No authoritative names were back of the report.

Money on call easy, ranging from 1 to 1½, last loan 1¼, closing offered at 1¼. Prime mercantile paper 4@4½ per cent. Bar silver, 67⅞. Mexican dollars, 56⅞. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 484½ for sixty days and 485@486 for demand. Posted rates, 484@486½. Commercial bills, 482½@483½ for sixty days and 484@484½ demand. Government bonds quiet; State bonds dull.

Railway and miscellaneous bonds were active and strong. The sales were $1,429,000. Cincinnati, Dayton and Iron 5s rose 2¼, to 96; Fort Worth and Denver City firsts 2⅛, to 68⅞; Kansas and Texas seconds ⅞, to 46⅞; Ohio Southern firsts 1½, to 94½; Oregon Short Line 6s 2¼, to 78½; Reading 4s 2⅛, to 70; firsts 2⅞, to 34; do seconds 1⅛, to 21⅛; do thirds to 18; Rio Grande Western firsts 1⅛, to 69½; San Antonio and Aransas Pass 4s 2⅛, to 53½; Texas Pacific firsts 2⅛, to 75; and do seconds 1⅛, to 20; Louisville, New Albany and Chicago 5s fell 2, to 85; Oregon Short Line consol 5s 1, to 48; and Western New York and Pennsylvania firsts ⅞, to 99¼.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Jan. 4	Closing Jan. 3
Atchison	9,085	11⅛	11	11⅛	11⅛
Amn. C. Oil	868	29⅝	28⅛	29⅝	28⅛
Do pfd	100	65	65	65	63⅞
Am. Sugar	22,858	79⅞	77⅛	78⅝	78⅞
Do pfd	610	81½	80⅛	81½	81
Am. Tobacco	475	72½	72½	72½	70
A. & P.	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	.....
C., B. & Q.	15,336	76⅞	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
C. & N. W.	4,206	99½	98⅛	99	98⅞
Do pfd	145	135½	135½	135½	.....
C., M. & St. P.	60,295	56⅞	55	56⅞	55⅞
Do pfd	100	117	117	117	116
C. R. I. & P.	7,105	64⅛	62⅞	64⅛	63⅛
C., St. P., M. & O.	500	35	33⅞	35	33½
Do pfd	150	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	105
Can. Southern	503	48⅛	47⅞	48⅞	48⅛
Ches. & Ohio	750	16⅞	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞
Col. Fuel & I.	330	24	24	24	23⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	1,425	35⅛	35	35	34⅞
Do pfd	25	78	78	78	.....
C. R. R., N. J.	215	114	113⅛	114	112
Can. Pac.	100	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
Columbus & H. V.	100	20	20	20	.....
Do Coal	400	7	6	7	4½
Con. Gas (N.Y.)	297	124	123⅞	123⅞	123
Chi. Gas	15,720	62½	61⅛	62⅞	61
D., L. & W.	403	165	162⅛	165	162⅛
Del. & Hud.	1,500	135⅞	132	135	132
Den. & Rio Grd.	800	21⅞	31	31⅞	30⅛
Dist. & C. F.	8,690	23⅛	21⅛	23⅛	22
Edison	100	97	97	97	100
Gen. Electric	13,113	34⅛	31	33	32⅞
Great Nor. pfd	100	100	100	100	103
Ill. Central	150	90	90	90	.....
Iowa Central	200	7	7	7	6⅛
Do pfd	500	26⅛	24⅞	26⅛	24
Lake Shore	800	120½	120	120½	120⅞
Louis. & Nash.	14,685	45⅞	43	44⅞	44⅞
Long Island	120	99⅞	99	99⅞	.....
L. E. & W.	700	14	14	14	14
L., N. A. & C.	300	35⅞	35	35⅞	35⅞
Laclede Gas	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	.....
Mich. Cent.	100	96½	96½	96½	.....
M., K. & T.	200	13½	13	13½	.....
Do pfd	750	24⅞	23⅛	24⅞	23
Manhattan	1,150	124	123	123⅛	123⅞
Mob. & Ohio	300	17	15⅛	17	15⅞
Mo. Pac	5,530	22	20⅞	21	20⅞
Minn. & St. L.	800	11½	10	11⅛	10
Do pfd	631	32	28	32	.....
N. Y. & N. E.	11,950	11⅛	9⅞	10⅞	9⅞
Nor. Pac.	1,290	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅛
Do pfd	2,510	18	16⅞	17⅛	18⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W.	1,950	13⅛	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛
N. Y. Cent.	3,103	97⅛	96⅞	97⅞	96⅞
Nor. & W. pfd	100	20	20	20	.....
N. Y., Sus. & W.	250	15	14½	15	14⅛
Do pfd	625	44	42	44	41⅞
N. Y., Ont. & W.	870	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	15⅛
Nat. Linseed	200	24	24	24	23⅞
Nat. Lead	1,202	24½	23⅞	24½	23½
Do pfd	260	69	69	69	.....
Nat. Cordage	200	20⅞	20	20	19
N. Y., C. & St. L.	100	14½	14½	14½	.....
Ogn. S. Line	200	4½	4½	4½	.....
O. Ry. & Nav.	50	21	21	21	.....
Phil. & Reading	11,320	19⅞	17⅛	19⅛	18⅞
Pullman	430	167	165	166	165
P., C., C., & St. L.	100	12	12	12	.....
Rich. Termi.	550	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
So. Pac.	800	21½	20⅞	21⅞	21
St. L. & S. W.	1,200	4	4	4	.....
Do pfd	150	9	9	9	.....
St. Paul & Duluth	110	25	25	25	.....
Tex. Pac.	690	8⅞	7½	8⅞	7⅞
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	.....
Tenn. Coal	3,810	15⅞	14⅞	15⅞	14⅛
Union Pac.	2,140	18⅞	18	18⅞	18⅞
U. P., D. & G.	100	5	5	5	4½
U. S. Rubber	200	40	40	40	40
Do pfd	110	83	83	83	.....
W. & L. E.	1,000	13⅞	12⅛	13⅞	13
Do pfd	524	49⅞	47⅞	49⅞	47⅞
Wabash pfd	900	14	13	14	13⅞
Western Union	4,723	85⅛	82⅞	84⅞	83⅛
Wis. Cent.	100	4½	4½	4½	4½

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	[illegible]	Fargo	84⅞
American	[illegible]	United States	39

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S. 4s reg	[illegible]	U. S. 2s	95
Do 4s coup	[illegible]		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

55000 AT&SF4s 67¼@[illegible]	1000 NC&SL cn 100
7000 AT&SF 2d 3-4s ClassA 32⅛@[illegible]	14000 NYC&StL4s 97⅛@98
2000 AC&P1st [illegible]	36000 NYLE&Wn 2d c 74½@75
3000 BE 1st [illegible]	3000 NYLE&W col tr 6s 110
1000 BCR&N1st 101⅛@[illegible]	5000 NYO&Wrf4s 83@83½
3000 CS1st gt [illegible]	1000 NYS&W 1st r 5s 103
16000 CanS2d [illegible]	4000 NYEl 1st 110½
1000 CNJgm5s [illegible]	20000 NP3d cp 60
1000 CP6s of '96 [illegible]	35000 NPcon 5s 28⅞@29
2000 CP6s of 1898 [illegible]	2000 NP1st cp 107½
7000 C&Ocn5s 101½@10[illegible]	17000 OR&N1st 104½
8000 C&O-R&A div 1st cn 2-4s 84@[illegible]	5000 OS1st 94½
12000 CB&Qcn7s 11[illegible]	5000 OSL6s 77½@78½
1000 CGL&C 1st [illegible]	2000 ORImist 92½@93
4000 C&EI gen 5s 98⅞@[illegible]	1000 OrImp 5s 47
13000 C&N W cn 7s 13[illegible]	5000 PD&E 2d 20
5000 C&NP1st 41¼@4[illegible]	5000 P&Ris of in 31½@31⅞
1000 CHV&T gm 6s 8[illegible]	5000 P&R2d in 20@21⅛
3000 CSP&O-laC1st 5s 8[illegible]	1000 P & R 3d 17⅜@18
2000 D&H cp of 1894 10[illegible]	5000 P&Rgm4s 67⅞@70
20000 D&RG4s 75@76	2000 P&R df in 5
1000 Ed El N Y 1st 5s 103	1000 RGW1st 68½@69½
2000 FW&DC1st 68	3000 RW&Ocn 113¼
2000 GEdb 5s 68	1000 R&D 6s 107
11000 IowaC1st 5s 86½@87	2000 SLA&TH2d p in 101¼@102
1000 LNA&Cgm 65	1000 SL&IM-AB1st 100
9000 LNA&Ccn 95@95½	1000 SL&SF2d-ClassC 101⅛
5000 Laclede Gas 1st 82	5000 SLK&NRE&R1s 105¼
5000 L & WB cn asst 106	5000 SL&SW2d in 17@17½
3000 L&Ngm 6s 109½	3000 SP of Arz 1st 92@93
12000 L&N-NO&M 1st 113½	1000 SAA&AP4s 53¼
1000 LS&M S 1st cp 118	5000 Tex 1st 5s 73½@75
3000 Met El 1st 116@116½	1000 T&P2d 18½@20
5000 Met E 2d 107@107½	1000 US Leather 6s 104¼
15000 MLS&W 1st 125	2000 UP1s of '96 101¼@101⅛
10000 M&SP1stC&MR5s 102	1000 UP1st of '98 102¼@102⅛
4000 M&SP1s-C&PW5s 107	8000 Utah S Ext 1st 80
2000 MK&T1st 79½	1000 Utah S gm 82
37000 MK&T2ds 46@46½	10000 WSgtd4s 100¼@101¼
1000 M P 3d 104	1000 WSgt 4s rg 100½@101
5000 M&E 7s of 1871 130	5000 Wab1st5s 102@102¼
2000 M&SP8s 1st 116½@117	3000 Wab2d m 5s 75
8000 Mex Int 1st 4s 70½	1000 WNY&P1st 99¼
14000 MK&Etst 81½	2000 WNY&P2d 22

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 4.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Op.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	4,375	[illegible]	11½	11	11½
Amn. Sugar	5,200	[illegible]	79¾	77⅞	78⅞
Do pfd	400	[illegible]	82½	81½	82
Bell Telephone	50	[illegible]	186¼	185	186¼
C., B. & Q.	3,250	[illegible]	76⅞	74⅞	75⅞
Chi. Junc. Ry.	57	[illegible]	90	90	90
Do pfd	10	[illegible]	90	90	90
Gen. Elec.	4,400	[illegible]	34⅞	31½	33⅞
New England	3,600	[illegible]	11	9½	10⅞
Do pfd	240	[illegible]	33⅞	30½	33
Oregon Short Line	300	[illegible]	5	5	5
Pullman	75	165	165½	165	165½
Union Pacific	50	18	18⅞	18½	18⅞
Wis. Cent.	100	[illegible]	5	5	5

Bonds:			
$ 3000 N E 7s	107¾	$ 600 [illegible] BQ cn5s	99@ 99¼
3000 N E 6s	103	700 [illegible]c 5s	101@101⅛
1000 N E 2d 6s	90	3200 [illegible]ex C 4s	47@ 47⅛
20000 Atch 4s	67⅞@ 68	700 [illegible]exC 1st inc	8½
6000 Atch 2s	31⅞@ 32	700 [illegible] B & N 5s	101½
6000 C B Q 7s	119	200 [illegible] E 5s	67⅞

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Adams Consolidated, 20c; Best & Belcher, $1.75; Deadwood, 60c; Eureka Consolidated, 10c; Gould & Curry, 75c; Homestake, $7.50; Horn Silver, 10c; Iron Silver, 60c; Mexican, 80c; Ontario, $5.00; Ophir, $1.60; Plymouth, 10c; Sierra Nevada, $1.00; Savage, 65c.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 4.—Allouez Mining company (new), 35c; Atlantic, $11.25; Boston and Montana, $27.25; Calumet and Hecla, $300.00; Franklin, $11.00; Kearsarge, $7.50; Osceola, $27.37½; Quincy, $122.00; Tamarack, $155.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 4.—[illegible], 10c; Bulwer, 10c; Best & Belcher, $2.00; Bodie Consolidated, 20c; Choliar, 50c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.75; Crown Point, 45c; Gould & Curry, 95c; Hale & Norcross, $5.80 asked; Mexican, $1.05 asked; Mono, 10c; Ophir, $1.65; Potosi, [illegible]; Savage, 80c asked; Sierra Nevada, $1.10; Union Consolidated, [illegible]; Utah, 10c; Yellow Jacket, [illegible].

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

HEAVY FIRE LOSSES AT TOLEDO AND DETROIT DISCUSSED.

Unsatisfactory Beginning of the Year's Business—The Chamber of Commerce Building in Toledo Rated Far Too Low—Owners of Target Risks Say Improvement Is Necessary—Louisiana Agents Must Pay a State Tax—Louisville Agents Dissatisfied with Western Union Action.

The heavy losses at Toledo and Detroit were a subject for much comment among underwriters yesterday. Eighteen hundred and ninety-four opens in an unsatisfactory manner for companies which are just footing up their losses for 1893. The losses so far this year have been peculiarly heavy. At Toledo the fire occurred in what was a few years ago the business center of the city. Considerable interest was shown regarding the Chamber of Commerce building. This building, which appears to have carried $110,000 in insurance, has been hawked around the country for a 1 per cent rate. It was an old style building and it is said that about 1½ per cent would be a fair annual rate. A letter of inquiry was recently sent out to Chicago agents asking whether any lines on the building had been placed.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The losses and insurance by the fire of last night is almost complete. The losses are as follows: Quale Elevator, $100,000; insurance, $60,000; King's Elevator, $65,000; insurance, $21,000; King's Block, $20,000; fully insured; Chamber of Commerce, $175,000; insurance, $101,000; Wonderland, $55,000 on building, covered; $150,000 on contents; insurance, $10,000; West and Truax Building, $30,000; covered; Hartford Block, damage, $20,000 covered; Anderson Block, $20,000, covered; Bronson Building, damage, $20,000, covered; Western Union Telegraph company, $6,000; American District company, $3,000; Coad's saloon, $5,000, no insurance; Robison electric street railway offices, loss $3,000; Bacon & Huber, architects, $7,500; insurance, $2,500; Batch & Harris, printing office, $3,000; insurance, $2,000; other minor losses, $10,000.

This brings the total losses up to $518,000, but does not include law libraries, office fixtures, etc. of the many offices in the Chamber of Commerce and other buildings.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The losses by last night's fire were $250,000. T. H. Hinchman & Sons, wholesale drugs, lose $150,000; $40,000 being on the building. They carried $115,000 insurance, but $71,500 of which can be given. It is as follows:

Home, N. Y.	$5,000	R. I. Underwriters	$2,500
Ins. Co. of N. A.	2,500	Norwich Union	1,500
Pennsylvania	2,500	Springfield	2,500
American, Pa	1,000	National	2,500
Cooper	1,250	German-Am	2,500
Capital City	1,000	Royal	2,500
St. Paul	3,500	Queen	1,000
Connecticut	1,250	American	2,500
German	1,000	Michigan	2,000
Concordia	1,000	Reading	1,000
British America	2,500	Detroit	5,000
Rochester Germ	2,500	Citizens'	2,500
Westchester	1,000	Caledonian	2,500
Mil. Mechanics'	4,000	Spring Garden	3,000
Columbia, Ky	1,500	Capital	1,000
National	2,500		

Standard Bros., wholesale hardware, lose $75,000 on building and stock, on which there was an insurance of $104,000. They canceled a $20,000 policy yesterday. Their insurance, as far as obtainable, was placed as follows:

Home, N. Y.	$5,000	Manchester	$2,500
L. & L. & G.	5,000	Grand Rapids	2,500
Northern	2,500	Palatine	5,000
Williamsburg	2,000	London Assurance	5,000
Ins. Co. of N. A.	5,000	Mfrs.' & Merch, Pa	2,500
Pennsylvania	1,500	Mfrs.' & Bldrs. N.Y	2,500
Pacific	2,500	Teutonia, Phila	1,000
Cooper	3,500	Mil. Mechanics'	2,500
M'f'rs', N. Y	2,500	Oakland Home	2,000
Union	2,500	National	2,500
Hanover	4,000	Eagle, N. Y	5,000
German, Freeport	5,000	United States	4,000
Rockford	4,000	Firemen's, N. J	4,000
Security, Conn	2,500	Teutonia, O	2,500
Concordia	3,500		

Louis Blitz, wholesale glass, carried $40,000 insurance on a $45,000 stock. He estimated his loss at $15,000. The insurance is as follows:

Orient	$2,500	Commercial Union	$7,500
Connecticut	3,500	Phenix, Eng	3,000
Lancashire	8,000	Ins. Co. of N. A.	3,000
Michigan	4,000	Grand Rapids	1,000
Detroit	3,000		

TARGET RISK OWNERS COMPLAIN.

Difficulty in Getting Sufficient Insurance Due to Building Methods.

The owners of what are termed target risks are loudest in their complaint regarding their treatment at the hands of companies. They complain of rates, and more bitterly still of their inability to secure sufficient insurance. As compared with ordinary risks these target risks throughout the West have been too low, and the tendency is to a short advance. The difficulty which owners experience in getting sufficient insurance is due to the building methods of the last few years. Large areas have been thrown together, fire walls have been cut out, and the chances of heavy loss in case of fire have been increased. The change in insurance conditions will interest owners in the improvement of their own risks as a measure of self-protection. In reference to the improvement of risks by the introduction of sprinkler outfits an Eastern paper says:

While hundreds of manufacturing and mercantile establishments have been protected in 1893 by automatic sprinkler installations, thereby securing very large reductions in insurance rates, only a mere fraction of those who could profitably adopt the system have availed themselves of its benefits. The first cost of a proper sprinkler equipment is undoubtedly a large outlay; but, nevertheless, the sweeping cut in cost of indemnity and the independence obtained give more than a barely adequate return.

The "sprinkled" risk, if not requiring insurance of more than $250,000 in the aggregate, can easily be covered in "non-board" insurance companies and Lloyds Associations of the better class; and in many instances rates have been reduced three-fifths by the sprinkler installation. If the plant is insured for, say, $250,000, and pays 2½ per cent, a reduction to 1 per cent means a saving per year of $3,750, less cost of maintaining the equipment, which is very slight, and the interest, which at most can only be a few hundred dollars. The honest insurer who has a risk of moderate size protected by a standard sprinkler equipment, maintained in efficient order, is thoroughly independent of fire insurance tariff associations and local boards of underwriters. If they place unreasonable rates upon the plant, he can easily find insurance of good quality at a fair rate. In fact, the non-tariff concerns will fight for the privilege of rectifying the injustice.

AGENTS MUST PAY A STATE TAX.

Case Decided Against Representatives of Foreign Companies in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Judge Monroe in the Civil District Court today gave a decision in the case of The State vs. Mason, Smith & Co., the principle involved being has the State the right to collect license for conducting an insurance agency from concerns in general business, but which insure shipments consigned to them and sent out by them. These houses simply act to place the insurance in foreign companies which they represent as agents. Forty suits of this character have been filed by the State against local houses which represent probably all of the insurance companies not domiciled in this State. The Mason, Smith & Co. was the first case to be tried and decided. The defendants sought to secure an injunction restraining the State from enforcing the tax. The case was argued before Judge Monroe one month ago. The principal defense set up was that the language of the act upon which the State relied for its case was "vague and confused," and contained no provisions under which defendants could be held liable. Judge Monroe in his decision dissented from this view of the case, and maintained that it was perfectly clear to him that the State was fully empowered to exclude all foreign corporations not having agencies, and that any person or firm residing in this State filling up policies and effecting fire or marine insurances did, in fact, constitute themselves the agents of the company in which the risk was effected. The intention of the Legislature was expressed very clearly in the act—perhaps not in the best or most complete terms that might have been employed, but still positively sufficient for the purposes intended. Judge Monroe made extensive reference to previous decisions rendered in the Supreme Court that defendants claimed established and fortified their position, but held that the conditions under which these opinions had been arrived at were not parallel cases. In concluding the opinion, Judge Monroe exonerated defendants from any intention to evade their just responsibilities, believing that they considered their position perfectly tenable. The writ of injunction sought to restrain the State from collecting the license tax in question was therefore refused, and defendants ordered to pay all the costs in the suit.

Louisville Insurance Men Dissatisfied.

The Louisville Board of Underwriters recently addressed a circular to companies suggesting a change in the action proposed by the Western Union. The Louisville agents ask that the brokerage allowance of 10 per cent be done away with entirely and that the flat commission rate be made 20 per cent instead of 15 per cent as ordered. This suggestion will meet with little favor, as it practically does away with the basis on which the proposed cut of commissions is being made. The Louisville people urge that conditions are such that the brokerage allowance feature is an unwelcome one. When the Union committee was in conference with the local agents this point was brought up, and the Union representatives offered as an alternative to the 15 per cent commission and the 10 per cent brokerage a flat 15 per cent on all business. This was not considered any concession by the agents, as they felt that in such an event they would lose certain advantages which might accrue to agents in cities where the brokerage business has been developed.

Security Reduces Its Capital Stock.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—It is stated that the Security Fire Insurance company of this city will soon reduce its capital stock from $250,000 to $200,000, which will leave its surplus at $50,000. The company is one of the oldest in the State and in the past has had considerable though somewhat fitful prosperity. Six years ago it had an earned surplus of $100,000, was paying 10 per cent annual dividends, and its stock was selling at par. A little later it increased its stock from $200,000 to $250,000. Very soon after began the present era of heavy losses by fire, which, together with the general shrinkage of securities, has exhausted the company's surplus and led to the present reduction. Within a short time five insurance companies at Meriden and Norwalk in this State have gone into liquidation, and the Orient of Hartford has been forced to reduce its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $500,000. The sentiment is practically unanimous among the insurance men of the State that the new co-insurance clause has been inadequate for the trouble and that it must be erased considerably and very soon.

Suit Against Insurance Agents.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Insurance Commissioner Durfee has reported to the Attorney-General for prosecution the firm of Walter & Walter, underwriters of Decatur, who are charged with violating the insurance laws by issuing a policy of a company not authorized to do business in Illinois, the Norfolk Fire and Marine Insurance company of Norfolk, Va.

General Insurance Notes.

James T. Howes, Superintendent of the Eastern department of the Niagara, is now in Chicago.

It is said the Ætna has withdrawn from Columbus, O., on account of low rates and unbusiness-like practices of local agents.

A Kansas City dispatch says L. S. McMillan, supervising agent and adjuster of the Niagara and the Caledonian, will remove to Chicago Jan. 1, where he will occupy a similar position.

The loss by fire in Boston last year exceeded that of any other city in the United States. The total in round numbers was $5,300,000, and all but 5 per cent of it fell upon the insurance companies.

It was announced yesterday that Moore & Janes have secured an agency of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance company. The company is now represented on the street by George M. Harvey & Co., A. R. Edwards & Co., by a local department managed by W. S. Warren, and by a number of other secondary agencies. The company was represented by James A. Miller & Co. for a number of years.

GLOBE SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER Dearborn and Jackson-sts,

Under State Supervision.

Individual and checking accounts solicited. This bank is under State control, has ample capital, is conservatively managed, and does a general banking business except discounting commercial paper. Savings deposits draw 4% interest, which is paid quarterly. Checking deposits draw 2% interest. Special rates on certificates of deposit. Collections made and foreign exchange sold.

Safety Deposit Vaults

Of the best modern construction. Boxes rent at moderate prices.

N. W. Harris & Co.

BANKERS,

163-165 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

15 Wall-st., New York. 70 State-st., Boston.

Our Descriptive Bond List

Furnished upon application.

OUR SPECIALTY

High Grade Bonds.

$150,000 To Loan

In amounts of $20,000 and upwards on Chicago improved real estate.

—LOAN DEPT.—

HENRY C. HACKNEY

115 DEARBORN-ST.

Chicago, Dec. 30, 1893.

$190,000 City of Chicago 4 Per Cent Gold Bonds for Sale.

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the City Comptroller of the City of Chicago until 12 o'clock noon of the 6th day of January, A. D. 1894, for $60,000 City of Chicago Municipal Bonds and $130,000 Water Loan Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1894, running twenty years; interest at the rate of 4 per cent, payable semi-annually at the American Exchange National Bank, New York City. Both principal and interest payable in gold.

Proposals will be received for each issue separately or for the whole issue or any part thereof. A certified check of 5 per cent of the amount bid must accompany the offer.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids. O. D. WETHERELL, City Comptroller.

BREESE & CUMMINGS,

Bankers AND Stock Brokers,

111 & 113 Monroe-st.

Members of the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

Private wire to New York.

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Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of THE CHICAGO WEST DIVISION RAILWAY COMPANY for the election of a Board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 89 West Washington-st., Chicago, Ill., on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1894, at 3 o'clock p. m. GEORGE L. WEBB, Secretary.
Chicago, Dec. 29, 1893.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Home National Bank of Chicago will be held at its office in Chicago on Tuesday, January 9th, 1894, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m. for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. H. H. BLAKE, Cashier.
Chicago, Ill., December 30th, 1893.



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Insurance Agents.
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surance Notes.
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patch says L. S. McMil-
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NKERS,
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Furnished upon application.
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AN DEPT.—
C. HACKNEY
ARBORN-ST.

Chicago, Dec. 30, 1893.
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Bonds for Sale.
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January, A. D. 1894, for $60,000
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Jan. 1, 1894, running twenty
rate of 4 per cent, payable semi-
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or any part thereof. A certified
the amount bid must accom-
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THERELL, City Comptroller.

& CUMMINGS,
ers AND
Brokers,
13 Monroe-st.
New York and Chicago
New York.
Y TO LOAN
ROVED REALTY.
GES FOR SALE.
COE, No. 100 Washington-st.
NEED MONEY?
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Bldg., 187 La Salle-st.,
AREHOUSE RECEIPTS for per-
ered in any part of the city.
OR PARTICULARS.
RENT
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USINESS MANAGER,
Tribune Office.

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9 West Washington-st., Chica-
, JANUARY 9, 1894, at 3 o'clock
ORGE L. WEBB, Secretary.
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lders' Meeting.
of the stockholders of the
of Chicago will be held at its
Tuesday, January 9th, 1894,
10 a. m. and 12 m. for the elec-
erve for the ensuing year and
of such other business as may
ing. H. H. BLAKE, Cashier.
mber 30th, 1893.

COFFIN FOR SENATOR.

THE IOWA FARMER PHILANTHROPIST IS BROUGHT OUT.

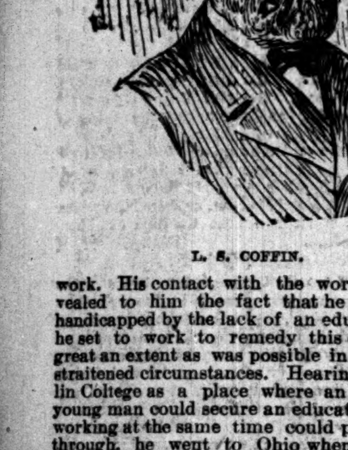
Notable Events in His Career—Teacher of James A. Garfield and the Lady Who Became His Wife—His Services to the Railroad Men of the Country by Securing National Legislation for the Protection of Their Lives and Limbs—His Work for Agriculture.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Jan. 2.—[Special Correspondence.]—The last man to be named in connection with the contest for the United States Senatorship was the Hon. L. S. Coffin of this county. His friends presented his name late in the day, but they urge that he has some of the most important elements of strength. "Farmer Coffin," as he is known throughout the State, resides on Willowedge Farm, about three miles west of this city.



THE WHITE BUTTON.

In many respects Mr. Coffin is a unique man. He is a man of the most generous impulses and of late years his life work has been among the railway employés to such an extent that he has surely merited the title of the Apostle to the Railroad Men. He was born sixty-five years ago on a farm in New Hampshire. By the time he was 10 years old his ability and aptness for farm work rendered him too valuable on the farm to permit of his going to school much of the time. At this time his mother died. He was an only son, and soon afterwards his father married again. The new wife did not bear for young Coffin the regard of a mother, and from that time on his home life was not the pleasantest. When he was 21 years of age he drifted to Boston, where so many young men from the New England States went in quest of



L. S. COFFIN.

work. His contact with the world soon revealed to him the fact that he was greatly handicapped by the lack of an education, and he set to work to remedy this defect to as great an extent as was possible in view of his straitened circumstances. Hearing of Oberlin College as a place where an industrious young man could secure an education and by working at the same time could pay his way through, he went to Ohio when he was 24 years old. For eighteen months he studied in the preparatory department of that institution, after which he married, and he and his wife became instructors in Geauga Seminary, a preparatory school which was a branch of Oberlin and was located in Geauga County.

His Distinguished Pupils.

Among the pupils under their charge at that time were James A. Garfield and Lucretia Rudolph, who afterwards became Mrs. Garfield. This was the first school that Garfield ever attended outside of his own district school. They taught at Geauga for one year, after which, Mrs. Coffin's health failing, they were compelled to give up teaching and went back to Oberlin. Poverty and ill health combined, however, to prevent any further pursuit of the studies in that institution, and in the winter of 1854-'55 they came to Iowa and located in Webster County, where Mr. Coffin secured a claim on a farm about three miles west of Fort Dodge. At that time the country west of them to Sioux City did not contain a single settler. The following spring Mrs. Coffin died. In the fall of that year a prairie fire, which in those early days were destructive, swept over that part of Webster County, and after it passed Mr. Coffin found all the improvements which he had begun on his farm destroyed together with one of his horses.

He was not disheartened by his misfortunes, but traded the remaining horse for a land warrant with which to enter his quarter section of land. The next year he married again, his second wife being a lady from Medina, N. Y. With money borrowed from a brother-in-law he purchased a span of oxen for a farm team and went at the struggle of life again.

When the war broke out Mr. Coffin enlisted as a private in Company I, Thirty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry. In a short time he was promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant and subsequently became Chaplain of the regiment. After serving a year he returned to his farm. During the balance of the war he divided his crops with the families of the boys of Company I, and in this way prevented many a family from suffering for the necessaries of life.

After the war Mr. Coffin became a sort of self-sustaining home missionary. In speaking of it he said: "When the homestead law went into effect settlers began to come in very rapidly, and the distribution of aid, both in a religious and temporal sense, took so much of my time that I soon found myself a sort of self-sustaining home missionary, and the work of preaching I kept up for seventeen years without any pay."

As a Philanthropist.

In the early seventies occurred the grasshopper scourge in Northwestern Iowa, which gave the sufferers from it a practical idea of the plague of locusts in ancient Egypt. The crops that spring promised an abundant harvest. The weather was delightful and every one felt happy. One bright morning a white, fleecy cloud appeared which seemed to be possessed of a strange movement of its own. The air currents were apparently slight, but the cloud came on, and soon the face of the sun was enveloped in a mist. Soon from this cloud the grasshoppers began dropping to the earth and starting instinctively towards the corn fields. The people looked and wondered at this visitation, but the visitors were hungry and their attacks upon the growing crops soon left no question as to the purpose of their coming. In a very short time thousands of families saw their sole dependence for food gone to satisfy the ravenous appetites of the millions of flying marauders. The suffering that was the result among the farmers of that section would have been very great had it not been for such men as Mr. Coffin. Fortunately he had saved over from preceding years a large quantity of the corn which his fertile acres had produced in great abundance. For the next two years scores of families lived upon the corn which he distributed among them.

"My rule was," he said, "to refuse no one corn who applied for it unless he could raise the money to buy it. Those who had money could go down the river among strangers and buy it, but those who had no money could not get it in that way, and such I never refused. Merchants from town came out here and offered me $2.50 per bushel for all the corn I had, but none was sold for money."

In this way Mr. Coffin assisted his neighboring farmers when in their sore need, and he says that many of them, when prosperous days came again, paid him for the corn, but some seemed to forget all about it.

His Work for Agriculture.

Mr. Coffin was an active and incessant toiler upon his farm and he prospered exceedingly. Fifteen or twenty years ago he turned his attention to preparing articles for the press upon matters of interest connected with the management of the farm. These articles became quite popular and were extensively quoted. He was for several years agricultural editor of the Fort Dodge *Messenger*, preparing and selecting four columns of matter each week. This work brought him in close touch with many of the leading farmers of the State and his presence became in great demand at the conventions representing the leading interests of the farm. He has been connected in an official position with nearly all of our State associations for the advancement of the interests of the farmers, such as the State Dairy Association, Sheep Breeders', Fine Stock Breeders', and he was for six years one of the directory of the State Agricultural Society.

When the Hon James Wilson resigned his position as one of the members of the Iowa Railroad Commission the universal request of the farmers of the State led Gov. Sherman to appoint Mr. Coffin to the vacancy. He filled out the unexpired term and was then appointed to the full term. For five years, 1883 to 1885 inclusive, he was a member of the commission, and while in this position he had his interest awakened in what he has subsequently made his life work—the betterment of the condition of the railroad men of the United States. One of the questions that the Commissioners require the railway companies doing business in this State to answer is the number of persons killed or injured on their lines in the State each year. The answers showed that while the fatalities to passengers on the Iowa lines were very light, yet there were very many employés killed or maimed every year. Warm-hearted "Farmer Coffin" looked aghast at the array of figures, and at once asked himself the question whether something could not be done to make the life and limb of the brakeman or other railway employé safer. And he answered the question by setting at work to secure legislation in their behalf.

Legislation for Railway Employes.

He drafted a bill which he succeeded in getting adopted by the Iowa Legislature in the winter of 1888, requiring automatic couplers and power brakes on all freight cars and engines. He then turned his attention to securing national legislation upon this subject. He prepared a bill which he had introduced in Congress, and he devoted his entire time during the administration of President Harrison to securing its passage. The bill passed Congress, and it was one of the last bills that President Harrison signed before his retirement from office. This work brought him near to the great army of the railroad men of the Nation, and they appreciated his efforts in their behalf greatly. He was invited to meet with and address them at the conventions of the various orders of railway men and at the union meetings of these orders. In addition to being interested in the physical welfare of these men Mr. Coffin neglected no opportunity in his addresses at their meetings to urge upon them the necessity of temperate habits.

This met with such a hearty response from the bulk of the railway men that he conceived the idea of introducing a total abstinence badge among them. This badge is a white button for the lapel, bearing the letters in black: "R. R. T. A.," which mean "Railroad Temperance Association," and the wearers are known as "White Buttoners." There is no pledge that those who wear these buttons are required to take, except the pledge that is implied by the wearing of it, and experience has shown that this pledge is very potent. Mr. Coffin designed the badge and paid for them himself, giving them freely to every railroad man who will wear them in the spirit indicated by them. The first of these white buttons was given out by Mr. Coffin at the biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which was held at Atlanta, Ga., in June, 1882. From that time until now 100,000 of these temperance badges have been given away to railroad men by Mr. Coffin and he has paid out of his own funds $3,000 to supply these buttons to the boys.

Favors Sunday Rest.

"I consider this the best work of my life," says Mr. Coffin, "and I am devoting my time now to this work and to arousing a public sentiment in favor of Sunday rest for these faithful men. I am also the President and, to a great extent, the responsible officer of what is known as the Home for Aged and Disabled Railroad Men, which is located in Chicago, the office of the Secretary and Treasurer being at No. 1084 West Lake street. Here we take these aged, helpless, and friendless men and care for them. Any man who can acquire a business education or learn some light occupation so that he can support himself, is cared for while he is being instructed and is then helped to a position. This is entirely free to these men. We appeal to the great body of the railroad men and in that way get the money necessary to maintain this home. There are eight or ten inmates in the home now, and we have placed several in good positions who otherwise would have become inmates of the poor-house."

These statements show Mr. Coffin's devotion to the interests of the railroad men. In regard to the Senatorship he is not a candidate in the sense of making an aggressive fight for it. His name was brought out by his friends and the railway employés of the country would be glad to see him elected. For himself he said that his ambition was to go ahead in the work that he was doing, in which he was certain that he was doing good.

"My hands are more than full now," he said. "I hold a warm place in the hearts of the best people and of the most people of my State. No man could ask for a greater respect, and, I might almost say, love, than the great army of railroad men bear for me. What more can a man have? I would rather be at liberty to go from one end of the country to the other, as I am doing, to speak before these men, and to urge them onward and upward to a higher manhood than to be President of the United States. Here I know that I am doing good, making hundreds of homes happier, and if the Senatorship should come to me I should receive it only as a help, as a prestige to give me wider and stronger influence."

THIEVES TAKE JEWELS AND SEALSKINS.

Enter the Residence of Andrew Crawford While the Family Sups.

Porch-climbers entered the residence of Andrew Crawford at Park avenue and Surf street while the family were at supper Tuesday night and stole $1,500 worth of valuables. Three men are supposed to have committed the robbery, but they got away before it was discovered. Mr. Crawford's residence is in a fashionable neighborhood. Burglars and thieves have thronged the vicinity. As a result it is almost impossible to obtain admittance to any of the houses after dark. At Mr. Crawford's household there are three women who each mourn the loss of a sealskin sack. These were taken by the burglars. They belonged to Mrs. Andrew Crawford, her daughter, Miss Lucy Crawford, and Mrs. Theodore G. Milsted, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Milsted. The sealskins were valued at $1,000. In addition to this the police are hunting for three gold watches, several diamond brooches, earrings, and pins, worth at least $500.

ROMANCE OF MISS CAROLINE C. SANKEY.

Kidnaped When a Child, She Inherits $100,000 from Her Foster Father.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—From a little pauper kidnaped to a pretty heiress with a clear title to a $100,000 fortune is the romantic story of Miss Caroline C. Sankey. Her legal battle for her rights has been fought in three States, and today the Supreme Court of Illinois ended the matter, and the girl wins. In 1878 Samuel Sankey came to this county from California, where he had made a fortune. He saw Caroline Sankey, then 8 years old, an orphan. Sankey wanted to adopt the child, but her relatives objected. He stole the child and started for Illinois. He returned to Williamsport, was arrested, and then legally adopted the child. The party went to California, where Sankey's wife died. In 1886 Sankey died. The Pennsylvania relatives began a fight for the dead man's estate. The will Sankey had written was declared invalid by the California courts and the fortune was awarded the girl. The fight was carried through the courts of Pennsylvania and Illinois, but the girl won in both States.

CHAIRMAN CARTER VISITS M'KINLEY.

He Declares the Ohioan Is the Best-Known Republican in the Country.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 4.—Thomas H. Carter of Helena, Mont., Chairman of the Republican National Executive committee, spent the day in the offices of Gov. McKinley and William M. Hahn. It was rumored his presence here had reference to a McKinley boom, but this he denied. "Gov. McKinley," said he, "is a strong man, however. He is certainly the best-known Republican today." Speaking of the election of 1896 he said the prospect for Republican success then was excellent. The tariff would undoubtedly be the issue. The West was not united yet on a candidate. He would not express his preference, but left the impression that he favored McKinley.

Killed by a Cable Train.

An unknown young man was killed by a Milwaukee avenue cable train last night. He was crossing the tracks at Cornell street and apparently did not notice the approaching train. It hurled him several feet, and when picked up he was dead. The man's right arm was missing.

GEAR SETS THE PACE.

RUNS LIKE A LOCOMOTIVE IN THE SENATORIAL RACE.

All Other Candidates Lying Low and Trying to Break the Leader's Strength—Allison Warned to Keep His Hands Off—Women Plying All Their Arts in Hotel Corridors to Secure Office—Lack of Dress Suits Interfere with Society Plans—Scenes in Iowa's Capital.

[*Continued from first page.*]

the 'steenth time I have been introduced to you, sir, and I think my action in the caucus next week may be such that another introduction will not be necessary." The man who sends out the weather reports from this point immediately telegraphed that a cold wave was central over Des Moines.

One of the characters of the lobby today was Oskaloosa Smith. He used to be President of the Agricultural College and wears his Democracy on his coat sleeve and all over his shirt front. He had a faraway look in his face and his old silk hat had the appearance of having been used as a bumper at a funeral. Oskaloosa Smith was one of the headlights under the Boies administration and drifted into the tavern today to find out what was going on. He collided with a Republican official who said to him: "Smith, there won't be enough Democracy in Iowa for the next seventy years to clog up the eye of a cambric needle. You ain't needed here any more. If I were in your place I would buy a ticket to Honolulu. I think they need you out there. G. C. wants you. See?"

Oskaloosa hid his hands in his overcoat pockets, looked askance in pain, and replied: "'Fi was you, I'd go easy. You got jilted once yourself. See?" And then they glared at one another like two rival cats.

Away down in one end of the dining-room at the Savery is a table reserved for three. The first man to get it is J. W. Blythe, Solicitor in Iowa for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway. He is the ideal picture of 200 pounds of well-fed avoirdupois. A few minutes later, Jim Blythe, young, nervous, and alert, follows. Jim is Chairman of the Republican State Committee and is the manager of ex-Gov. Gear's Senatorial boom. After he is seated ex-Gov. Gear comes in and takes his place and then they compare notes. Today Maj. Lacey, who is a Senatorial possibility, left his table and joined the Gear and Blythe combination. The news spread that Lacey and Gear had united on a scheme and that the Blythe boys had won for Gear. But the ex-Governor declared that Maj. Lacey had only come over to see what he, the ex-Governor, had ordered to eat. "And it wasn't crow, either," said Jim Blythe. "We will have that served to the others later on." The Blythe brothers are claiming everything. They make no allowances for any other candidate being on earth.

"Jim Blythe," said Senator Fynne, who is a Hepburn man, "has swung his Skye terrier by the tail again." That was a remark which nobody present understood and the jolly Senator explained it. "Jim Blythe," he said, "has a Skye terrier at his home in Mason City. Whenever Jim gets downhearted about anything he takes the terrier by the tail, swings it around his head three or four times, and flings it in the corner. Then he takes his handkerchief and shakes it in the terrier's face. The terrier, if he has been worked up sufficiently, springs for the handkerchief and chews it. That's what Jim calls 'chewin' the rag.' He says it indicates that the pup has pluck, and that the sight of the pup gives him, Jim, courage, and he reenters upon his work with renewed energy and hope."

"It that's the case," said a bystander, "Jim must have swung that pup the last time a good many swings, for he believes now that Gear is the only man in Iowa who is fit for a Senator."

Maj. Lacey explains his stay at Des Moines by saying that it is the duty of every Republican member of Congress to prevent the Democrats from doing any more damage to the country, and that he is here in order to prevent, so far as he can do so, a Democratic quorum in Congress. The Major is also here, incidentally, to get the Senatorial nomination.

"Reubens" Do Strange Things.

Bed space is scarce at the hotels, and the Major has taken in a friend from the country who sleeps in the same bed with the Major. This morning the friend forgot he was at the State capital and got up before daylight. He roused the Major, who inquired if the hotel was on fire.

"Fire nothin'," said the yeoman. "Hotel be doggoned; it's time to milk the cows and you want to get a move on you." The yeoman thought he was waking up one of the hands on the farm. This explains why Maj. Lacey got down to the hotel office this morning before the door was unlocked.

"How did you sleep last night, Jim?" asked one of the Senatorial log-rollers of one of his constituents from Allamakee County.

"Not very good. Every time I turned over the bed squeaked and I was afraid I'd break somethin', and I got up and laid on the floor. If you want me to stay down here and work for Coffin you've got to get me a feather bed. I ain't used to sleepin' on such a bed as I had last night. It's feathers or some other man, now you understand me."

Coffin has not yet arrived and, while no one seriously considers his candidacy, his prolonged absence causes considerable inquiry.

The man in the lobby whose extremities are done up in overalls, and who wears a straw hat in spite of the frosted air, is Mr. Doubleday, the rural representative from this county, Polk. He is the senior member, and under the rules it will be his duty to call the House to order next Monday. A committee waited on him today and delicately intimated that it would delight them to purchase for Mr. Doubleday a pair of creased trousers and a new hat for the occasion, but Mr. Doubleday replied that there was nothing the matter with the trousers he had on, and that they could be conspicuous at the State-house next Monday.

Society Plans Go Astray.

It has been decided not to have the charity ball next week, as was at first arranged. A number of reasons are assigned for this, none of which is satisfactory to the society of Des Moines, which was anxious to usher in the new administration with a dance. One of the reports has it that the committee in charge had ordered that the members of the Legislature who were to be present be notified to appear in dress suits, and that requirement brought out a number of declinations and a failure was predicted.

The young Governor-elect, Jackson, has been at his desk in his old office all day attending to business. He says he will be inaugurated on the front steps of the Capitol next Thursday at noon unless the weather is too severe, and in that event the ceremonies will be observed in the rotunda of the Capitol. It is now expected that many Republican clubs of the State will be here to participate.

The Senatorial caucus may be held the night before the inauguration. Some of the candidates are opposed to this. Members of the Legislature prefer to have the caucus held as early as possible, for, they say, an early caucus means a short fight. Gov. Jackson, it is said, is anxious for the Legislature to get to work as quickly as possible.

The Iowa State Band, which made itself famous at the World's Fair, will do the martial strain act in Des Moines on inauguration day.

Persons Who Want Office.

A. J. Jones, late of Company B, Twenty-third Iowa, is a candidate for Doorkeeper of the Senate.

Miss Hortense L. Tamplin, daughter of Editor B. H. Tamplin of the Hull *Index*, is a candidate for Postmistress of the Senate.

Capt. John M. Porter, late of the Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, whose home is at Albia, is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate.

Dr. C. O. Wright of Union is a candidate for Journal Clerk of the House.

Capt. James H. Weaver of Polk County has the unanimous support of the Polk County delegation for mail-carrier.

J. J. Matthews of Dana, Green County, is an old-timer. He was elected a State Senator from Clinton County in 1854 on the ticket with James W. Grimes. He served two sessions in the old Capitol at Iowa City. Mr. Matthews removed to Green County about fifteen years ago. He is now a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

George E. O[illegible], late of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Illinois, is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate. His home is in this city.

Peter L. B[illegible]hoof, late of Company E, Twentieth Iowa Infantry, whose home is at Newton, is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper of the House.

Miss Olive Conger of Wayne County is a candidate for Engrossing Clerk of the Senate. Miss Conger held a similar position before.

Miss Belle Springer of Iowa County is proving a popular candidate for Postmistress of the House.

Among the candidates for Chief Clerk of the House are Frank W. Merriam of Hopkinton and I. K. Wilson of Earlham. The latter was a member of the last House of Representatives and the former was clerk of the Committee on Appropriations, of which Representative Norris was Chairman.

T. J. Wilcox of Northwood arrived today. He is a candidate for Chief Clerk of the House. He was First Assistant Clerk two years ago and is Secretary of the Iowa League of Republican Clubs.

Miss Kitty Jordan of Jefferson County, who filled the position of Bill Clerk in the House during the session of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, is a candidate for that position this year.

James Beard, candidate for Warden of the Penitentiary at Fort Madison, arrived this morning.

D. H. Scott of Cass County is a candidate for First Assistant Clerk of the House.

MRS. "FERRELL'S" EVANSTON CAREER.

Her Failure to Settle Hotel Bills Here Duplicated in the Suburb.

Mrs. James Scott, alias "Mrs. Evelyn Ferrell," who is in the County Jail because she failed to settle with the Lakota and Chicago Beach Hotels after running up bills amounting to $1,000, played a star engagement in Evanston. July 4 a woman appeared at the Avenue House and registered as Mrs. John Ferrell of Milwaukee. She told Mr. Quinlan, the manager, that she had come to Evanston to sue for a divorce from her husband, and to this end she consulted a prominent lawyer stop-



MRS. JAMES SCOTT (MRS. EVELYN FARRELL).

ping at the hotel. In the meantime Mrs. Ferrell took daily drives with Curry & Doyle's best pony and cart and invited several ladies at the hotel to accompany her. She also made several trips to Chicago, always in a carriage from her liverymen, Curry & Doyle. At the end of the first week her hotel bill was sent to her room, and she returned it asking that it be made out for ten days, as she would leave at that time.

When twelve days had passed Mrs. Ferrell was again asked to pay. She had been in Chicago the day before and claimed to have left her draft for $600, of which she frequently talked, with friends in the city. Mr. Stansbury, the clerk, inquired about the jewelry she had promised to deposit, but received an evasive reply. The managers were now thoroughly suspicious and Mr. Stansbury said he would go to the city with her on the 10 o'clock train after the draft, and while he went for his coat she slipped out a side door and took a carriage of Curry & Doyle's, which was in waiting, and left for Chicago.

A telephone message was received next day by Mr. Quinlan, saying Mrs. Ferrell was ill at a house on the corner of May street and Washington boulevard, and asking that he call and get his money. No one in the neighborhood of May street and Washington boulevard knew anything about her, however. Mrs. Ferrell had made her sudden departure from Evanston Monday, July 17. The next evening she appeared at Curry & Doyle's and said she must have a carriage immediately for Chicago.

The proprietors of the livery had found out by this time that she was a fraud, but neither of them was in and one of the help hurriedly hitched up and drove her to the city. She stopped at the Ontario Hotel.

Mr. Stansbury arrived at the Ontario the next day, before Mrs. Ferrell had arisen. She had registered there as Mrs. Pratt. Mrs. Ferrell, alias Mrs. Pratt, was in high dudgeon when she was confronted that morning by a constable. She said her draft for $600 was at the Northern Trust company, and accompanied by the officer she went after it, but when they stopped at the company's office she acknowledged she had no money.

Accompanied by the officer and Mr. Stansbury she returned to Evanston and was brought before Justice Kearney, who dismissed the suit. Mrs. Ferrell then left Evanston for her onslaught on Chicago hotels.

THREATENS TO KILL HIS OWN FATHER.

Charles E. Eggleston Arrested in the Hope of His Reformation.

Charles E. Eggleston, the 22-year-old member of the tailoring firm of Eggleston & Fox, No. 91 Clark street, was arraigned before Justice Bradwell yesterday morning on a charge of threatening to kill his own father, Charles B. Eggleston, the wealthy head of the Board of Trade firm of Eggleston, Mallette & Brownell.

The offense which led Mr. Eggleston to swear out a warrant against his son occurred at 9 o'clock last Tuesday night in front of the family residence, No. 3336 Indiana avenue, where both of the men live. Young Eggleston was drunk and his father was trying to induce him to go in and go to bed. Young Eggleston resisted and the result was a scuffle the exact extent of which is not known, except that the young man tried to injure his father, and threatened his life. The next day his father swore out the warrant charging him with making threats.

The father and son rode down to the Armory yesterday morning together. When the case was called the father relented and consented to dismiss the charge of threats if the son would plead guilty to disorderly conduct. He did so, and the Justice imposed a fine of $100 and afterward suspended it. Both men then left the court, still in company.

The explanation of this apparently farcical proceeding as given by the father, is that young Eggleston has nearly ruined himself with whisky and cigarettes, and he is anxious to place him in a sanitarium to restore his health if possible. He had him arrested to frighten him and bring him to his senses, and he relented because the proceeding seemed to have had the desired effect. It is agreed between them that the young man shall retire to a sanitarium at an early day. This is not the first time that his condition has alarmed his father, who about a year ago sent him, against his will, on a European tour in hope of weaning him from his Chicago associates and his ruinous habits.

PASTOR CONRAD HAS A GOOD DEFENSE.

German Lutheran Preacher Says Charges Were Made for Revenge.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The forty or fifty families who followed the Rev. Conrad out of the old German Lutheran Church and into the new are certain the young preacher has been slandered, and that the old church did not act toward him in a Christian spirit. Mr. Conrad says the money it was alleged he borrowed was for a destitute preacher who promised to pay as soon as possible; that the coat he had been given he understood was a parting present before he left; that the church at Milwaukee for which he preached, being in arrears with his salary, had assumed responsibility for his board and deducted the amount in the final settlement; that Mr. Schmidt, the Milwaukee contractor who came here and made the charges, had professed to be his friend in Milwaukee and had invited him and insisted on his frequenting his home; that he never made love to the daughter, although he thought Schmidt desired him to do so: that he finally gave up his Milwaukee church in order to get away from Schmidt and his supposed designs on his bachelor state. The Rev. Conrad says Schmidt was actuated by motives of revenge when he came here and made the charges, and he feels aggrieved that his church should assist in such a scheme.

Third Arbitrator Appointed.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 4.—D. C. Edwards, General Passenger Agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, was today notified that he had been appointed the third arbitrator in the famous fight between the Santa Fé and Rock Island railroads in the Western Passenger Association.

WILL DEMAND WORK.

DEMONSTRATION OF INDIANAPOLIS UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN.

One Speaker Advocates the Use of Bayonets and Urges That the Men Refuse Charity and Fight for Bread—Committee to Present the Demands to the Mayor—Another Plot to Ruin a Street Railway Plant—Iron Trade Outlook Is Discouraging—Failures and Stoppage of Mills.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—There was a sensational gathering of unemployed Indianapolis workmen at the courthouse tonight to consider ways and means of meeting the emergency staring the 5,000 idle men in the face. It was the nearest to an Anarchist meeting ever held by workingmen here. Matters have been growing worse, with little promise of better times, until the families of 1,000 of the men out of work have been forced to call on the city for food. A public food market established last week has been dealing out supplies for one week to 200 families daily since. When the meeting was called to order tonight by D. S. Kennedy, ex-President of the Central Labor Union, there was a perfect uproar. John Dalton, a boilermaker, got the floor and almost precipitated a riot. He appealed to the men to refuse the pauper assistance now being doled out and to demand instead employment and wages from the city.

"There are enough men out of work in Indianapolis," he said, "to make demand for work and compel the city to give it. If we don't get it let us do like they did in war times—arm ourselves and make our demands at the point of the bayonet. We know why we are out of work. The men who began cutting wages and discharging employés months ago never offered to raise wages when they were making money hand over fist. Soon as trade fell off they turned on their men and let them out by thousands. For my part, I say we have had enough of this. We want work; we ain't paupers; and if the city don't give it let's get out the bayonets."

Furious cheers and yells interrupted the speaker and became more frequent and more furious as he proceeded. Others even more incendiary in their exclamations followed, and Chairman Kennedy was hooted when he suggested coolness.

Some proposed a public street demonstration, but a number of wise heads prevailed on the excited ones to postpone radical action until a committee could call on the Mayor tomorrow and demand work and wages instead of the rations system now being conducted by the Commercial club. Not a little support to the meeting was given by the great number of street-car men who have been systematically discharged and strangers put in their places during the last two months, when the present management started in to kill unionism in Indianapolis.

As a further indication of what is feared here in the way of violence, the street-car company made public tonight another alleged plot to ruin its plant. Three weeks ago there was a plot to blow up the power stations of the company. Now the company claims there is a more cunning scheme in the shape of a plan to ground all the wires in such a way as to create powerful short circuits, which would burn out and ruin the entire electric plant. One of the men in the plot is charged with having given away his companions. The police have the case, but no arrests have been made.

IRON TRADE OUTLOOK IS POOR.

Every One Is Looking for Lower Prices—Demand May Be Better.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 4.—In reviewing the iron trade of the week and the outlook, the *American Manufacturer* will say tomorrow:

Our reports this week show that there are numerous reasons for taking a gloomy view of the iron and steel trade and its future. In the Pittsburg district the outlook is certainly not encouraging, and prices are still falling. The Eastern market shows no signs of any general improvement. Chicago reports the year as opening fairly well, and at Cincinnati shipments of iron on old orders are liberal, and settlements are exceptionally good. Nowhere is there any large amount of new business in sight. What most concerns the iron and steel maker today is the probable course of trade for 1894. No worse time could be chosen for indulging in predictions or for pretensions to opinions of special value on this point. Much, or at any rate some, of the present depression is self-inflicted.

There are two phases which the trade of 1894 will take: First, there will be a gradual improvement within certain limits, based upon actual and pressing necessities; the second and more uncertain phase is a general and rapid expansion of demand, based upon the sudden and well-grounded restoration of confidence, growing out of a satisfactory termination of tariff legislation. It is only necessary to consider what would be done if unsettling influences were removed to understand the probable extent of this revival. The railroad interests alone would be, within ninety days, purchasers for equipment material and supplies in immense quantities. There are enterprises by the hundreds which would be pushed at once, involving the expenditure of many millions.

In nearly all lines of trade the year starts in extremely gloomy, as reductions in prices are evident on all sides. It seems that the opinion that lower prices are inevitable has become general and holders are letting go at the first opportunity. In raw iron buyers are fewer and show less disposition to stock up. In fact numerous orders are now being canceled by consumers who believe that they will yet be given lower prices. Furnaces continue to hold up production and by cutting rates add to present difficulties.

HAD TOO MANY INVESTMENTS.

Assignment of the Haynes Realty and Financial Company at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The Haynes Realty and Financial company made an assignment today to Charles Seitz, assignee. The firm was one of the largest and best known in the real estate business in St. Louis, and the liabilities are estimated at between $160,000 and $175,000. All of these, with perhaps the exception of $10,000, are said to be secured by the assets turned over to the assignee, though the assets appear in the assignment papers at $7,000. Louis Haynes of the firm said investments in too many directions caused the trouble.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 4.—C. O. Knowles was today appointed receiver for the Throop Hotel of this city on application of the Boston Safe and Deposit company. April 2, 1888, H. P. Throop executed a note for $30,000 to O. S. Bowman, to draw 12 per cent interest. This note was afterward sold to the plaintiffs. There has been no interest paid since November, 1890. It is alleged that the taxes for the years 1890, 1891, and 1892 have not been paid and that the taxes now amount to over $6,000. For some time past the hotel has not been paying running expenses. It cost $250,000.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Jan. 4.—Judgments amounting to $23,000 have been confessed by J. F. Schmitt of this place, and an assignment has been made to the cashier of the First National Bank. Schmitt's property is worth $28,000. Since the sensational robbery of Schmitt's jewelry store and the tragic events connected with the arrest, trial, escape, and suicide of the robber Fitzsimmons, he has done little business.

HOLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Jan. 4.—An execution for $29,278 was issued yesterday against Samuel S. Blair, Superintendent of the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad company. Mr. Blair was involved in the McCoy, Livereigh & Co. failure, the head of which concern, Gen. Robert A. McCoy of Tyrone, recently committed suicide.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Jan. 4.—The Mollie Gibson will suspend dividends for an indefinite period. This is the most famous silver bonanza mine in the State. President Hagerman says: "While the company has about $200,000 surplus in its treasury the directors do not deem it prudent to either incroach upon it or to exhaust the ore remaining above the seventh level until the eighth, ninth, and tenth levels are developed and put in condition of safe and profitable working." Since last July the company has paid $330,000 in dividends and spent $60,000 in new pumps and other machinery. The stock dropped to a dollar a share upon the receipt of this announcement.

CONDITION OF MANUFACTORIES.

Mills Which Have Shut Down and Others Which Have Resumed.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Jan. 4.—The McNeal Pipe and Foundry company of this place have made a reduction of from 10 to 15 per cent in wages. The 500 men accepted the reduction.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The No. 3 knitting mill of Warner, De Forest & Co. is being put in readiness to resume operations next week. A full force will be employed.

LITTE FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The knitting mill of E. J. Nelson in Middleville, which closed last July owing to depression in business, will commence operations in a few days.

Trade and Labor Notes.

The American Tobacco company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on preferred and 3 per cent on the common stock, payable Feb. 7.

Another conference of the coal miners and operators of the Pittsburg district will be held soon and it is expected all differences will be quietly settled.

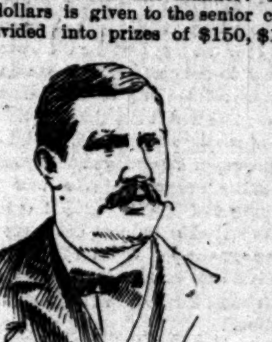
Supt. Robinson of the Bessemer steel works, Pueblo, Colo., says that one-third of the men now on strike have signed the new scale of wages. The strikers, on the other hand, say only a few of their number have signed. It is generally believed here that the men will comply with the company's demand and that the furnaces will be started at once, giving employment to 1,100 men. Work on big contracts must begin next week.

CASH PRIZES FOR LAKE VIEW STUDENTS.

W. D. Boyce Replaces the Gifts Withdrawn by Mr. Yerkes.

W. D. Boyce, publisher of the *Blade*, *Ledger*, and *World*, story papers, at No. 117 Fifth avenue, sent a communication to the Board of Education Wednesday night offering annual cash prizes to the amount of $500 to be distributed to the pupils of the Lake View High School upon the same conditions as governed the prizes formerly given but recently withdrawn by Charles T. Yerkes. The offer was accepted by the board.

Those prizes run in this manner: Four hundred dollars is given to the senior class, and is divided into prizes of $150, $100,



W. D. BOYCE.

$75, $50, and $25. One hundred dollars is given to those in the first year course and is divided into prizes of $50, $30, and $20. The awards are given for the highest general average attained by the pupil during the year, and will cover scholarship, deportment, attendance, and all that goes to make up the record of a pupil of the first class.

Mr. Boyce when seen yesterday said: "I live in Lake View. When Mr. Yerkes withdrew the prizes after a third of the year had passed I thought it too bad that the children should be disappointed. While I could not afford to shoulder the responsibility of paying annually as much as did Mr. Yerkes, $2,500, I can stand $500 a year, and I naturally want that distributed among the children of my acquaintances, neighbors, and friends.

"Why cannot a man be found in each of the districts who will make up the deficiency caused by Mr. Yerkes withdrawing his prizes? The school children have been working for a third of a year in anticipation of those awards, and now that they are withdrawn the little ones as well as the elders must be greatly disappointed."

AFRAID OF SMALLPOX AT MONTREAL.

Officials Preparing to Compel Travelers from the States to Be Vaccinated.

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—There is a smallpox scare here over the reports of the spread of the disease in other cities and the health authorities have decided to take precautions against the entry of smallpox into Canada by way of the States. The health authorities here are receiving daily reports from over the border and are endeavoring to put the city in a position to fight successfully the plague if it should reach here. Compulsory vaccination which since the last epidemic has not been enforced is now being insisted upon, but the city is in a bad sanitary condition. The filth of the streets has all winter been dumped upon the public squares. There is no contagious disease hospital here and the general hospital refuses to receive sufferers from contagious diseases. Smallpox has broken out in Hamilton, Ont., the two medical health officials being down with it. The health authorities here today said they were prepared to at once station officials to board all the incoming trains to see that all travelers from the States are vaccinated. Those that are not will be vaccinated before they can be admitted into Canada. The postoffice here has secured apparatus to fumigate all mails from the other side.

SAYS HE WAS BRIBED BY PHYSICIANS.

Criminal's Confession Implicates a Chicago Medical College.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—George Maruska was arrested this afternoon at the First Congregational Church for fraud. For some weeks he has posed as an ex-Catholic priest who has become a Congregationalist, and was desirous to do missionary work among his own people, the Bohemians. He is alleged to have presented forged letters of recommendation from the Rev. Dr. Schofield of Texas and the Rev. Dr. Webitzky. When charged with the fraud today he confessed, and on the way to the station, the police say, he admitted that he was an ex-convict and was wanted in Chicago. In his pockets was found a list of the city ministers.

Maruska says his only Chicago offense was stealing $27 which the doctors of the American Medical College gave him. The money, he says, was given him as a bribe to go to the Cook County Hospital and by claiming relationship to inmates who had died secure possession of the remains and turn them over to the college. After securing the money he came straight to St. Louis.

He says he was sent to the penitentiary in Texas for forging a check. He was arrested, he claims, before he succeeded in cashing it.

Turkish Dancing Girls Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 4.—The Pacific Society for the Prevention of Vice has had the Turkish dancing girls, who were a feature on the Midway in Chicago and who are to appear at the Midwinter Fair, arrested, and a determined effort will be made to prevent them from dancing. M. J. Hennessy, who was connected with Blarney Castle on the Midway, has applied for space on which to erect an Irish inn. The Executive committee of the Fair has taken under consideration the suggestion that one day each week (preferably Sunday) the price of admission be reduced to 25 cents.

Lovers Anticipate the Wedding Day.

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—A sensation was created at Daleville today by the announcement of the secret marriage last night of James Fetrow and Miss Myrtle Shoemaker. The date of the wedding has been announced for tonight and 200 guests had been invited. The bride's father has been busy today telegraphing and otherwise notifying the invited guests that the wedding is now off. The bride's elegant trousseau was unused. The only explanation given is the impatience of the lovers.

Press Club Election.

At the meeting of the Chicago Press club last evening the following officers for the coming year were elected: President, Frank A. Vanderlip; First Vice-President, Montgomery B. Gibbs; Second, I. A. Fleming; Third, Fred Rae; Financial Secretary, F. E. Johnson; Recording Secretary, William H. Freeman; Treasurer, George Schneider; Librarian, Leroy Armstrong; directors, A. S. Leckie, William Iglehart, H. H. Kohlsaat, Slason Thompson, W. G. Nichols; members Auxiliary Association, M. E. Stone, H. H. Kohlsaat, A. T. Packard, William M. Knox, E. J. Baker.

Small Lottery Must Go, Too.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4.—The Anti-Lottery League has taken up the fight against the New Orleans Premium club, which is conducting a daily drawing here since the immigration of the Louisiana concern to Honduras. The league intends to prod the authorities until they wake up to the fact that every lottery is illegal in this State. The Executive committee of the Anti-Lottery League will meet Saturday night. An aggressive action probably will be determined upon.

Cannon's Children Think Him Insane.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—A. M. Cannon, a millionaire Spokane banker, whose wife had been dead only a few weeks, Dec. 11 married Mrs. Fannie B. Ward, and deeded her $1,000,000 worth of his property. His children now want the marriage set aside, the deed annulled, and Cannon examined as to his sanity. Cannon is now in New York.

TO POOL ALL FREIGHT.

STRONGEST RAILROAD COMBINE ON RECORD BEING PERFECTED.

Its Purpose Is to Divide and Regulate All the East-Bound Traffic Between Chicago and Seaboard Points Within the Jurisdiction of the Trunk Line Association—Details of the Agreement Practically Adopted—Decisive Action May Be Taken Today.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The details are nearly completed for the strongest railroad pool that has ever been established in this country. Its purpose is to regulate and divide all of the east-bound freight traffic between Chicago and New York, Boston, and all seaboard points that come within the jurisdiction of the Trunk Line Association. The traffic managers of all the leading railroads between Chicago and St. Louis and the seaboard now in session hope to complete their labors tomorrow. The intention is to establish a regular pool in the boldest sense of the word, and from this it may be inferred they either consider the inter-State commerce act a dead letter or they are willing to have a test case. The Western railroads are planning a similar pool and no doubt they will coöperate.

The traffic out of Chicago or passing through that center will be divided according to the agreement drawn up and with the percentages allotted by the arbitrators hereafter to be appointed in case any changes are made. There will be a division at Buffalo, Erie, and Pittsburg according to the percentages that each trunk line is entitled to on east-bound traffic. These two distributions will be kept distinct in order that the divisions may be properly made in both associations, but they will not conflict.

The original agreement, which has been adopted nearly without change, is as follows:

1. This agreement relates to and includes all dead freight, dressed beef and live animals forwarded by shippers and connecting lines over the routes of the parties hereto from Chicago and points defined as Chicago points, and also from the Elgin, Joliet, and Eastern and Indiana, Illinois and Iowa railways and their connections, provided said freights are consigned eastwardly to or through the Western termini of the trunk lines.

2. Each party hereto to report all said tonnages accurately, including all grains milled in transit, the products of which reach said Western termini, and all freights which leave said origin points and connections which are thereafter reconsigned, under the rules of inspection or otherwise, to or through the said trunk line termini.

3. Of the said gross tonnage each company shall be entitled to transport only such share as may be decided upon by arbitrators hereafter to be appointed, to be its fair proportion after said arbitrators have given a hearing to the parties and consideration to all circumstances deemed by them pertinent thereto, especially those which change former methods, and the proportion awarded each company shall be made known to all.

4. The tonnage of the various classes and kinds of freights aforesaid shall be reduced to an agreed equivalent of classes, or if agreement cannot be reached it shall be decided by the arbitrators who decide the proportion of carriage. The lines of the Central Traffic Association shall prepare weekly and monthly statements of the said gross tonnage or its equivalents, according to said agreement or award, showing each class separately. The cost attending the preparation, etc., of such reports shall be borne by the parties hereto in proportions in which they carried the equalized tonnage in the same months.

5. Each party hereto to unconditionally limit its carriage to its award on the said basis for the twelve calendar months ensuing such award, and thereafter until thirty days' notice shall have been given by any party hereto of its retirement herefrom.

6. During the continuance of this agreement the duly authorized rates as jointly established from time to time shall be maintained without direct or retroactive depletion.

7. The President of each party has to make himself personally responsible for the maintenance hereof and will give all requisite notices to that effect to the officers of his own and connecting lines and the fast freight and despatch lines operating over his railway.

8. Should it become necessary in order to limit carriage the proportions awarded to use difference in rates, such differences and their territorial extent and period of duration shall be determined by arbitration; but they shall apply only over such routes as assent thereto.

9. It is the intention of the parties hereto as rapidly as practicable and consistent with existing agreements, rentals, services, etc., to consolidate agencies and offices into joint bureaus in order that rates may be better maintained, expenses reduced, and the public be uniformly and adequately served.

10. Any difference between the parties hereto growing out of the construction or operation hereof shall be decided by agreed arbitration.

The first three sections and the sixth, seventh, ninth, and tenth sections were adopted without change, the eighth was dropped, and the last clause of the fourth, beginning with the words "The cost attending, etc.," was omitted. The chief discussion was on the fifth section, which will come up again tomorrow.

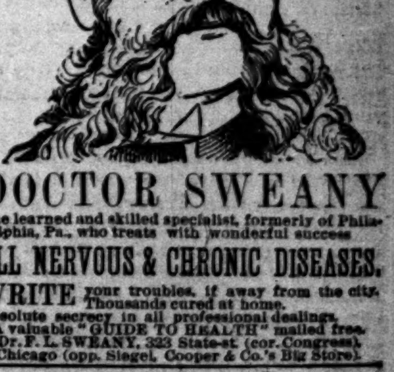
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FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1894.

THE farmers will never look upon Secretary Morton as an uncle again.

PROBABLY Adlai is not a good shot. Or it may be that he doesn't care for ducks.

IF there is no other way of stopping the ravages of the relic-hunters and other thieves, let Jackson Park be closed again.

IT is apparent that when Gov. Lewelling makes another effort to lift Mrs. Lease out of office he will have to use a stronger derrick.

IF we mistake not, the Governor of Maryland is the first State executive to send to a Legislature a handsomely-bound and profusely-illustrated edition de luxe message.

COL. WATTERSON will please clear the passage through his justly celebrated slaughter-house. The Democratic party is heading straight for an objective point that lies beyond.

IT will be an everlasting disgrace to Chicago if the exhibiters at the World's Fair who have not been able yet to remove their goods from the buildings should suffer spoliation through inefficient police protection.

BY the way, is it not time that Ald. John McGillen should call together his Committee on Track Elevation? It has slept now for three months. Will not Mayor Hopkins try to poke it into some degree of activity?

MAYOR HOPKINS followed up the appointment of Mr. Ackerman as Controller with an excellent appointment for Corporation Counsel. Mr. Rubens is a sound lawyer. He may not be as well versed in municipal law as some of his predecessors, but he is a growing man who can learn readily. What is better, he is a man of good common sense and calm judgment. These qualities are more necessary in a Corporation Counsel than great legal learning. For the rest it may be said that Mr. Rubens is industrious and is a gentleman of character and scholarly accomplishments.

THE New York stock market was fairly firm yesterday. The local market was active and irregular. Some of the street railways were strong, while the elevated stocks were decidedly weak. New York exchange sold at 80 cents premium. Sterling rates were unchanged.—The leading produce markets were active and higher, wheat taking the lead. Exports continued on a liberal scale and cables were higher. Provisions were offered rather sparingly. As compared with the latest prices of the preceding day May wheat closed 1¼ cents higher, corn ⅝ cent higher, oats ⅛ cent higher, cash rye steady, barley firm, flaxseed 1 cent lower, May pork 25 cents higher, lard 7½ cents higher, and ribs 17½ cents higher.

THE new Mayor proposes to insist on an eight-hour day at the City Hall and that public officials shall attend strictly to their duties during business hours. To insure the strict observance of these rules, however, Mr. Hopkins should make another one, and that should read about as follows: "No city officer shall be a member of a political committee of the party. Acceptance of office by a political committeeman must be accompanied by a resignation of the person appointed from the political committee of which he is a member." The Republicans recently adopted the rule, and as far as it has been observed it has been beneficial. Until the city officers divorce themselves from the political committees they cannot serve the city faithfully.

DUKE ALFRED of Saxe-Coburg-Edinburg is having a troublesome time. His attempt to hold on to his English allowance of $75,000 per annum while serving as a German Prince at a good salary offends the sturdy Welsh and English Radicals, who cry out against the grab-all policy of the Queen's second son as scandalous. Popular sentiment is with the Radicals. Prince Alfred never was liked in England. He is close-fisted and penurious and has affected German ways. He is married to a Russian Princess and his daughter is married to a Slav. He has no English sympathies. Mr. Gladstone, who is cordially disliked by the Queen, has attempted to justify the Saxe-Coburg-Edinburg grab thus far, but he seems to be tiring of the job. It is a thankless one for him, as he only offends his friends and hardly conciliates royalty which cordially dislikes him.

ALD. KENNY deserves credit for his zeal in urging the removal of the tracks laid without warrant by the Pennsylvania Railroad company across Fifty-first street. He has introduced several orders relating to this subject and they have been passed, but no action has been taken under them. Orders of a like character in reference to the Western Indiana and other roads have been passed, with similar results. Mr. Kenny should keep on presenting his orders until the municipal officers are compelled to do something. If private individuals were guilty of the same encroachments on the public property as properly charged against the railroad corporations, they would have been sent to jail long ago. Why are the railroad corporations allowed to go unpunished? Are they such benefactors of the public? Will the new administration treat Ald. Kenny's orders with as little respect as the old administration did?

THE Rio correspondent of the London *Times* writes very discouragingly of the financial situation of Brazil. The national indebtedness is heavy. He gives figures, but admits they are open to great doubt as to approximate accuracy. The annual deficits are large for several years past, and that for the current year must far exceed the official estimate, as the calculation was made prior to the war. The import trade of the country, on which the government depends for the greater part of its revenues, has been hampered badly and in some lines absolutely stopped by the hostilities. The export trade has been maintained well, an excellent crop of coffee selling at good prices, but little or no revenue is derived from export duties. The correspondent says the facts warrant the assertion that a complete reorganization of administrative and financial methods is an absolute necessity if the country is to be saved from bankruptcy. He adds that Marshal Peixoto is credited with having illegally issued 125 million milreis, or 25 million dollars, in Treasury bank notes during the last twelve months.

NEW YORK city banks continue to receive currency from the interior in large volume and the rate of accumulation showed an increase for last week over the one preceding it. The net receipts of the city banks amounted to $5,300,000. The lawful money in the clearing-house banks increased nearly as much, the surplus reserve grew nearly $3,000,000, and the net deposits were about $7,500,000 greater at the close of the week than at the beginning. These facts indicate a continued dullness of trade and even may point to the conclusion that the depression is rather greater than that it is being relieved in the last few days. Still something may be allowed for the fact that the Christmas holidays usually do not constitute a season in which men invest actively in new business enterprises; also that it is a time for the accumulation of money at leading financial centers for the paying of interest and dividends that fall due at the opening of the new year. The movement of money in the next two or three weeks will afford a more unfailing indication of the volume of the business current, but that it is now small, with a sluggish rate of movement, is too apparent to require demonstration.

THE NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED ROAD.

Mayor Hopkins' veto message of the Northwestern Elevated ordinance was indorsed by the Council, and the excellent amendments suggested by him were adopted. Some of them are designed to insure the early completion of that part of the road which will furnish rapid transit to the residents of Lake View. As one of the great arguments made in behalf of the ordinance was that it would accommodate them, no one can find fault with measures taken to see that the Lake View people get what has been promised them.

The most important amendment, however, the vital one indeed, is that which provides for greater compensation to the city. For the first ten years, during which the road will earn comparatively little, it will pay only the license fee of $50 a car. During the second ten years it will pay in addition 1 per cent of its gross receipts, during the third decade 2 per cent, and during the fourth and fifth 3 per cent. By 1920 the population of the territory which will be traversed by this road will be so great and the amount of travel so enormous that such a tax will be a mere trifle as far as the company is concerned, but it will mean a great deal to the City Treasury.

This percentage will come out of the surplus earnings of the company and will not be an additional charge upon the people. The former will not be able to charge more than the regular 5-cent fare and there will be sufficient competition with surface and other elevated roads to force it to run enough cars and to make good time. As the city will be a sharer in the profits of the road its owners will not make those enormous profits which have been made by those who have had the control of the street car lines of Chicago. There is no reason why the persons interested in the Northwestern Elevated should reap those excessive gains. They are intending to go into a safe, not a hazardous business. If they accept the city's terms they are sure of a greater return on capital invested than if they put it into manufacturing or merchandising. The percentage is calculated properly on gross instead of net profits, because there can be no dispute or deception about the former while there may be about the latter.

If the promoters of the Northwestern Elevated will not accept the ordinance because of the new compensation clause so much the worse for them. There are others who will. Such a grant of profitable franchises as is made by this ordinance will not go a-begging, even though whoever takes it has to pay a trifle to the city. So the people of Lake View need not be worried. If the Northwestern Elevated drops out another company will come forward. Under no circumstances must the Mayor and the Council recede from the position they have taken that those who ask for privileges must pay something for them. The precedents are all the other way, it is true, but it is time to abandon the vicious policy of the past. There must be a new departure sooner or later, and it is best to begin now.

BLOODY BRIDLE WAITE'S EGREGIOUS FOLLY.

Gov. Waite of Colorado was not more happy in his reply to Mr. Richard Collins than in the use of the words which were objected to by that gentleman. Waite was found fault with for saying that he would fight for free silver "till hell freezes over." He seeks to excuse himself by the plea that "Christ himself was so outraged by the deeds of the usurers and extortioners of his day, who do not deserve to be mentioned for iniquity and blasphemy of all that is holy with that class in these days, that even he was provoked to say to them, 'O ye generation of serpents, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?'" It is unfortunate for Waite that those words are stated to have been used with reference to hypocrites and sons of them that slew the prophets, not applied to usurers and extortioners. The denunciations quoted in the Gospel were not leveled against that kind of people, but those who refused to accept his teachings and believe in him. The driving of the money changers out of the temple is shown to have been done because of the desecration of the sanctuary, and not that Christ objected to their business being carried on in any place not specially consecrated to the worship of God. Hence Waite has failed to adduce even the shadow of a scripture warrant for his employment of the undignified and foul language used in his address before the State business-men's convention.

Gov. Waite is equally at fault in his allusion to "the servant girls and industrious poor who have lost their little all by depositing in the savings banks." The big run on the savings banks of this and other cities occurred long before President Cleveland issued his call for a special session of Congress to repeal the purchasing clause in the Sherman law, and no candid man will deny that the inciting cause of the stringency which led up to that run was fears for the integrity of the currency. But what shall be said of the man who makes this disingenuous appeal for sympathy with servant girls and other industrious poor who have deposited money in the savings banks and is working the hardest he knows how to have them paid in money that would be worth but about half of the money they deposited? Such must be the result of the free silver coinage for which Waite says he is determined to fight. Those industrious poor have deposited a stated number of dollars, each of which is worth 23¼ grains of gold and has an equal buying power with that quantity of gold. The proposition for which Waite wants to fight, if need be in blood up to the horses' bridles, is that the currency unit of the United States shall be debased by free silver coinage to about half its present value. Then the savings bank depositors would be paid the same number of dollars they had deposited, plus a small amount for interest, but each dollar received would have a buying power equal only to that possessed by 12 grains of gold. In other words, the poor folks for whom Crazy-Horse Waite pretends so much friendship would be robbed of half their just dues. In effect they would receive but 52 per cent of what they had saved up in small sums by dint of rigid economy and self-denial, the other 48 cents being a dead loss to them, and all for the supposed benefit of a few millionaire silver mine owners.

Gov. Waite should cease to talk or write in his official capacity during the whole of the time remaining in his term of office. Every time that he opens his mouth he puts his foot in it and makes his egregious folly more extensively apparent than before. Probably he has not sufficient sense to see this, but if he has any friends left they ought to interfere in behalf of the State and its people, though they despair of being able to help the asinine Governor to comprehend that he is an ass. The fact that he is braying in the skin of a lion does but call the more attention to his mouthings, while it tends to cast world-wide ridicule upon the people of the State in whose alleged interest he is emitting his loud "he-haws" for free silver.

THE HAWAIIAN INVESTIGATION.

It is evident that the President will not be relieved from the Hawaiian matter as easily as he expects though all the cuckoos of the House come out of their little clocks and echo the time of day at the White House. The Senate is going to the bottom of the business and is determined to ascertain all the ins and outs of the Cleveland-Gresham-Blount conspiracy to topple over a government to which it publicly and flamboyantly sent messages of amity and good will and reinstate dissolute royalty upon its throne. The ex parte investigation of Paramount Blount was shown clearly in the testimony of Prof. William D. Alexander, Surveyor-General of the islands, and born there. It matters nothing whether Prof. Alexander be a friend of the Dole government or not. He was testifying to facts and to his personal grievances as a witness. Having been called as a witness by Blount it was due to him that his evidence should have been reported accurately and completely, however it might bear. In place of that it appears that Blount doctored the testimony and deliberately suppressed positive evidence that the marines of the Boston were not used in the overthrow of the Queen's government. Verified statements prepared by him also were expunged, and his testimony, as it appears in Blount's report, is not the testimony as he gave it.

This tampering with a witness' testimony is not only a gross injustice to the witness himself but confirms the ex parte character of Blount's report. It goes to show its worthlessness and it helps to make it clear why Cleveland and Gresham found themselves in a disgraceful muddle when they sent instructions to Minister Willis to carry out their policy. It explains why Mr. Willis also found that he would be in a ridiculous plight if he attempted to carry out the instructions. Blount had sought to make a case which would fit the policy, but in so doing had suppressed vital facts and given only one side. When the time came it failed and it left all concerned floundering in the most shameful and stupid diplomatic blunder that ever has characterized the State Department.

In view of the discrediting of Blount's report the resolution offered by Senator Frye, himself a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, declaring it to "be the sense of the Senate that pending such investigation the United States Government should not interfere, either by moral influence or physical force, for the restoration of the Queen or the maintenance of the provisional government, and that the naval forces at the islands should be used for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens," is both timely and proper. The Senate cannot do less than assert its dignity however loudly the House cuckoos may sing. The Senate principally is concerned in this matter. Its prerogatives have been violated and it has the right to demand that all further proceedings shall be staid until it has the opportunity to investigate and ascertain just how matters stand. That investigation should be searching. It should be determined to what extent the President has exceeded his authority and how far he has set aside the Constitution and the law in his effort to smirch the administration of his predecessor. It should be ascertained why such secrecy was maintained, why a Commissioner was allowed to usurp diplomatic and military functions without the advice and consent of the Senate, why the instructions to that Commissioner were not made public for seven months, and why there was no publicity until the conspiracy was baffled and it was impossible to conceal it longer. Such an investigation will bear out the declaration by the minority of the House committee that the action of the administration "is a dangerous and unwarranted invasion of the rights and dignities of the Congress of the United States and a violation of the law of nations." It has been given out that the President is willing to drop the Hawaiian business and let it stay dropped forever. He should not be gratified. It is not a question whether he is willing to drop it. The real question is whether the Hawaiian fiasco can afford to drop him. The testimony of such men as Prof. Alexander indicates there should be no drop in this matter until every phase of it is uncovered and exposed to the light of day. The Senate must keep resolutely to its work and let "the galled jade wince," whoever drops.

HISTORICAL LAPSES OF THE PRESIDENT.

The New York *Sun* has dug up some Hawaiian history with which it confronts the President's flamboyant assertion of "unbroken American tradition" which accompanied his disapproval of the annexation of "islands of the sea more than 2,000 miles removed from our nearest coast." It reminds this tyro in American history that in 1854, when a Democratic administration was in power, Mr. Gregg, its representative at Honolulu, sent word to William L. Marcy, "a very superior man, as well as a genuine and typical Democrat," that the Government of Hawaii was anxious to have the islands annexed to the United States. In his instructions to Mr. Gregg Mr. Marcy said:

The information contained in your last dispatch, No. 10, dated the 7th of February, renders it highly probable that the ruling powers of that government will have presented to you, as our diplomatic agent, an offer of the sovereignty of their country to the United States. The President has deemed it proper that you should be furnished with instructions for the guidance of your conduct in such an emergency. With this dispatch you will be furnished with a full power to treat with the present authorities of the Hawaiian Government for the transfer of the Sandwich Islands to the United States.

In the same dispatch, after asking for the conditions, Mr. Marcy expressed the hope "that the measure proposed by the people, and that in which the present rulers are disposed to concur, is annexation as distinguished from protection; and that it is their intention that these islands shall become a part of our territories and be under the complete control of this government as fully as any other of its territorial possessions." Mr. Marcy further proposed annuities of $100,000 as compensation to the rulers of the islands. Under these instructions from the Secretary of State a treaty of annexation was negotiated, but it failed in the Senate, first, because the islands wanted admission as a State, which would have made another slave State, and, second, because the rulers wanted three times the compensation offered them.

The fact remains, however, that a Democratic administration forty years ago promptly and unhesitatingly placed itself on record as favoring the annexation of territory "more than 2,000 miles removed from our nearest coast." In view of this what becomes of Mr. Cleveland's protest of "unbroken American tradition"? The President hardly will question that the administration in 1854 was Democratic. It would be singularly audacious for Secretary Gresham, who has been in the Democratic camp so short a time, to question the Democracy of William L. Marcy, or his ability either. The President should take to Dr. Dana's encyclopedia, as he has done before at a time when he was anxious to air his information.

LEGALITY OF BOYCOTTS.

It was stated in a dispatch from Philadelphia printed in Wednesday's TRIBUNE that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania had decided "boycotts are legal." An examination of the full text of the decision shows that the statement in the dispatch was rather too broad.

Nearly three years ago the Pittsburg carpenters, masons, and bricklayers struck for eight hours' work with nine hours' pay. Most of the employers refused to yield to the demand, but some did. The Planing Mill Association and Builders' Exchange were two organizations made up of contractors, builders, and furnishers of building materials of all kinds. Seven persons not members of either association sold building materials to contractors who were employing men on the terms the associations had refused to concede. Therefore, the associations declared a boycott against them, refused to sell them any materials, and tried to hinder their getting them elsewhere by urging dealers in other cities not to supply them.

One of these contractors sued the men who had boycotted him, alleging that they had conspired to injure his business. He got a verdict in the lower court, which has been set aside on appeal. The Supreme Court says the common law has been so far changed by Pennsylvania statutes as to give workingmen the right to strike and use persuasion and reason but not force in preventing others from working. Any member of either association had a right to refuse to sell material to any one who had conceded that eight-hour day which he himself had refused to concede. He had also a right to dissuade others from selling. The question was, Did those acts become unlawful when done by a number of individuals acting collectively? If so, then there would be one law for the workmen and another for the employers.

The court holds that those acts are not unlawful. It says that the theory of the common law was that wages were fixed by supply and demand and the market value of the article produced. Hence it was that combinations for the purpose of raising wages were regarded as unlawful. The Legislature was asked by the workingmen themselves to relieve them from the common law prohibitions against combinations to raise the price of labor. The Legislature did so.

Therefore there was nothing unlawful in the action of the Pittsburg strikers in combining and endeavoring to establish their wages at a higher point, which seemed to them to be the right one. How was it with the employers? "They combined not to interfere with the price of labor according to the common law standard, but to defend themselves against a demand made altogether regardless of the facts as regulated by the supply and demand." "However unchanged may be the law as to combinations of employers to interfere with wages where such combinations take the initiative they certainly do not depress a market when they combine to resist a combination to artificially advance prices." The court says in conclusion:

We hold that this combination was not unlawful, because: First, it was not made to lower the price of wages as regulated by supply and demand, but to resist an artificial price made by a combination, which by statute was not unlawful; and, second, the methods adopted to further the objects of the combination were not unlawful.

It will be seen that while it has been assumed that this decision was in favor of the workingman it is really in favor of his employer, holding as it does that the statutes which exempted the former from the operation of the common law exempt the latter also, and that he can meet combination with combination and can use boycotting methods, not for offensive purposes, but to resist an attack.

It is not likely that the Supreme Court of Illinois would make such a decision. Were it to do so the members of the trades unions of this city would be quick to see that it was not in their interest and would condemn it.

BIDDING FOR VOTES.

When Representative Tarsney of Missouri, who is one of the Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means who voted for an income tax, was told that those on whom that tax would fall would oppose it most energetically his reply was "there are more men driving drays than receiving incomes." That explains why he favors the tax and why some Northern Democratic Congressmen are supporting it. They think that it will be a successful bid for votes—that the men who drive drays will be so delighted with a tax which they think will not touch them, but will fall on those who are better off than themselves, that it will be impossible to seduce them from the Democratic party. Mr. Tarsney is of the opinion that the employés in a manufactory will view with malicious delight the payment of a heavy tax by their employer while they go free.

According to the data furnished by the Treasury Department to the Committee on Ways and Means the tax will be confined to 85,000 people, who are expected to pay annually about thirty million dollars for the support of the government because of their superior energy, business capacity, and economy. Those who do not possess those qualities in a marked degree will pay nothing. The men who are endowed by nature and not by the government with special capacity for the conduct of great enterprises are to be placed in an "unfavored class" as compared with the rest of the community, simply to tickle the poor men and induce them to vote for Democratic candidates.

If it turns out that something like thirty millions can be obtained from 85,000 people without much trouble, the next step of the Democrats will be to make another bid for popularity by increasing the amount taken from them and lessening that paid by the rest of the community. They will be called on to pay sixty millions instead of thirty. Why not? The Democracy having once committed itself to an abandonment of the doctrine of equality of taxation, there is no telling where it will stop. It may not stop this side of socialism.

Hitherto the Democrats have been in the habit of asserting that it was their wish to relieve the poor man of taxes which bore unjustly on him. They have claimed that he paid more than his share, and that it was their ambition to equalize taxation. They are going beyond that now, and are promising the poor people that they shall be relieved from Federal taxation altogether. What will the next promise be? Probably that a portion of the taxes drawn from the "unfavored classes" shall be distributed among the poor men whose votes the Democrats want.

THE JACKSON PARK VANDALS.

The papers of this city have teemed with accounts of the vandalism practiced by persons who have had free admission to Jackson Park since the beginning of the new year. It still continues and grows worse every day and the Park Commissioners seem either indisposed or powerless to check it. The vandalism is not confined to marring and carrying off things that have no special value. The buildings and statuary have been mutilated and private property has been stolen, the defenseless owners standing by and unable to do more than protest against these infamous outrages.

It goes without saying that the officials of the Fair are not responsible in any way for this condition of things. The grounds have passed out of their possession and they had to pay a heavy sum in addition to the South Park Commissioners. They have no further responsibility except to guard the exhibits that are left, and this they are doing, but beyond this they are powerless. The responsibility rests entirely with the Park Commissioners, and if damage suits are brought against them by suffering property-owners they will have only themselves to blame. It is probably useless to appeal to the mob of men and women who are engaged in this shameful business, which if not checked speedily will grow into a public scandal and injure the good name of the city. Their conduct is no better than that of common thieves, and they should be treated as such. The Park Commissioners, who have only a small police force at their disposal, may not be able to cope with several thousand persons bent upon destroying and stealing property, but they can at least secure the arrest of some of them and try the virtue of legal punishment. If after making an example of them the infamous business is not stopped then THE TRIBUNE joins its contemporary, the *Herald*, in the demand that "if the people of Chicago cannot behave themselves they ought to be shut out of Jackson Park until the last vestige of the World's Fair has disappeared." Their conduct is disgraceful, and every man, woman, and child engaged in this wanton business ought to be punished severely.

A NUMBER of farmers' associations which have been meeting at Indianapolis came together the other day and expressed their dislike of the Wilson bill. They say in the resolution, in which they call on Messrs. Vorhees, Turpie, and the Indiana House members to oppose this Democratic legislation, that twenty-nine finished products of the farm, which are protected now by equitable duties, are to be placed on the free list, while manufactures are to be given protection. This is "gross and unjust discrimination against the farming interests," say the angry farmers.

The Indiana farmers should think a little. In 1888 a majority of them voted for Harrison and gave him the State. They had before their eyes the Democratic Mills bill, which put on the free list many farm products which had been protected and lowered the duties on others. Disliking that feature of the bill they voted against Cleveland. A Republican Congress passed a new tariff bill, raising the duties on many farm products. The Indianians speak of those duties now as "equitable." Yet in 1892 the Indiana farmers gave a majority of their votes to Mr. Cleveland and he carried the State.

Those who voted for him must have known that if his party was in power it would pass the Mills bill or some measure which would hit them harder than it did. Yet now they are complaining that they are to be deprived of their "equitable duties." That Republican farmers should protest against the Wilson bill is natural enough, but it is rather odd to see the Democratic farmers chiming in with them. They are reaping as they sowed.

THE report of the expert bookkeeper regarding the city finances, made to the Council on the 27th of last month, was to the effect that there was a deficit of $2,700,000, which was a charge against the tax levy of the present year. The report submitted night before last by the Controller's bookkeeper shows a surplus of $1,950,000. This difference is due to the fact that one does not include the 1893 taxes which yet are uncollected, while the other does include them. Both reports go to prove the same thing—that the city has been living beyond its income for some years. If all the taxes were paid the surplus or working capital of the city would be nearly two millions. A few years ago it was over three millions. To be on the safe side that working capital ought to be about four millions. Then the city never would lack money even though it did collect its taxes a year too late. While one report shows a deficit and the other a surplus they both indicate the necessity of economy this year and next. Mayor Hopkins seems to have recognized the necessity of this, and appears to be doing what he can to cut down expenses. If that policy is adhered to for a few years the surplus fund can be made what it was before the Cregier administration took hold of affairs.

THERE have been five or six different reports of the condition of the city finances during the last six weeks—all of them more or less misleading. Will not some man connected with the city government who is capable of presenting his views in simple English and who really understands the financial standing of Chicago present to the public a clear and comprehensive statement of the financial standing of the municipality? Those sensational reports about deficits which do much injury to the city's credit when printed in New York are not justified by the facts. There was some extravagance during the last year, the revenues were overestimated, certain funds were mismanaged, the city's bookkeeping has been wretched, but there is no occasion for alarm. It will only take a few weeks for Controller Ackerman to straighten matters out. In the meantime will not Ald. Madden, or Ald. Kent, or some equally clear-headed member of the Finance committee furnish us with a simple statement of the city's actual condition?

IF Paramount Blount were a newspaper reporter he would be one of those gifted beings who can write up the proceedings of a Sixteenth Ward caucus without going within five miles of it.

IN view of the hard times Mme. Patti really doesn't see how she can afford to sing for less than the old scale of prices.

IT seems nobody in Franklin Grove heard the explosion that wrecked the bank in that place last Wednesday night. Could the whole town have been hypnotized?

THE San Francisco *Examiner* estimates that the total cost of seeing the California Midwinter Exposition, including ten admissions, meals, and a visit to all the "concessions," will be $40. The frugal visitor with a lunch basket, however, can see all he really needs to see for a small fraction of that amount, and the man with plenty of cash will spend much more. And nobody need be afraid he will not get the worth of his money.

IT is one of the duties of every good citizen to be unusually cheerful these days.

THE Two Million club is already one of the most widely known clubs in America and is now having a pretty good time, thank you.

THIS wicked persecution of the good Tolman must cease.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Rather Overdoing It.

"I believe in trying to put as good a face as possible on everything in times like these, Maria," said Mr. Billus, looking again at the bill that had just been brought in, "but it does seem to me that $3.75 for complexion wash in one month is putting it on a little too thick!"

Where Children Are Not Allowed.

First Six-Year-Old—"Why, Tootie, how funny you look with a bonnet and a long dress on!"

Second Six-Year-Old—"You mustn't call me Tootie any more. I'm Miss Gertrude. We're goin' to move into a 'partment house on Prairie avenue next week."

Swo' Off.

Algy—"What a doosid long yeah this is!"
Archie—"Why, it's hardly begun yet."
Algy—"Deah boy, I haven't smoked a cigawette since New Year's!" [Weeps.]

PERSONALS.

John McDowell of Batesville, Ark., has taken a St. Louis paper for fifty-seven years—and he still lives!

Miss Mary Cook, who died a few days ago at Alliance, O., aged 75, had been a teacher nearly all her life, and had accumulated a fortune of $100,000.

Gov. O'Ferrall, in his inaugural address, remarked that Virginia "has never swerved from the lighted way of the Constitution." There was a little affair in the early sixties—but the trifle probably slipped his memory.

A. E. Burr of Hartford completed fifty-five years of journalistic life Monday. He is the eldest newspaper man, by actual years of service, in New England, and is still a daily occupant of the responsible editor's desk in the office of the Hartford *Times*.

Mrs. Peter McPherson of Muncie, Ind., attended a party at which there were thirteen guests. Some one, superstitiously inclined, remarked that before many weeks some one of the number would die. Mrs. McPherson at once felt ill and died Jan. 2.

Otto Ehlers met a Chinese Prince in the Laos State who received callers seated on a throne in the kitchen. He is content to let his wife run the affairs of the kingdom, but insists upon being around when the palace cooks are preparing his meals.

Patient old Billy McGarrahan still sits just outside the gates of Congress waiting for his famous claim to be put through. He is not discouraged yet, and is back in his old haunts as cheerful and sunny and sanguine as the first day he appeared in the lobby, some thirty years ago.

Henry Harrington, aged 65, of St. Paul, Minn., has arrived at Hazelton, Pa., having walked the entire 1,500 miles in quest of work. He left St. Paul Sept. 30 and arrived at Wellsboro, Tioga County, Dec. 9, covering the distance in eleven weeks, making an average of 19¼ miles per day.

Gen. Neal Dow, whose 90th birthday in March next is to be celebrated by Prohibitionists in various parts of the country, still rises daily at 5 a. m. and takes a three-mile walk every morning "to keep the bloom of youth on his cheeks." The bloom on the rye doesn't interest him so much.

Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania is the one man in the Senate who refuses to be interviewed. His boast is that never in the course of his public career has he yielded to the blandishments of an interviewer. He is very proud of the way in which he has warded off all interviewers, and declares that he will never break his policy of silence.

Congressman Lisle, who represents one of the mountain districts of Kentucky, is only 31 years old. When he stumped his district last fall he had to do it on horseback, and he wound in and out among the mountains for weeks without seeing a railroad train or a hotel. Three-quarters of his constituents cannot read or write, and Andrew Jackson gets more votes among them at every election than in any other district of the United States.

AN INCOME TAX.

Wheeling *Intelligencer:* The history of the income tax in this country is that it is a war tax and always odious.

Kansas City *Journal:* A tax on incomes of $5,000 and upward might not commend itself to the approval of the country, but a large majority of the people could manage to struggle along without feeling it materially.

Louisville *Post:* It is fewer taxes, not more, the people want, and, above anything else, will they resent the creation of an army of Federal inspectors and spies authorized to ferret out the business secrets of the people.

Philadelphia *Press:* Democratic enthusiasm for the Wilson bill will, we believe, weaken in many quarters when it becomes certain that its passage means the revival of the inquisitorial, odious, and unequal income tax.

Cincinnati *Enquirer:* An income tax is a direct tax, and the State taxes are of course direct. The citizen who has to pay two direct taxes, imposed by two different authorities, will begin to think that he is oppressed.

Buffalo *Express:* Make the right to vote at Federal elections depend on the payment of an income tax and tax all incomes down to $250 a year, and the deficiency will be met. Such a law would be a fitting corollary of the Wilson tariff act.

Philadelphia *Times:* Stop fooling about an income tax. It will not pass both Houses of Congress, however earnestly urged, and it would not pass the approval of the country. The party that goes back to an income tax in time of peace must become a suicide.

New York *World* (Dem.): The *World* supports this policy because it is fair, because it is a tax which those who have to pay it can afford to pay, because it will compel the rich to pay their due share towards sustaining the government which protects their accumulations.

Boston *Journal:* If an individual income tax is authorized by the present Congress it is not likely that a dollar of revenue from that source will find its way into the Treasury before July, 1895. As a device to meet a pressing emergency the income tax would scarcely be a success.

Detroit *News:* The little experience this country has had with income taxation points to the likelihood that a paltry $30,000,000 will hardly pay for the trouble and vexation of collecting it. The American people have never kicked harder and higher than in their protests against this form of interference with private business.

Minneapolis *Journal:* A tax on corporation earnings, as proposed by the Democrats, is a tax on people of limited means who have invested their savings in the stock of dividend-paying corporations. The Ways and Means committee declined to tax inheritances. They preferred to tax people in a way which will be keenly felt.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* There is no need of reviving any of the exceptional taxes of the war period, but if there were, a stamp tax upon legal papers, checks, drafts, receipts, etc., would be far juster and more acceptable. A tax of that kind would be collected without trouble and with certainty. It could not be evaded, and, while it would fall lightly on individuals, would yield a large sum.

New York *Advertiser:* "A tax on incomes from corporate investments means a punishment to the man who puts his money into a business which will help the entire community and give employment and wages to American workingmen—while the man who retails whisky or is engaged in any other private business goes scot-free. This is Calhounism pure and simple.

New York *Herald:* Against such a monarchical, inquisitorial imposition American manhood would rebel and condemn to ignominy the political party responsible for it. There is no earthly excuse for the tax, since it is as unnecessary for needed revenue as it is obnoxious. To inflict it upon the people without necessity or excuse would be nothing short of a high-handed outrage.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* If we are to have an income tax, which, by the way, is one of the most odious forms of direct taxation and most fruitful in fraud—a tax on individual incomes is the only kind entitled to a moment's consideration. The proposed tax on inheritances would yield a good revenue in the course of time, but what would be done in the ten or a dozen States where it is already in existence? The added Federal tax would create a double taxation.

New York *Press:* An income tax is class legislation of the worst sort. It assails the fundamental doctrines of Americanism. It puts a premium on perjury. It necessitates the employment of a vast army of spies and informers, commissioned to pry into every man's business and intrude in matters with which the government has no right, under ordinary conditions, to interfere. The Wilson bill was already heavy weighted with injustice and hostility to American interests. The burden of the income tax ought to sink the infamous measure beyond all hope of resurrection.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The actors and actresses who are now playing engagements at the Chicago theaters lent substantial aid to their less fortunate fellows yesterday. As a result of the annual benefit matinée given for the Actors' Fund of America at the Columbia Manager Will J. Davis of the theater has in round numbers $1,600, which he will turn over to Frank Sanger, the Treasurer of the fund, for the relief of the needy. Then A. M. Palmer and Daniel Frohman, respectively, the President and Secretary of the organization, will see that the money goes where it is most needed and where it will bear the richest fruit. The Actors' Fund is the most worthy and far reaching of the various benevolent associations in the theatrical profession, and it is never difficult to enlist the best talent in dramatic undertakings for its benefit. Yesterday was no exception to the rule, and the audience which crowded the theater saw an ensemble of widely different dramatic diversions which would be difficult to equal. The program was of great length, so the curtain was rung up on the first event at 1:30 o'clock. "The Span of Life" company from the Windsor led off with the first act of their melodrama, which, with the superior settings of the Columbia, was given with excellent effect. Then came the clever little pantomime "Waiting," by C. D. Marius of Russell's Comedians, followed by a soprano solo, "My Dearest Heart," by Patti Henry. Mr. E. H. Sothern, who is at present occupying the stage of the Columbia, contributed the monologue "I Love, Thou Lovest, He Loves," one of the most artistic bits that he has attempted. Familiarity with the little monologue in no wise marred its sweetness. Following were a number of single specialties, ably given and warmly applauded, contributed by Mr. Willis P. Sweatnam of Russell's Comedians, Miss Virginia Earle of the "Wang" company, who sang "A Pretty Girl"; a monologue of dialects by J. E. Dodson of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal's company, in which he mimicked Henry Irving in voice and manner until the audience was hardly willing to believe that great English actor was not before them; a vocal selection, embodying various airs, to which the words of "Flee as a Bird" were put, by Mme. Mathilde Cottrelly, and song and dance specialties by Miss Emma Warde. Then came Minnie Maddern-Fiske's pathetic little play in one act, "The Rose," with which all admirers of Felix Morris are familiar, contributed by that excellent comedian, assisted by Mrs. Otis Dellenbaugh, Miss Florence Wood, Kendall Weston, and Frank B. Hatch. "The Black Crook" was well represented by Miss Louise Montrose and Thomas O'Brien, who with the assistance of a dozen coryphees gave "The Bowery" and "Ta-ra-ra" quadrilles to the edification of the great audience. One of the prime successes of the afternoon was the single-act drama, "A Play in Little," contributed by four members of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal's company, comprising Mr. Philip Cunningham, Mr. George H. Gray, Mr. H. Dean, and Miss Adrienne Dairolles. It must be remembered that these are English actors, who have no direct interest in the Actors' Fund except the broad bond of professional sympathy. Descriptive songs and dances by Mr. Dan Daly of Russell's Comedians and a new dance known as the Chameleon dance, contributed by Mlle. Diana of Sam Jack's company, completed the program. Almost every actor and actress in Chicago who did not take part in the program were interested spectators in the theater. A large number of residents of Chicago took advantage of the superior collection of talent afforded by the benefit. This is the third event of the kind that has taken place in Chicago in the interest of the Actors' Fund, and it has proved the most successful, which is a just ordering, as there is now more need of the assistance that the fund can afford than ever before.

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There is a prospect of some unusually interesting dramatic material at the down-town theaters next week, which is all the more acceptable inasmuch as a term of quiet is naturally expected following the busy holiday season. At least three new or unusual plays will be presented, and in one of these Chicago will make the acquaintance of Daniel Frohman's new Lyceum comedy company. The principal changes will take place at Hooley's, where Mr. and Mrs. Kendal have been presenting the strong dramatic work by Arthur Wing Pinero, "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." The play will be withdrawn temporarily and in its place next Monday evening will be presented H. J. W. Dam's drama "The Silver Shell," which was successful in London during more than fifty performances. It will be given Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings and at the Saturday matinée in company with two productions of the romantic drama "All for Her," which is announced for Thursday and Saturday evenings, and a single performance of Tom Taylor's comedy, "Still Waters Run Deep," Friday evening. Daniel Frohman's new comedy company will play its first Chicago engagement at the Schiller, opening Monday evening in Sims and Raleigh's comedy-drama, "The Guardsman; or, an American Girl in London," which has been tried on New York audiences with some success but has never been submitted for approval in this city. At the Grand Opera-House the French pantomimists will begin their final week in "L'Enfant Prodigue," which may fairly be said to be one of the most truly artistic productions of the present season. It is not to the credit of Chicago that this play without words commands such little interest where the drama is generally so freely patronized. A familiar revival at the Columbia will be Hallen and Hart's vaudeville company in the farcical piece, "The Idea." "The Black Crook," which is the sum total of extravaganza at the down-town theaters nowadays, will enter into its final week at McVicker's, where it has been uniformly prosperous during its run. The attractions at the outlying theaters will be mostly revivals of familiar melodramas with color and sensation laid on heavily to suit the demands of less discriminating audiences. The Haymarket will have a week of the English melodrama, "The Span of Life," with its living bridge of acrobats and other abnormal happenings. The Empire will revive "The Silver King," which is one of the best melodramas that have came out of England. The South Side outlying attractions will be Bartley Campbell's melodrama, "The White Slave" at Havlin's, and "The Pay Train" at the Alhambra. The Windsor will divide the week between two melodramas, "The Dangers of a Great City" and "By the World Forgotten," and Mattie Vickers will be seen in her old comedy "The Circus Queen" at the Clark Street Theater. A formidable list of specialties will be provided at Frank Hall's Casino, the "All Day House," and vaudeville and burlesque will continue without interruption at the Madison Street Opera-House.

In Vernona Jarbeau's company, now at Havlin's Theater, is a pretty little 16 years old miss, Hattie Wells by name, who executes a toe dance with the grace of a première, and does the backward high kick as well as any of the more noted dancers. She claims Chicago as her home, and is a graduate of the Chicago Conservatory.

CURRENT NOTES.

To remove paint—sit down on it before it is dry.—*Texas Siftings.*

It is with some men as it is with most fences. They amount to little until they get a gate on them.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Willy Weakly—"Cawn't you find anything that will occupy ma mind?" Doctor—"Sir, the possibilities of microscopy are limitless."—*Detroit Tribune.*

She—"I am so worried about my aunt. She is at the point of death." He—"Is that your wealthy aunt?" She—"Yes." He—"Well, never mind, dearest. You have my love, which is greater than ever."—*Life.*

Muggins—"Some people are never satisfied to know that certain things are so, but are continually wanting to know the why and wherefore of it." Buggins—"Yes, I wonder why it is?"—*Philadelphia Record.*

Lady (engaging cook)—"Why did you leave your last place?" Bridget—"Whoi, mum, the mistress said she cudn't do widout me, so Oi came to the conclusion that Oi was wort' more than she was givin' me, an' Oi left at wanst."—*Judge.*

Officer—"What are yez standin' here in the rain fer?" Convivial Party—"I live two blocksh up er streetsh." Officer—"Well, why don't you go home, then?" Convivial Party (in deep disgust)—"What yer take me for—think I'm goin' walk all thatsh dishance in thish hard rain?"—*Puck.*

Auntie—"Look at the pretty cousin the angels have brought." Johnnie (visiting)—"Did the angels bring him?" Auntie—"Of course!" Johnnie—"Then I guess they brought him in through the skylight and didn't see the sign in the janitor's office that says 'Children not received here.'"—*Bulletin.*

Tariff Tinkering and Low Wages.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): Lower wages were to be expected and put up with under a tariff for revenue only, but to cut down wages a quarter or a half or at all merely for the purpose of shifting the ballast of protection naturally makes the ironworkers and all other workers burn in the neck. They would object to low wages, even under the other system, at first; and nobody can blame them for objecting to low wages without a compensating lowness in the general cost of living. Who could have believed that instead of a change from a protective tariff to a tariff for revenue only Prof. Wilson would propose a change from protection with high wages to protection with low wages?

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

ISLAND OF SICILY PROCLAIMED UNDER A STATE OF SIEGE.

The Italian Government Takes Stringent Measures to Prevent More Trouble—Vaillant, Whose Trial Begins Today, Will Be Allowed Great Latitude in Presenting His Defense—Awful Blizzard Prevailing in Europe—Hint at Possible Secession of British-African Colonies.

PALERMO, Jan. 4.—Owing to the disturbed condition of Sicily and the fears that the Fasci dei Lavoratoi, the powerful secret Socialist society, might attempt to make further trouble a state of siege has been proclaimed throughout the island. Gen. Morra di Livriano, who was ordered to this city to take Sig. Colmana's place as Prefect, has been endowed with full power, both civil and military.

Deputy Giuseppe de Felice, Socialist, who in the Chamber represents Catania, was arrested here this evening. He is the founder of the Fasci, and his arrest is due to his activity in that society. It is reported that the Presidents of several important branches of the Fasci have been arrested.

ROME, Jan. 4.—The decree proclaiming the state of siege in Sicily was signed by three Ministers. It especially mentions that its provisions are intended to facilitate the disarming of the Sicilian insurgents and the dissolution of the Fasci and other Socialist or radical associations. It has made a profound impression in the island.

Several Sicilian Deputies who are still in Rome plan to leave here Saturday for home to use their influence in calming the anti-tax agitation.

Great distress prevails among the poor in the Compartimento of Apulia, composed of the provinces of Bari, Foggia, and Lecce, and it is feared bread riots will occur. Every precaution has been taken to preserve order, but many of the people have been rendered desperate by hunger.

PLENTY OF LATITUDE FOR VAILLANT.

Politics, However, Will Be Barred at the Trial of the Anarchist.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Jan. 4.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The trial of the Anarchist, Auguste Vaillant, who threw the bomb in the Chamber of Deputies, will begin at 11 o'clock in the morning, and at 6 in the evening the President of the court will consent to proceedings with celerity. There are only four witnesses to be examined. The accused man will be afforded all the latitude he wishes in defending himself, but politics will be barred out. Measures will be taken to prevent the Anarchists from making any demonstrations around the court. The police will be on guard in great force, while within will be permitted only members of the press, lawyers, and Judges.

"Vaillant is quite calm," said his counsel to me today. "He is convinced that what he has done has been in the cause of humanity. He has no regret for the act he has committed. He dined this evening and had a good appetite, in spite of the soreness of his limbs from the wound received in the explosion. Three policemen are on guard in his cell."

There is little probability that Vaillant will be condemned to death. His sentence will be imprisonment for life at hard labor. The police are watching the houses of all the jurors and magistrates. The trial will be a remarkable one if Baron Gustave Rothschild, who is on the panel, should be among the twelve men charged with the duty of trying Vaillant.

Since writing the above I have learned that his counsel, M. Aljabert, refuses at the eleventh hour to plead for him.

The trial will probably cause a great stir in the judicial world. JACQUES ST. CERE.

VAILLANT'S TRIAL BEGINS TODAY.

The Anarchist's Application for a Postponement Is Denied.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The Court of Cassation today rejected the application for a postponement of the trial of the Anarchist Vaillant, who threw the bomb in the Chamber of Deputies. His trial will, therefore, begin tomorrow.

Fifteen men and youths met Police Commissioner Peletan and a policeman on the Asnieres Quay last night. They shouted "Vive l'Anarchie et Vaillant." They fired several revolver shots and one bullet pierced M. Peletan's overcoat. The fellows escaped.

An Anarchist named Tamecourt was arrested at Argenteuil today. The police seized at his lodging an incriminating letter from London.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Paris says:

A circular signed by a group of freemen has been sent to the Vaillant jury, asking them to acquit the prisoner on the grounds that he used the only means in the workingman's power for attaining his ends.

The latest statement as regards Vaillant's application for a postponement is the court rejected the application, but in consequence of M. Adalbert's action in refusing to keep his brief the trial probably will be postponed. After M. Adalbert renounced his brief the court appointed M. Labori to defend Vaillant, but he refused the case on the ground that he had too little time for preparation.

It is said Deputy Lemier, who was injured by the explosion in the Chamber, has offered to testify for the defense.

NICE, Jan. 4.—In consequence of threats that have been made to blow up the Casino at Monte Carlo everybody who enters the gambling saloons there is searched to see that he does not carry dynamite. Some of the high patrons of the place objected so vigorously to this process that an exception is made in the cases of persons who are well known to the police and attendants. All others, however, have to submit to be searched before they can get in to the gaming tables.

BLIZZARD RAGING IN EUROPE.

Rivers Frozen, Traffic Delayed, and Great Suffering at Many Points.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The weather this evening is becoming colder. The River Seine is covered with thick ice. The railway trains arriving in the city are hours behind time, the delay being caused by the water freezing in the feed-pipes of the engines.

Many deaths have been caused by the extremely cold weather. A number of old and poor people have been frozen to death in their miserable lodgings. Others, despairing of finding other relief from their sufferings, have killed themselves and several destitute persons have been picked up lifeless in the streets. An old couple occupying a flat in the Boulevard Clichy were found dead in one of their rooms. They had ignited a brazier of charcoal and the fumes had killed them. Many of the suicides have used this means of killing themselves.

In Toulon it grows colder. In Perigueux, among the mildest of winter resorts, everything is snowed up. Heavy snow-storms are reported from Corsica. In Antwerp the docks are incumbered with ice and it is feared many vessels will be caught fast.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A blizzard prevails almost everywhere in England. In London this evening the mercury stands at 24° and shows no signs of rising. At Doking, near which place the Duchess of Marlborough has leased an estate, and in the vicinity of that town, there is good sleighing. There is also plenty of snow in all Southern counties.

The steam packet service between Dover and Calais is again suspended. A severe gale is blowing in the channel.

Dispatches from North Sea and Baltic ports report a furious storm is raging. The indications are that the whole of Northern Europe is affected. A large fleet of vessels is lying weather-bound at the mouth of the Thames.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—At 2 o'clock this morning the thermometer registered 7° above zero, Fahrenheit. In the surrounding country it is hardly above zero. In Munich it is 4° below zero. In Breslau and Chemnitz 8° below. Four persons have been found frozen to death in Berlin. Many deaths from the cold have occurred elsewhere. The public and private refuges in Berlin are overcrowded. The number of applicants exceeds by hundreds the number of beds. Those without beds are glad to lie in the straw. The electric lights in Nuremburg are out, as the river, which provides the generating power, is frozen. There is no snow in most parts of the empire, and the crops will suffer severely.

Emperor Francis Joseph and his suite returned today from Murzsteg, where the cold was so intense (4° below zero) they were compelled to give up their shooting expedition.

VIENNA, Jan. 4.—The weather in Austria and Hungary is bitterly cold. In this city last night the mercury registered 18° below freezing point. The suffering among the poor is terrible. The Danube is frozen over from Vienna to Belgrade, Servia. At Trieste the cold is intensified by a hurricane that is blowing from the north. So fierce is the wind vessels are unable to leave or enter the port. Traffic of all kinds is stopped and the streets are almost deserted. The tradesmen, seeing no prospect of doing business in such weather, have put the shutters upon their store windows and given the clerks a holiday. The theaters were closed last night owing to the cold and it is probable they will not open until the weather moderates. The police returns show fifteen persons have been injured.

Dispatches from Trieste say more than fifty accidents have been reported since noon. All trains have been delayed and the delivery of mails has been suspended. All traffic, both by sea and land, has been stopped. The Italian vessel Zara was rendered top-heavy by the vast masses of ice in its rigging and on its decks. It almost capsized and its crew was saved only with the greatest difficulty. The steamer Grutz was wrecked last night near Ancona on the Adriatic coast of Italy. The crew was saved.

The cold is growing more intense. Many persons have been frozen to death. The absence of snow deprives the poor of one of the usual sources of relief. The wind raises a choking dust.

ROME, Jan. 4.—There has been a heavy fall of snow here today. Telephone and telegraph wires are down.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—The thermometer registers 5° below zero Centigrade here. Elsewhere it is 12° below zero. Many persons have been frozen to death in the Provinces of Burgos and Asturias. Heavy snow-storms are reported throughout the north of Spain.

SECESSION OF AFRICAN COLONIES.

The "St. James Gazette" Sees the Possibility of It in Cecil Rhodes' Speech.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The *St. James Gazette*, under the caption "A Straight Tip from Rhodes," comments upon the speech made by Cecil Rhodes, Premier of Cape Colony and Chairman of the British South Africa company, in reply to the address presented to him upon his arrival yesterday at Cape Town from Buluwayo. The paper declares:

It would be injudicious to ignore the language used by Mr. Rhodes. He does not intend the colonial office shall claim the spoils of his hard-earned victory over the Matabele. His position is a strong one and he can rely upon influential support in England and he has the whole of South Africa at his back. If he considers it necessary to vindicate the interests of Cape Colony against Great Britain the colonists of all nationalities will follow him with enthusiasm. There will be an Afrikander party, led by an Englishman, all the members of which will be animated by a common resolve. Perhaps the loss of the "United States of South Africa" will not come as quickly as Mr. Rhodes imagined, but we see a distinct step towards secession from Great Britain. How would the Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, feel if the Cape governments should place an embargo on British immigration and pass a measure similar to the American McKinley law against British imports?

British View of American Finances.

The *Westminster Gazette*, referring to the annual report of the American Secretary of the Treasury, says it seems clear the United States will shortly raise a loan. It adds that the financial position of the United States has changed strangely since a few years ago, when the government scarcely knew how to dispose of the enormous annual surpluses. The *Westminster Gazette* also says there is much opposition to the scheme of the Erie railroad company for consolidating certain of its bonded debts. The paper approves of the action of the Barings in announcing a public meeting of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé bondholders for the purpose of electing a committee.

Remains of Sir Samuel Baker Cremated.

The remains of Sir Samuel White Baker, the African explorer, who died Saturday, were reduced to ashes at the Woking crematory today. After a religious ceremony in the chapel the remains were placed in the retort. A number of the relatives of the dead man and a few of his friends were present.

BANDITS ATTACK CHINA'S EMPEROR.

They Secure a Quantity of Valuables and Kidnap Imperial Officials.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The *Standard's* Shanghai correspondent says that while the Emperor was proceeding to his winter palace bandits attacked the procession and secured a quantity of valuables. They also kidnaped several imperial officials.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says:

Chinese robbers are pillaging on the outskirts of Vladivostock and along the Ussuri railway, now in course of construction. The navvies, who are Cossacks, are panic-stricken, as they are menaced with an open attack.

LAST CLAUSE OF THE BILL PASSED.

Ministerialists in the Commons Cheer the Parish Councils Measure.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The seventy-first and last of the original clauses of the parish councils bill was passed by the House of Commons this evening. The announcement of the fact was received with loud ministerial cheers.

Morales Releases Many Prisoners.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LIMA, Peru., via Galveston, Tex., Jan. 4.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—President Bermudez Morales perceived the savage recruiting for the regular army done in this city recently would not be endured by the people. Consequently he visited the barracks today and released more than a hundred men and boys who had been unjustly forced into the ranks.

Brevities by Cable.

GERMAN CRUISER ORDERED TO THE CAMEROONS.

The German cruiser Hawk has been ordered to the Cameroons to aid the Hyaene and the German land forces in guarding against further trouble.

WALES' YACHT GOING TO THE RIVIERA.

The Prince of Wales' yacht Britannia has been refitted at Cowes and will sail in February for the Riviera, where it will compete in the coming regattas.

RUSSIA WILL COLONIZE SIBERIA.

The Russian Government will grant 200,000 rubles yearly for the purpose of promoting the colonization of Siberia and the Russian possessions in Central Asia.

TO RECONVERT FRENCH RENTES.

It is asserted that at the reopening of the French Chamber of Deputies the government will introduce a proposal to convert the 4½ per cent rentes into 3½ per cents.

NO OUTBREAK IN MONTENEGRO.

Advices from Belgrade deny that there has been an outbreak in the Montenegrin-Albanian frontier. The recent reports of bloody fights refer to disturbances that occurred two months ago.

GEN. DE CAMPO'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The Spanish Ministerial Council has instructed Gen. Martinez de Campo to make no extravagant demands of the Sultan of Morocco, as Spain wishes not to create the idea that it is seeking to cause a rupture with Morocco.

TO IMPROVE RUSSIAN TRADE IN THE ORIENT.

Dr. Witte, Russian Minister of Finance, proposes to improve the Russian trade with China and Persia by founding a bank at Teheran, capital of Persia. He will also create agricultural credit institutions on the mutual liability plan.

HUMBERT'S GREAT PRIVATE FORTUNE.

The *Secolo*, a Radical organ of Milan, which opposes the Triple Alliance and advocates an alliance with France, says King Humbert has a private fortune amounting to 100,000,000 lire deposited in the London house of Rothschilds. A great portion of this money, the *Secolo* adds, was saved by the King from his civil list at the rate of 10,000,000 lire yearly.

CITY TAKEN BY STORM

CHOLUTECA FALLS BEFORE THE ATTACKING PARTY.

One Hundred and Fifty Men Killed in Battle in Honduras—Santa Anna City, Brazil, Abandoned by the Castilhistas—Relief Being Sent to Bage, About the Capture of Which Brazilian Officials Have Doubts—Mello Said to Be in Favor at Pernambuco.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 4.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The town of Choluteca was taken by storm today. Gen. Villela made a heroic defense. The loss in killed and wounded is said to have been 150 men. Villela retreated on Rancherias, where battle was begun with the vanguard of the invaders, who hourly expected reinforcements. Gen. Ortiz, commanding the Nicaraguan forces, has been ordered to await a Honduran attack, and if made immediately to invade their country. The government has levied a forced loan of $350,000 on merchants.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Tex., Jan. 4.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Gen. Williams and several other officers were taken prisoners in the engagement at Choluteca, and many men were wounded. President Vasquez is being held in check by another body of Nicaraguan troops near the Town of Guscaran, which they took Tuesday. They are commanded by Gen. Herradora. The invading allies will march at once upon Tegucigalpa, which is the largest and finest city in Honduras. Bonilla has chosen the following Cabinet members of his provisional government, of which he has himself assumed the Presidency:

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cæsar Bonilla; Interior, Angel Arias; Finance, Miguel Davela; War, Manuel Bonilla.

The decree which President Zelaga of Nicaragua issued recognizing Bonilla's provisional government recites Nicaraguan grievances against Vasquez and proclaims a formal alliance with Bonilla in his war on the Vasquez government of Honduras.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Jan. 4.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company New York World.]—The political situation is exciting. There is a strong popular sentiment against President Vasquez. It is believed part of the garrison here will join the rebels. The government is issuing glowing bulletins claiming abundant pecuniary resources for carrying on the war.

TACHAPULA, Mex., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Great interest is centering around the southern frontier of Mexico on account of the Honduras revolution. Policarpo Bonilla and his band of exiles have created a great deal of sympathy for themselves, and as soon as they are ready to make trouble will have large accessions to their band from their Mexican sympathizers.

SANTA ANNA CITY ABANDONED.

Families of the Castilhistas Leave the Rio Grande Town for Rivera.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, via Galveston, Tex., Jan. 4.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—News has just been received from the Rio Grande do Sul frontier that Gen. Hypolito has abandoned Santa Anna City and that all the Castilhistas' families there have left and gone to Rivera. Gen. Rafael Cabeda, with 3,000 men, has set out to meet Hypolito's forces and give them battle, it is reported.

The correspondent in Rio Janeiro sends word it is reported there the two cruisers, Nictheroy and America, and two torpedo boats have left Pernambuco for Montevideo to join Peixoto's loyal ships here. They are expected soon to arrive.

There is a pretty general feeling in Rio that the revolution will surely end this month and either through the result of a general naval engagement between the royal and rebel fleets or by means of a conference between representatives of both sides. The resignation of Senor Chaves, Peixoto's Minister of Marine, caused much comment, coming as it did just when the naval conflict was expected at any time. It did considerable damage to the government cause in public estimation. Rear Admiral Coelhoe Neto was appointed yesterday to fill the vacant position.

RELIEF BEING SENT TO BAGE.

The Brazilian Government Doubts the Reports of the Town's Fall.

[*Copyright, 1894, by the United Press.*]

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 4.—There is no special change in the situation here. Rumors have reached this city that the Town of Bage, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, which has been besieged by the insurgents for about a month, has finally capitulated, but these rumors are not confirmed by official dispatches received here. The government places no reliance in the reports of the surrender of Bage, though it admits the garrison there has probably been weakened by the long siege. Orders have been received by the Minister of War for a force to proceed at once to the relief of the town. Gen. Hypolite, commanding a column of 2,600 men, today left Livramento for Bage. About the same time Gen. Sampavo, with 3,000 men, left Cerro Chato, his destination also being Bage. This force, it is thought, will be more than strong enough to raise the siege. Livramento is seventy-eight miles from Bage, while Cerro Chato is only fifty-four miles from the besieged town.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—In the House of Commons today Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett questioned the government in regard to the recent explosion of a magazine on Governor's Island, in the Bay of Rio Janeiro, by which three British Commissioners, several naval officers, and a boatswain were killed and several British subjects were seriously injured. Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, replied it had not been learned how the explosion occurred. Inquiries were being made, but it was doubtful if the case was one in which a claim for compensation could be made.

IN FAVOR OF MELLO AT PERNAMBUCO.

Rebellious Feeling of the People Suppressed—Nictheroy's Decks Cleared.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The steamship Endeavour arrived this morning from Brazilian ports. At Pernambuco there was considerable suppressed feeling in favor of Mello. The Nictheroy was cruising outside the harbor, but refused to enter it. Dec. 18, the day the Endeavour left Pernambuco, a warship made its appearance out at sea, but its nationality was not known. Its appearance caused considerable excitement on the Nictheroy, which was then at anchor. Capt. Baker thought the approaching war craft was Admiral Mello's Aquidaban, or the Republica. All was bustle and scurrying about on the dynamite cruiser, and the vessel was got ready for flight or fight. The warship proved to be the British gunboat Baracouta. The Nictheroy then dropped anchor again.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 4.—The British steamship Chilean, Capt. Fetters, arrived today from Pernambuco. Capt. Fetters was in Pernambuco when the sailors from the guard ship Paramhyba were shot. Capt. Fetters says the men executed were not naval cadets, but ordinary seamen. Ten of them were charged with disloyalty and plotting to overthrow the government. They were taken ashore and five of them were shot offhand in the plaza of the city. After the shooting of the five sailors the military authorities decided that a court-martial might be more in order than simply shooting the men down like dogs, and one was killed and the other five men escaped with imprisonment in a fortress. The gunboat Aurora was in the harbor a week before it was turned over to the Brazilian Government, as its Captain insisted upon the final instalment of the purchase money being paid before he gave Peixoto possession of the boat. The price paid by the Brazilian Government for the Aurora was £55,000, which netted the Armstrongs, the builders, a nice profit as it cost only £10,000. Pernambuco is under martial law and the soldiers and press gangs are having their own way.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—President Cleveland is giving close personal attention to Brazilian matters. Every dispatch received by both the State and Navy Departments is promptly sent to him, and no instructions are forwarded to the United States representatives in Rio without first being presented to him for consideration. A large batch of naval correspondence, including letters received from Capt. Picking up to Dec. 5, and the cable dispatches received during the last few days were read by the President yesterday afternoon, and after consultation with Secretary Herbert a lengthy dispatch was forwarded to Capt. Picking.

DE GAMA UNABLE TO LAND MEN.

President Peixoto Makes a Statement Concerning the Situation in Brazil.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—[Special.]—President Peixoto of Brazil communicates through the *Herald* a statement regarding the insurrection in the South American Republic. He says:

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 4.—The statements circulated in Europe relative to the position of the rebel squadron under Saldanha de Gama are false. Impartial observers of the insurrection and foreigners resident in Brazil feel that the government of Marechal Floriano is perfectly strong, while Da Gama, even if he wished to land forces at any point on Rio Bay, is unable to do so owing to a lack of men. Statements inimical to the established Government of Brazil are circulated in Europe, probably by speculators who desire for their personal ends to depreciate Brazil's credit. The report that De Gama had succeeded in effecting a landing at the Custom-House in this city, which would enable him to support the safe landing of 8,000 troops, who are said to be daily expected from Santa Catharina, is also untrue.

ST. LUCIA, W. I., Jan. 4.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The United States cruiser New York sailed from this port today. Its destination is Rio Janeiro.

German Trade Helped at Chicago.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—Reports from Chambers of Commerce in Hamburg, Kiel, and other large cities show German trade in 1893 was not so prosperous as it was generally believed to be. The exports showed a slight increase over 1892. This is noteworthy inasmuch as the exports of Great Britain, Germany's most serious rival, decreased somewhat. Germany's success at Chicago is believed to have helped make its trade thus satisfactory.

Protesting Italians Cannot Meet.

ROME, Jan. 4.—The proposed public meeting to protest against the acquittal at Angouleme, France, of the Frenchmen accused of killing Italians during the Aigues-Mortes riots was not held last night, the police interfering. The troops were confined to their barracks ready to quell any disturbance, but their services were not required.

Weather at Paris Fine and Cold.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Jan. 4.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The weather is fine and cold, the temperature ranging from 12.2° to 15°; barometer, 30; wind, northeast and strong.

Sop for the Agrarian Party.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The Prussian Government has drafted a bill to create official chambers of agriculture throughout the kingdom. The bill is intended to be a sop to the Agrarian party.

Murderers of Mrva Identified.

PRAGUE, Jan. 4.—The murderers of Rudolph Mrva have been identified. They were subsidized by Cizek. The trial of the seventy-eight members of the Omladina will be held in Camera.

Children Dying by Hundreds.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—Diphtheria is epidemic in the Government of Saratoff. Most of the victims are children. In some towns and villages hardly a child has survived.

MISS JESSIE BOIES LAID AT REST.

Funeral of the Daughter of Iowa's Governor at Waterloo.

WATERLOO, Ia., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—This afternoon, from the residence of Gov. Boies in this city, the funeral of his daughter Jessie, who died on New Year's day, took place. It was one of the most largely attended funerals ever held in this city. Stores were closed, and the people by every possible outward manifestation showed their sympathy. The services were in charge of the Rev. E. J. Evans, rector of Christ Episcopal Church. The casket was covered with floral emblems. At the grave the members of the Waterloo Chapter P. E. O., to which Miss Boies belonged, placed white flowers upon the casket as it was lowered. Among those from outside the city who were present at the funeral were:

C. G. McCarthy, State Auditor; Gen. Beeson, State Treasurer; T. M. Carroll and James H. O'Meara of the Executive Office; George Greene, Adjutant-General; and J. H. McConlogue, Mason City; B. H. O'Mera, Cedar Rapids; J. G. Palmer, Rockwell City; Patrick Brennan, Creston; H. H. Canfield, Boone; James P. Donahoe, Davenport; H. L. Getz, Marshalltown, members of Gov. Boies' staff; John F. Duncombe and W. E. Duncombe, Fort Dodge; Judges D. J. Linehan and J. J. Ney; Glenn Brown of the Governor's Grays, Dubuque; J. J. Dunn and M. M. Ham, Dubuque; Peter A. Dey, Des Moines; Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Clark, Cedar Rapids; Dr. C. A. Schaeffer, President of the State University, Iowa City; Cato Sells, Vinton; N. M. Hubbard, Cedar Rapids.

Gov.-elect Jackson was expected but was unable to come. The afflicted family was in receipt of a large number of letters and telegrams of condolence.

Mrs. Sarah Prins.

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Mrs. Sarah Prins, aged 8[illegible] years, died here today at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Leon. The remains will be buried in the Jewish cemetery at Cincinnati tomorrow. Mrs. Prins was born in Amsterdam, Holland. She came to America in 1828 and was married to Leonidas Prins in Baltimore in 1832. Her children are Mrs. Rachel Jacobs, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. Alice Zork, San Antonio, Tex.; Mrs. Isabella Leon, Muncie, Ind.; Mrs. Laura Marks, New Orleans, La.; and Barney Prins, Marion. Her husband served under Napoleon Bonaparte and went with him to the Island of St. Helena.

Death of Harry Kennedy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Harry Kennedy, song writer, ventriloquist, and theatrical manager died at his home in Brooklyn at midnight last night. He was 45 years of age, and a prominent member of theatrical associations.

Obituary Notes.

Baron Crewe died Wednesday of influenza at Crewe Hall, Crewe, England, aged 82 years.

The Duchess of Argyll died yesterday evening at Inverary Castle, Inverary, Argyllshire, England.

Baron Karl von Hasenauer, architect of some of the greatest buildings in Austria, died in Vienna yesterday, aged 60 years.

Otto Singer, a musician who was a close personal friend and co-worker of Theodore Thomas, and former colleague of Dr. Damrosch (deceased), died in New York yesterday of heart disease.

VETERANS ARRIVE EARLY FOR PENSIONS

Largest Crowd at the Agency Ever Known—Some Came at Midnight.

Nearly 100 veterans were camped in the Postoffice corridors at 4 o'clock yesterday morning waiting for their pensions. The window at which the vouchers are handed out did not open until 9 o'clock, but these men were anxious to get their money and they came early, the advance guard showing up at midnight. When Chief Clerk Anderson's subordinates opened their windows there was a line of men reaching from the windows out through the Adams street corridor, round Dearborn street to Jackson, and back through the Clark street corridor to Adams street again. It was the largest crowd that ever attempted to do business in one day at the Chicago agency. The Chicago agency is one of the largest in the country. There are 74,000 pensioners, receiving $2,675,000. The pensioners live all over the State and most of them receive their money by mail. About 8,000 call in person. In yesterday's crowd there were several hundred women, many more than generally visit the office in person. The hard times made it necessary for them to have their money as soon as possible.

Suicide by Laudanum.

Mrs. L. C. Davis, No. 5520 Ingleside avenue, died at midnight last night from the effects of laudanum which she had taken yesterday morning with suicidal intent. It is said that Mrs. Davis has not been completely in her right mind for several days, but no cause was given. She was married about six months ago. Mr. Davis is engaged in the real estate business.

WILL ADMIT A WOMAN.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB TO MAKE A CONSPICUOUS INNOVATION.

Mrs. Carnegie's Name Proposed by Some of the Leading Members and Her Election Is Assured at the Next Meeting—Subscription Concert Proves a Great Success—Alleged Opposition to the Erie Bond Deal Denied—Chamber of Commerce Approves the Bond Issue.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—[Special]—For the first time in its history the New York Yacht club will soon elect a woman member, Mrs. Lucy C. Carnegie, widow of Thomas W. Carnegie of Pittsburg, Pa. She has been proposed by Mr. Fairman Rogers and seconded by Rear-Commodore Archibald Rogers, yachtsmen well-known and distinguished for the keen interest they take in the welfare of the club. Mrs. Carneigie has long been a yacht-owner. Her name will be found on the American Yacht List, and is one of the few wealthy women in this country who love the water sufficiently well to own a pleasure craft. She has been cruising for several years on the steam yacht Missoe, formerly Eirona, which is her property and which is 70 feet on the water line, 75 feet over all, 15 feet beam, and 6 feet deep. The winter months are passed by her at Jeyyl Island, Ga. Mrs. Carnegie makes frequent trips and occasionally quite long ones in her yacht. She has visited most of the ports south of her winter home, and not only hopes to do so again, but to make many of a more extended character, particularly to the West Indies. With this in view she is now having built by the Maryland Steel company of Baltimore a steel steam yacht 119 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 11 feet deep. The rig will be that of a schooner. The engines and boiler power will be of a character to make the vessel fast. Dungeness will be the name of this new craft, and it will be ready for Mrs. Carnegie in the early spring. Dungeness is a headland of England, projecting into the English Channel, and has a fort and a lighthouse. It is said to be a spot familiar to Mrs. Carnegie, and for this reason she has given her new yacht that name.

Society at a Subscription Concert.

A novel entertainment, practically a subscription concert, was given this evening at the home of Miss Callender and Miss Deforest in Seventy-second street. The number of tickets, sold at $5 each, was limited to 300, and for each purchaser there was an allotted chair. Those who assisted in getting up the affair included Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Frances McNeil Bacon Jr., and Mrs. Greenleaf and the Messrs. Thomas F. Cushing Jr., H. H. Holbrook Curtis, and Perter Marie. The ushers were Mr. William Harold Brown, Mr. Alexander Haddon, Mr. Frederic H. Baldwin, Mr. Dundar Wright, and Mr. Percy Bramwell. The song recital began at 9:30 o'clock with every chair in the audience occupied. Mme. Emma Eames-Story sang a number of French songs and English ballads, accompanied by Mr. Victor Harris. Among the fashionable crowd present were:

Miss Furniss, Mr. Woodbury G. Langdon, Mrs. Iselin, Mr. George F. Bliss, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. F. H. Baldwin, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Miss Edith Cushing, Miss Wetmore, Mrs. Post, Mr. Jules Vatable, Dr. Lincoln, Mrs. J. P. Kernochan, Mrs. Gaspar Griswold, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. Harriman, Mrs. George P. Andrews, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. Frederic Rhinelander, Miss Dillinghast, Mrs. Columbus O. Iselin, Mrs. William S. Storrswells, Miss Baldwin, Mr. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mrs. Alfred Youngs, Mrs. August Montant, Miss Beckman, Miss Degarmendia, Mrs. William, Iselin, Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt, Mrs. Carroll Jackson, Mrs. George Henry Warren Jr., Mrs. William Burden, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Godkin, Mrs. William Lemoyne, Mrs. George B. DeForest, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Corbin, Mr. R. K. Richard, Mr. J. Howard Wright, Miss Dehon, Mr. Warren C. Beach, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. William Dinsmore, Mrs. Hampden Robb, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. F. Rhinelander Jones, Mr. Loyal Farragut, Mrs. Karrick Riggs, Miss Kane, Miss Betts, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Miss Newbold, Miss Debarril, Mrs. O. S. Teall, and Mrs. Reeve Merritt.

Approves Proposed Bond Issue.

The Chamber of Commerce met today for the purpose of acting upon the proposed issue of bonds to relieve the existing Treasury deficit, as well as the report of its Committee on Harbor and Shipping, regarding the illegal dumping of refuse in the harbor. James McCreevy offered the following:

Resolved, That this chamber hereby indorses the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury that authority be given him by Congress to issue $200,000,000 of short time bonds in such small amounts as will permit all classes of our citizens to invest their savings in a good security.

This was unanimously adopted, as was a resolution introduced by Foster Higgins, Chairman of the Committee on Harbor and Shipping, urging Congress to enact the proposed amendment as to the legal dumping of refuse and make such appropriation of money as will provide the needed tugs, men, and other requirements to end this great and crying evil.

Clausen's Son Practically Disinherited.

Brewer Henry Clausen Jr. has practically disinherited his eldest son, Charles S. Clausen. Out of an estate worth fully $1,500,000 the young man will get as his share only the interest on $20,000. In his will the father distinctly gave his reasons for making the small bequest and added a paragraph cutting his son off without a single penny in case he should begin a contest. The will was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office today. It was executed March 10, 1892. Mr. Clausen appointed his trusted friend, Henry W. Schmidt, and his brother-in-law, Peter V. Stocky, his executors and guardians of the estate of his minor children. He directed that $300,000 should be held in trust for his wife, Mrs. Mary Clausen, on whose death the money shall revert to his residuary estate. Mrs. Clausen also received all of her husband's personal property, furniture, and horses and carriages. This provision is in place of dower, and unless she signs an acceptance within sixty days and surrenders all other claims against the estate it is revoked. For his son Charles Mr. Clausen created a trust fund of $20,000, with the stipulation that the money is to revert to the residuary estate unless the young man has children to inherit from him. If he fails to accept the bequest as full payment of his claims against the estate it is to become ineffectual. If he gives a full discharge to the estate the records of his indebtedness to his father are to be turned over to him and the debts canceled.

Social Census of the City.

At a board meeting of the Church Temperance Society Secretary Robert Graham announced that he has completed a work which the society had commenced a year ago. It is a social census of New York pursued on church lines, seeking to show the social condition of the people, the cause of evil, and the methods in which it can best be combated. In his report Mr. Graham says:

For the work we chose that part of the city containing 50,000 people lying between Houston and Fifth streets on the north, Canal and Hester on the south, Broadway on the west, and Essex street and Avenue A on the east. As enumerators we had eight women who had gained experience in this field. In all reforms requiring large powers coupled with large expenditures, naturally the municipality is intrusted with the power because it can obtain the necessary capital at the cheapest rate. The present condition of the city and baneful influence of Tammany Hall preclude the possibility of large purchase, large clearing, and the erection of sanitary dwellings thereon. The defeat of Tammany Hall and the installation of honest, reputable, and representative city government is a condition precedent to any real, full, and effective dealings with the tenement. In the area enumerated there are 529 dwellings, 1,595 front and 180 rear tenements. In the upper portions of the district are 147 liquor saloons, and in the lower portion 192 saloons. The society seeks to have the number of the saloons reduced to one for every 500 of population.

No Opposition to Erie Bond Deal.

John McCullough, one of the receivers of the Erie railroad, said tonight he knew of no opposition to the scheme of the Erie railroad company for consolidating certain of its bonded debts. He added: "The European bondholders were fully advised of the scheme before it was made public, and it met with their entire approval. Numerous communications were exchanged before the plan was fully matured, and it is as much the scheme of the European holders as it is the American. I know there is no opposition, unless it is some small holder, because all those having large holdings were consulted, and I'm sure any man having small holdings will approve of the scheme when he fully understands it. I don't think there can be any just criticism on the part of European security-holders against the Erie. If they can find seventeen better men to make up the directory either in England or on the continent than the seventeen men that at present constitute the board I should like to see them picked out."

Boxing Bouts at the Lenox Lyceum.

The preliminary bouts for the Clinton Athletic club's boxing tournament occurred at Lenox Lyceum tonight. The officials were: Referee, Billy Madden; Judges, P. J. Donohue and "Jack" Adler. The opening bout introduced M. J. Streeben, Hanover A. C., and J. Carrol, Granite A. C.; 110 pounds. The judges were unable to pick a winner and the referee decibed in favor of Streeben. The second bout, between F. McSpedden, Hanover A. C., and William Thayer, Scottish American A. C., also 110-pound boys, was won by Thayer. D. Gearon, Star A. C., and A. C. Brown, Pastime A. C., met in the third bout in the 110-pound class. Gearon got the decision. In the fourth bout in this class I. Butler, Union A. C., forfeited to A. Hart, Clinton A. C. The fifth bout was between B. Cooney, Clinton A. C., and J. Curran, Columbia A. C. It was marked by rapid fighting and Cooney won. The sixth bout of the [illegible]-pound class was a short, one sided contest, C. Baugh, Hanover A. C., and A. Hart, Clinton A. C., met in this bout. Through a mistake Hart, who had previously won a bout by default, was pitted against Baugh, but he was willing to fight rather than cause further delay. Hart had so much the best of this round that Baugh refused to continue the battle and Hart was declared the winner. James Fitzpatrick, Jackson A. C., and P. Lehan, National A. C., fought it out for the honors in the seventh bout. Fitzpatrick lost.

Another Crank After George Gould.

A crank has followed George Gould to Lakewood, N. J., with a demand of $100,000, which he says Gould promised him some time ago. He is also after a like amount from John Rockefeller. The man claims to be an old newspaper correspondent and his name is Ernest Chick, although he registers himself as "Poulet." He called at the Gould cottage yesterday. Mrs. Gould was giving a reception, so he was admitted as an invited guest. As soon as his business was known, however, he was asked to leave, which he did. Chick learned that Mr. and Mrs. Gould were about to give a dinner at one of the hotels and he went there to see Mr. Gould. Mr. Gould evaded him. Chick then sent him a letter. The note was intercepted by the house officer. He then sent another note asking for five minutes' time at 11 o'clock. This note met no better success. When the guests prepared to leave Mr. Gould's mother-in-law spoke a few words to him, but Mr. Gould went home before Chick was aware of it. Chick wandered about the street most of the night, having no money to pay for a lodging. This morning he was at the depot watching all trains in the hope of meeting Mr. Gould. He is a short man with bushy black hair mixed with gray and wears a full beard. He dresses well and on certain subjects talks fluently and intelligently.

Decision Affecting Importers' Rights.

Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, decided today that the government cannot recover the full amount of a bond given on a pro forma invoice after the allotted time of six months has expired. The suit was brought by the government against L. Gandolfi & Co., importers in South Fifth avenue. Gandolfi & Co. entered their merchandise in a pro forma invoice. In these cases the law requires a bond that within six months the importer will produce a duly authenticated invoice. Gandolfi & Co. made an entry in this manner and gave a bond for $800. They failed to produce an authenticated invoice within the allotted time, and Assistant United States District-Attorney Tallmadge Van Rensselaer sued to recover the amount of the bond. Lawyer Charles A. Hess, who represented the importing firm, contended that the government could only recover the actual amount of duties required. In the later opinion Judge Brown concurred and so decided. There are a large number of suits of this character brought by the United States Government to recover similar penalties amounting, it is said, to several hundred thousand dollars, but this was the first case to be tried. The government will carry the case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Dr. Parkhurst's Public Statement.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst made public a statement tonight on behalf of himself and his society, arraigning Inspector Williams and Capt. Schmittberger. He reports in substance the evidence on which he recently asked the extraordinary grand jury to indict those two police officials. The grand jury dismissed his complaint. He writes:

It is presumably unnecessary to say that the Society for the Prevention of Crime is actuated by no motives of self-seeking. Our only ambition is to subserve the general interest and our endeavor, therefore, is to make clear the steps by which we proceed and the interior nature of the difficulties which we have to encounter, that the public shall be better able to appreciate the municipal situation and in the proper time and manner to apply such correction as the concerted good judgment of the community may suggest.

He then goes into the detail of the evidence furnished the District-Attorney and the manner in which it was obtained. It is probable that tomorrow or the day following Dr. Parkhurst will issue a general appeal for evidence against the police and disorderly places and persons.

Miss Morris a Famous Beauty.

Miss Louise H. Morris of Baltimore, whose engagement to Mr. Frederick Gebhard has been announced, has the reputation of being one of the handsomest women in America, and she has been written about and talked about more than any other society woman. Her portrait was exhibited at the World's Fair. She made her début in society four winters ago. She is slightly above the average height, and has brown hair and large, sympathetic eyes, and dresses in excellent taste. She is a clever conversationalist, and is regarded as a decided acquisition in the drawing-room. Miss Morris has appeared in several amateur society entertainments for the benefit of charity.

Mr. Carnegie Sails for Europe.

Andrew Carnegie sailed for Europe today on the steamship Columbia of the Hamburg-American line. He is going by steamer to Alexandria, thence to Cairo, and thence up the Nile to the first cataract in a dahabeah. He is accompanied by Mrs. Carnegie and two servants. He says his health is now good, having entirely recovered from the grip. "The firm," he added, "will run from now on, taking all the orders that we can get. Perhaps we will make no money, but we want to keep our men at work."

New York Notes.

A notice has been sent out by the Nicaragua Canal committee that it has an alternative plan of reorganization which dissatisfied stockholders are asked to consider.

The examination into the affairs of the St. Nicholas Bank has been completed and Receiver Hugh J. Grant took formal possession this morning. All depositors will be paid 100 cents on the dollar.

Mrs. J. Hampden Robb gave the largest reception of the season this afternoon, practically a house warming, at her superb new residence, No. 23 Park avenue. Some three thousand cards were issued.

WHITE PEOPLE AT WILDWOOD ARMING.

The Florida Town Almost Wiped Out by Fire—Negroes Suspected.

WILDWOOD, Fla., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—This town was almost wiped out of existence by fire at 4 a. m. today, the hotel and stores of T. C. Carter, Nart & Harvey, L. B. Bates, the Fleece drug store, barber shop, meat market, and two dwellings, the depot and other residences being saved by a miracle. The loss will be above $20,000, with little insurance. That the fire was of incendiary origin there seems little doubt. The citizens are greatly alarmed tonight, fearing a repetition of the riots of last month, and most of them are arming themselves, as the rumor of a negro uprising is in circulation. It is not thought trouble will ensue, but there are many negroes here who are smarting over the shooting Christmas and trouble may grow out of that at any time. The whites are arming themselves to be in readiness anyway, and if trouble does come no mercy will be shown, as the fire sufferers are in no temper to parley.

CHEROKEE BOND SALE COMPLETED.

Purchased for $6,740,000 for R. T. Wilson of New York City.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., Jan. 4.—The Cherokee bonds were sold today to J. E. McElroy & Co. of Chicago and W. B. Ward of New York City for R. T. Wilson of New York for the sum of $6,740,000, $100,000 to be deposited in the Fourth National Bank of New York City as a forfeit.

Guido to Run a Match Race.

CITY OF MEXICO, Mex., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—A race for $1,000 a side between Guido and Dippie, two well-known horses, owned by W. H. Babb of Oregon and Señor Amor of this city, is fixed for Sunday. The race is a mile and a quarter and the stake money was deposited this afternoon with the Mexican Jockey club.

"THE PUTNAM."

Don't-Care Sale for January, '94.

We don't care a snap for profits. The goods MUST SELL . . .

Men's Medium and Fine Overcoats, fashionable and thoroughly reliable; usual range of prices from $12.00 to $30.00. Our Don't Care prices are $12.50 to $4.50

Wednesday and Thursday we had the biggest rush for clothing since October.

Men's Medium and Fine Suits, all correct styles; usual range of prices from $15.00 to $30.00. Dont-Care prices are $15.00 to $8.00

FURNISHINGS.

Men's 50c, 75c, and $1.00 Undershirts and Drawers 25c

Men's $1.25 Derby Ribbed Undershirts and Drawers 50c

Three counters of Men's Fine Neckties, all styles, worth 75c to $1.50, for 25c

HATS, CAPS & WINTER GLOVES

Correct styles Stiff Hats, just fresh from the manufacturer. $3.00 grade for $1.48

All styles Silk Plush Caps, $3.00 and $3.50 grades for $1.50

All kinds of Wool and Skin Gloves, lined and unlined, 50c to $1.25 grades for 25c

BOYS' DEPT.

$5.00 Knee Pants Suits, ALL WOOL, for $2.00

$5.00 and $6.50 Boys' Ulsters, ages 4 to 14, for $3.00

$8.00 and $10.00 Reefers, ages 5 to 14, for $5.00

Big Boys' Ulsters, $12.00 to $20.00 grades for $7.50

Fauntleroy Leggins, $2.50 and $3.00 grades for $1.98

Boys' and Children's Full Shape All-Silk Bow Ties, very choice, worth 50c, for 25c

"THE PUTNAM."

131 and 133 Clark-st.
113 to 117 Madison-st.

C. M. BABBITT, Managing Partner.

ITS AFFAIRS SAID TO BE IN A MUDDLE.

Stockholders of First National Building Association Apply for a Receiver.

If the charges made in a Circuit Court bill filed by James Tobin, Louis Pardee, and other stockholders of the First National Building Association are sustained the affairs of that association will be placed in liquidation without the formality of an examination by the Auditor. It is claimed that the affairs of the association have been mismanaged, that two of the Secretaries have made away with funds, and that practically no loans have been made. The association was incorporated two years ago, but has never done an extensive business. About $13,000 has been taken in and about $5,000 loaned out. A receiver is asked for by the complainants.

The accountants at work on the books of the National Building, Loan, and Investment Society expect to finish their work this week, and will report to the Auditor on the condition of the society tomorrow night.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Judge Sanborn of the United States Circuit Court has appointed Erastus P. Marsh of Chicago auxiliary receiver for the American Building, Loan, and Investment company, with headquarters at Chicago. The appointment was made in the petition of Marcus L. Towle and the receiver gave bonds in the penal sum of $50,000.

CLOSING BUSINESS HOUSES SUNDAYS.

Persons Interested Say the Proposed Ordinance Is Unconstitutional.

The ordinance introduced by Ald. Martin in the City Council and referred to a committee imposing a fine of from $10 to $1,000 for keeping open Sundays for business any place where is sold clothes, dry goods, hats and caps, furnishing goods, jewels, boots and shoes, hardware, furniture, meats or groceries, was widely discussed yesterday. It was introduced in the interest of the Retail Clerks' Association. It was a question among labor men whether such an attempt to force stores to a closing would not react and cut off a part of the privileges already won by the clerks. Storekeepers who would be affected by the new law laughed at it, saying it was unconstitutional, and that Chicago was too big a town in which to try to enforce such ordinances.

Sharp Practice of Two Swindlers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Charles H. Carlton and Charles G. Atkins recently came here from Boston and sold enormous quantities of cigars. They represented that the cigars which they handled were worth $30 a thousand. They would not sell a cigar unless they received in cash $10 for every 1,000, which they said was to pay the revenue, freight, and cost of packing. For the remaining $20 they offered to accept any kind of valuable property, personal or real. They obtained $4,000 worth of property from a Black Rock real estate man, and about $15,000 worth of real estate from a Buffalo dealer. Expert tobacconists agree that the cigars can be bought, revenue and freight paid, for $8 a thousand. The young men have disappeared.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

CALLS HIM A COWARD.

MRS. GARDNER, THE SCRUB WOMAN, PLANS TO WHIP THE JANITOR.

Her Wages for Work in the Unity Building Are Cut by Gov. Altgeld and She Takes Occasion to Vent Her Wrath on the Night Autocrat of the Building—Death Due to Blood Poisoning Induced by Vaccination—Scheme to Put a Check on Forgery.

Gov. Altgeld's proclivity for cutting salaries has caused a whole lot of trouble for the night janitor of the Unity Building. He sweeps the main entrance in fear and trembling and he cleans cuspidors with many backward glances. When the building was opened about two years ago Mrs. S. R. Gardner was employed to scrub the tenth and eleventh floors, for which she was to receive $10.40 a week. A few weeks ago this price was reduced to $8, and Mrs. Gardner was required to care for three floors, a total of 150 rooms, besides hallways, instead of two floors. Mrs. Gardner did not like it, but she did the best she could. In the same way it came to her ears that the new night janitor was responsible in some degree for the change and she told him she didn't like it. Then there was a scene, which resulted in the janitor causing the discharge of Mrs. Gardner.

Early last evening Mrs. Gardner walked into THE TRIBUNE office.

"Want a good item?" queried she in a business-like voice.

"Yes. What is it?"

"Send a reporter to the lobby of the Unity Building at 8:30. I'm going to lick the head janitor. Be sure and have a man there."

Then she left the office. As Mrs. Gardner is muscular and the janitor is hardly in the featherweight class a reporter was promptly assigned to write a vivid description of the Waterloo of the autocrat of Gov. Altgeld's big structure. Mrs. Gardher was there but her courage failed her. She told the janitor that some person she would not name was no gentleman. As the controversy progressed Mrs. Gardner grew personal in her remarks. The janitor gradually edged toward the basement steps, sweeping busily as he went.

"You are a coward," declared Mrs. Gardner. The janitor backed down a step.

"I've a good notion to scratch your eyes out," continued Mrs. Gardner. The janitor repeated his retrograde movement rather apprehensively.

"My husband will be here in a minute and he can just wipe the floor with you." This was too much for the janitor. He straightened up suddenly in alarm, lost his balance, tipped over backward, and plunged down the remaining steps, bringing up with his head in a pail of hot soapsuds a scrubwoman had placed for a moment at the foot of the stairs. Then the tenants who had stopped to see the outcome cheered and Mrs. Gardner went home.

ONE DEATH DUE TO VACCINATION.

Leonard Kesner a Victim of Blood Poisoning, with Cause Uncertain.

A death from blood poisoning, probably caused by vaccination, is reported from the South Side. Leonard Kesner of No. 3147 Indiana avenue died last Monday. He had been vaccinated three weeks before and seemed to be getting along well for about ten days, when symptoms of blood poisoning set in. The disease developed rapidly and resulted in death in eight days after the first serious symptoms were noticed. The physicians in charge of the case signed a death certificate giving septicæmia or blood poisoning as the cause of death. They say the disease probably was caused by the vaccination, but they are not sure whether the trouble came from diseased virus points or from some external cause. They think the weakened physical condition of the patient at the time of vaccination had much to do with the fatal result. He was 22 years old and had been in poor health for some time. Dr. Kippax of No. 3154 Indiana avenue vaccinated him. The family physician, Dr. Sincere of No. 2974 Wabash avenue, was called. The condition of the arm showed that the poison had gone back into the system. The phlegmon extended from the arm across the chest and back. When it reached the lungs pneumonia set in and the patient died in eight hours.

Dr. Todd, who has an office at Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, was called in consultation, and was present when the patient died. He agreed with Dr. Sincere as to the cause of death.

Dr. Garrett, chief of the medical staff at the Health Office, said:

"We have had no report of the case here and it would not come properly under the jurisdiction of this office, but I do not believe death resulted from deceased virus points, as reported. It is more likely that the reduced condition of the patient had something to do with the fatal result. No blame is attachable to the physicians in charge of the case. All virus points are received fresh every day."

Another case of serious illness resulting from vaccination was reported last night. Three weeks ago Miss Mabel Lewis of No. 5756 Madison avenue was vaccinated, and soon afterward she became very ill. Dr. Cook, who has an office on Rosalie court, was called, and he pronounced her case serious. The illness probably will not prove fatal.

IT WILL PUT A CHECK ON FORGERY.

Company Formed to Control the H. L. Kent Advice Tables.

The Anti-Forgery company was incorporated yesterday with a capital of $50,000. The incorporators are Henry L. Kent of the First National Bank; A. G. Warner, President of the Acme Check Perforator company; and William C. Shaw, an expert on writing. The company will control a device known as the H. L. Kent advice tables, an ingenious system of advice numbers used by bankers and their correspondents in the making of drafts.

The scheme has been in secret use by the First National Bank and its 400 correspondents for the last seven years. It is said the plan makes it practically impossible to "raise" the amount of drafts without being detected.

The plan will do away with the "advice letter" system, as the drafts are made to "advise" themselves through a scheme of ciphers and keys. In using the device a banker issuing a draft on his metropolitan correspondent enters a certain number given in the key near his signature to the draft. The correspondent knows at a glance if the draft is genuine or if it has been tampered with. When the advice number is correct there is no chance of fraud, as each correspondent is given a separate set of advice numbers which cannot be duplicated or changed. A separate key and system is used by each bank.

Lyman J. Gage, President of the First National Bank, said yesterday in regard to the plan:

"I consider it an excellent scheme for the protection of banks. By its use it is practically impossible for banks to be beaten by forged drafts. The First National Bank has used the system for several years, and has never lost a cent of the many millions of dollars of its correspondence business. In addition to this many frauds have been detected which otherwise would have resulted in the loss of large amounts."

FOUR CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

Men Locked Up for the Robbery of Col. Harley's House.

William Brown, Thomas Osborn, George Demer, and Frank Summers are locked up at the Central Station charged with the burglary of the residence of Col. William Harley, No. 807 Sawyer avenue, Oct. 13. The property taken was valued at $1,500. Brown, an ex-coachman of Col. Harley's, was suspected. He at length was found in jail, already under a two-years' sentence to the penitentiary for burglary. He confessed to this burglary and implicated the other men named above.

Two burglars entered the residence of James Stacks, No. 3150 Shields avenue, early yesterday morning. Mr. Stacks shot one of them, but the wounded man was taken away by his companions.

Three burglars entered the residence of J. W. Jenkins, No. 3112 La Salle street, early yesterday morning. One of them, Stephen Conway, was shot by Patrolman Mahoney of the Twenty-second Street Station, and is now confined in the Mercy Hospital. The others are at large. Conway may die.

Burglars attempted to blow open the safe in William Kern's commission-house, No. 155 West Randolph street, early yesterday morning. The explosion and consequent fire frightened the burglars away. The fire was extinguished quickly and the loss will not exceed $50.

CALLS "CLUB" PLAN A LOTTERY.

Postoffice Inspector Stuart Places Thien and Friedman Under Arrest.

Jacob Thien, a furniture dealer at No. 83 Fifth avenue, and Benjamin Friedman of the Chicago Club Exchange Supply company, No. 159 Washington street, were arrested yesterday by Postoffice Inspector Stuart charged with violating the lottery law. Friedman's concern sells merchandise on the club plan. Agents form clubs of purchasers—fifty in each club. Each member pays $1 a week. There is a weekly drawing in which the purchaser who draws the lucky number receives $50 worth of goods. The lucky man then is allowed to retire from the club, even if has made but one payment of $1. Inspector Stuart and District-Attorney Milchrist are of the opinion that the club is a lottery and that Thien and Friedman violated the law in advertising their business through the mails. Evidence that they had used the mails was forthcoming in the shape of a circular which the Club Exchange and Supply company had mailed to Andrew Irle, one of Inspector Stuart's assistants. The case was continued to Jan. 8, each of the defendants giving $500 bail. Mr. Thien says his business is not a lottery because there are no blanks.

Awards $25,209 to Mrs. O'Brien.

A jury in the County Court yesterday rendered a verdict of $25,209 in favor of Mrs. Margaret O'Brien in the condemnation proceedings commenced against her by the Metropolitan "L" road. The property owned by Mrs. O'Brien is situated at Nos. 221 and 223 Paulina street. Judge Adams yesterday entered judgment for $32,560 in favor of the West Chicago Street railroad company in the condemnation suit brought against it by the Metropolitan "L" road to obtain possession of a barn at Throop and Van Buren streets.

Jones Shall Return the Goods.

Constable Jones was before Judge Horton yesterday to answer to a rule for contempt. In defiance of the receiver, Dr. Georgia S. Ruggles, appointed to take charge of the household effects of Mrs. Catherine L. Gardiner, No. 2352 Michigan avenue, the constable had removed the goods upon a Justice Court judgment. Judge Horton gave him twenty-four hours in which to return the property and pay the costs of the proceedings or he would be committed for contempt. Mrs. Gardiner is seriously ill and in straightened circumstances.

G. A. R. Officers Installed.

The annual public installation of officers of Ulysses S. Grant Post No. 28, Grand Army of the Republic, took place last night at No. 75 Randolph street, the installing officers being Past Commander H. W. Bolton, pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church, assisted by Past Post-Commander A. J. Misch, an officer of the day. W. L. Smith presented a badge to the retiring Commander, Charles E. Sinclair, and the Rev. Dr. Bolton made a patriotic address. Dancing followed.

Sons of Chicago Meet.

The semi-monthly meeting of the Sons of Chicago was held in Orpheus Hall, Schiller Theater Building, last night. The first entertainment in this series will be given Jan. 18. Among the speakers on that evening will be Mayor Hopkins, Daniel R. Donoghue, William Walsh, John S. Cooper, A. H. Revell, and Fernando Jones. A committee was appointed to draw up suitable resolutions over the death of Edward J. McGuire, one of the members of the society.

Victim of Robbers Still Unconscious.

J. B. Aldrich is still confined to his bed at his home, No. 446 West Harrison street, unconscious, as the result of injuries received Wednesday morning at the hands of robbers, who secured $600. The Maxwell street police, shortly after the robbery, arrested Charles Faulkner and his older brother. There is no direct evidence against them. Faulkner at one time was employed by Mr. Aldrich.

Waskiawecz Under Arrest.

State's-Attorney Kern says his time is too nearly occupied with the prosecution of murderers now in the County Jail to allow him to take steps toward bringing back to this country Wicantz Waskiawecz, a murderer, now under arrest in Poland. Waskiawecz killed his brother Oct. 19, in the village of Dolton and then fled to Poland. Citizens of Dolton complain that Mr. Kern shows a disposition to ignore the case.

Hesing Steers Clear of Factional Fights.

Postmaster Hesing was kept busy again yesterday listening to applications for positions in the Postoffice. He gave notice to the politicians calling on him to urge candidates that they must agree upon one man for each place or he will not consider their desires at all. Mr. Hesing said he did not desire to be driven into any factional fights.

Norris Says He Offered a Large Sum.

B. F. Norris declares that he offered his wife $100,000 worth of San Francisco property in order to secure a quiet separation. His wife has applied for an injunction in San Francisco, asking the court to prevent him from selling any of his property. Mr. Norris denies the charges against him made in connection with the suit.

His Fall May Result in Death.

James Ward, 11 years old, No. 45 Hammond street, was thrown from a newspaper delivery wagon on Clark street, near Taylor, yesterday, and sustained injuries which may prove fatal. Robert Schultz, No. 11 Langdon street, was in the wagon with Ward and jumped, suffering less severe injuries.

Items.

The Sons of New Hampshire will hold a banquet at the Grand Pacific Hotel Jan. 19.

Louis Mislin of No. 703 North Clark street committed suicide by hanging himself in his room yesterday morning.

Officers of Queen Esther Chapter, O. E. S., will be installed Saturday evening in Knights Templar Hall, Masonic Temple.

Joseph Bramhall, charged with stealing wire from Jackson Park, was held to the Criminal Court in a $300 bond yesterday.

Ernest M. Buckner, a negro, 20 years old, who escaped from the Pontiac Reformatory, was arrested in this city and taken back to Pontiac yesterday.

Judge Brentano will hear the motion for a new trial in the case of Thomas Higgins, sentenced to death for the murder of Peter McCooey, tomorrow.

Wilbur S. Wright has begun suit for $10,000 damages against the Rock Island railroad for alleged injuries received in a wreck at Longwood Station in November.

The following subscription of shares to the Field Columbian Museum stock were contributed yesterday: Holt Lumber company, 50 shares; S. M. Silverman, 5; Schaar, Koch & Co., 50; Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, 850.

George S. Popper, President of the Sterling Furniture company, was on trial yesterday before Justice Eberhardt, charged with assaulting Carl Knoapel of No. 940 West Harrison street. The case was continued until Jan. 12.

Thomas Burke, Arthur Krutz, and Edward Warren were arraigned yesterday before Judge Freeman to plead to two charges of murder. Each of the prisoners pleaded not guilty. They are accused of having killed James Prunty and Peter Prunty.

Joseph Klemmberg of Ashland avenue and Fifty-first street, agent for the Davis Sewing Machine company, is wanted by the police for forgery and cannot be found. He is charged by a Halsted street saloonkeeper with passing forged checks amounting to $82.

William Hause of No. 105 North Clark street secured the arrest of his roommate, William O'Donnell, last night on a charge of larceny. He alleges that O'Donnell took some of his clothes. Della Kornmann of No. 147 North Clark street also says O'Donnell stole jewelry and clothing from her.

Judge Smith was engaged yesterday in hearing the suit of Hyman, Berg & Co. against George F. Harding and his wife, Mrs. N. M. Harding, from whom he has since separated, for $57, the price of a diamond and ruby ring, bought before the separation. The competency of Mrs. Harding as a witness was questioned, and the court took the matter under consideration until today.

Refuse to Accept Cashman's Statement.

GREELEY CENTER, Neb., Jan. 4.—County Treasurer Cashman today filed his statement accounting for the funds that came into his hands during his term of office. The County Board refused to accept the report, claiming he was indebted to the county and State in the sum of $24,000, from which finding Mr. Cashman has appealed to the District Court. The board has ordered criminal and civil suits brought against Mr. Cashman and his bondsmen.

Constipation injures the complexion, use Carter's Little Liver Pills.

HAS A NEW WITNESS.

MRS. SUSIE HORTON TO TESTIFY IN THE COUGHLIN CASE.

As Outlined by the Attorney for the Prosecution She Will Corroborate the Testimony of Mrs. Foy and Give Additional Evidence Against the Defendant—A Trunk Strap, Supposed to Have Been Around the Mysterious Trunk Containing Dr. Cronin's Body, Is Found.

The State promises to develop another sensation in the Coughlin trial today. It will place upon the stand Mrs. Susie Horton, who lives at No. 22 Woodside avenue in Lake View. She lived there in May, 1889. Her main testimony is expected to be that on the evening of May 12 she saw Coughlin and Foy outside the Carlson cottage. He story, as given out by the State, is sensational enough, but her actual testimony is expected to be even stronger than Mrs. Foy's. Her story, as told to the State, is to the following effect:

On the evening of May 12, 1889, she saw two men talking near the Carlson cottage. One was Coughlin, the other was Andrew Foy. She is the more positive of the identity of the men, as both of them, she says, were in her house that afternoon. Why the men were there, whether they conversed, and what was said has not been given out by the State even if it is known. According to the theory of the State May 12 was the date on which the floor of the Carlson cottage was painted and it is rumored that Mrs. Horton has said Foy carried a paint-pot the evening she saw him with Coughlin.

If Mrs. Horton reiterates these statements on the witness stand she will corroborate much of the testimony of Mrs. Foy. She testified that on the evening of May 12 her husband was not home at the usual time. She was anxious about him, fearing he had been arrested. While she worried Joe McKenna called and asked for Dan Coughlin. Dan was not there and he asked for Foy. Mrs. Foy told McKenna, "You ought to know where he is."

"Well, I know where he might be," McKenna is said to have answered. "He and I were to do a certain thing tonight and I wanted to find out if he had gone there."

Afterwards, Mrs. Foy says, her husband told her he and another man painted the cottage floor May 12.

Finding the Trunk Strap.

A new sensation was sprung yesterday when a strap believed to be the one put around the trunk containing Cronin's body was found in Adam Doerr's shoe shop at No. 142 North Clark street. It has been claimed that a strap was purchased with the mysterious trunk, and that since the murder its whereabouts has been a mystery to the detectives. They have hunted for it without result. Through some remarks made by members of Mr. Doerr's family the State's-Attorney learned that a strap answering the description of one sold by W. P. Hatfield of A. H. Revell's furniture house Feb. 19, 1889, and left at the shoemaker's shop to be repaired at the time of the tragedy was still in his possession. It was found there yesterday and secured, probably for the purpose of being introduced as evidence in the trial. So far as Mr. Doerr's knowledge of the strap goes, a man brought it to his shop one morning in the summer of 1889 while he was eating his breakfast, and left it with a clerk to be repaired.

"The buckle," said Mr. Doerr, "had been cut off. The man gave orders to have it sewed on, and said he would call again during the day for it. I did not see the man, and the clerk who worked for me then is not here. The man did not come back, and the strap has been hanging in the shop ever since."

Mrs. Doerr said: "We never knew whom it belonged to. It hung here so long that we got to joking about it, and one of the girls made the remark that probably it belonged to the mysterious Cronin trunk."

The strap was taken to Revell's store and shown to W. P. Hatfield, who, after a careful examination, said it looked much like one he had made by Lanz & Owen for J. B. Simonds in February, 1889. "The 19th day of that month," continued Mr. Hatfield, "this man Simonds came into our store at the corner of Randolph street and Fifth avenue and gave an order to me for a suit of cheap bedroom furniture and a No. 2 40-inch trunk. The next day he came back with the strap that was on the trunk and wanted to exchange it for a heavier one. As we had no heavier ones I agreed to get such a strap as he wanted made for him and gave the order to Lang & Owen. The strap they furnished was extra heavy, made of thick tan leather, was nearly two inches wide and about six feet long. The strap shown me today, that was found in Doerr's shoe shop, looks very much like it, except that I could see the buckle had either been torn or cut off and sewed on again."

Agnes McNerney's Testimony.

The first witness yesterday morning was the court reporter, Joseph H. Dundas, who took the testimony of Agnes McNerney on the former trial of this case, but who died in August, 1890. Under the rule her testimony as it appeared in the shorthand notes of the reporter was received with the same force and effect as though the witness were alive and testifying at this time.

The witness testified that she and her sister called at the office of Dr. Cronin in the Windsor Theater Building at 7:15 o'clock May 4, 1889. She then related the same story as that told Wednesday by her sister.

The cross-examination elicited nothing in addition to what the witness testified to on the direct. She said that when the doctor left the office that night with the mysterious driver the doctor wore a black cutaway coat and a light overcoat.

Paul Hoerfig, who was desk sergeant at the East Chicago Avenue Station and a fellow-officer with the defendant, Dan Coughlin, at that station in 1889, was called by the State and testified that he had known the defendant, Dan Coughlin, since 1885.

Q.—Did you at any time hear the defendant, Coughlin, use a telephone for the purpose of communicating with anybody? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—When was it? A.—I believe it was in the latter part of April, 1889, in the afternoon; I was on duty and the telephone rang and I answered it. Some one asked for Officer Coughlin and I told him he was not at the station then. I asked him if I could not transmit the message, and he says, "Well, you tell him that O'Sullivan wants to see him at his house in Lake View." When Officer Coughlin appeared at the station I told him about it. He said, "All right." Then I believe it was May 1 or 2 that I received another message over the telephone, which was, "Tell Officer Coughlin that O'Sullivan wants to see him; that O'Sullivan the iceman wanted to meet Officer Coughlin at Lake View at his house." So when Coughlin came to the station I told him about it, transmitted the message, and he says, "It is all right; that is O'Sullivan the iceman."

The Court—Who said that? A.—Officer Coughlin.

Court Reporter Squibb read from the testimony of Saloonkeeper Niemen concerning the appearance of Coughlin, O'Sullivan, and Kunze in his saloon on Roscoe street on the night of the murder, simply to the effect that at that time, about 11 o'clock that night, they were the only persons in the saloon.

The testimony of James M. Marshall, as given on the former trial, was read, recounting the testimony, as already published, concerning the rental of the flat at No. 17 South Clark street to Simonds.

The State had no more witnesses ready, and an adjournment was taken to 2 o'clock.

Guardian of Camp 20.

At the opening of the afternoon session the State called Andrew J. Ford, who testified that he was shipping clerk for the Austin Manufacturing company and had been for twenty-two years.

Q.—Were you ever a member of Camp 20 of the Clan-na-Gael? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What other name is it known by? A.—The United Brotherhood.

Q.—How long had you been a member of that clan in 1889? A.—Several years.

Q.—Did you have any official position in Camp 20? A.—Yes, sir, Senior Guardian.

Q.—For how long? A.—Four years; my term expired in January, 1889.

Q.—What position did you hold after the election in January? A.—Past Guardian.

Q.—Now, Mr. Ford, did you ever attend a meeting of Camp 20 in company with the former defendant in this case, now dead, Patrick O'Sullivan? A.—I did.

Q.—When was that? A.—Some time in the latter part of March, before the April election.

And then the attorneys for the prisoner interposed an objection. The court ordered the jury from the room, when the attorneys for the State offered to prove by the witness that shortly prior to the April election in 1889, and at the time that Justice Mahoney introduced Patrick O'Sullivan to Dr. Cronin, O'Sullivan was stirring up the members of Camp 20 by false accusations against Dr. Cronin.

The defendant's counsel argued strenuously against the admissibility of the evidence and moved that it be stricken out, which motion was granted by the court.

Dr. William T. Belfield, professor of bacteriology at Rush Medical College, was the last witness for the prosecution upon the nature of the blood stains found in the trunk. After a brief statement of his experience as an expert, Dr. Belfield told of receiving from Capt. Schuettler the three dark stained chips, the cotton, the hair, and the blue paper so often mentioned in the course of the trial. Witness said he had given one of the chips to Prof. Walter Haines of Rush Medical College and one to Edgar Tolman, the microscopical expert. The third chip he had kept himself for examination. From the microscopical examination Dr. Belfield had come to the conclusion that the dark stains were blood. Dissolving the stain in a solution he had detected corpuscles in the liquid. To determine, if possible, whether or not the blood was that of a human being he had measured 160 of the corpuscles—all that were perfectly formed and of normal size. As a result of the examination Dr. Belfield found that the corpuscles corresponded in size to those of human blood. Scientific knowledge was unable to determine the question of the nature of the blood beyond a probability. The witness had examined portions of the hair under a microscope and stated that it might be human hair, although this point could not be determined absolutely. The cross-examination was conducted by Judge Wing in the same exacting and persistent manner that had marked the previous examinations upon the attorney's favorite subject. The physician had a strong opinion that his method of investigation was perfectly accurate and reliable and resented the attorney's insinuation that the contrary was true.

Spirited Examination.

When Judge Wing asked the witness whether it would not be necessary, in order to make an honest examination, to measure every corpuscle under inspection he replied that it would not be necessary. In this assertion he persisted until the attorney for the defense was thoroughly aroused. On the question as to whether disease does or does not change the size of the blood corpuscles there was a spirited dispute, as the doctor would not accept the lawyer's views in preference to his own.

The attorneys for the defense brought up a question not touched upon in the previous examinations of experts. This was upon the character of the cotton found in the trunk. The defense maintains that this cotton was not absorbent cotton and consequently not such as a physician would take when called to attend a case requiring a surgical operation.

By way of proving this Attorney Wing tried to show that the blue paper found in the trunk was not such paper as is commonly wrapped about absorbent or surgeons' cotton, but, on the contrary, was more likely to have been wrapped about common cotton. The witness refused to support this theory, whereat there was still more friction between him and the attorney. Dr. Belfield insisted that he had seen such paper wrapped about surgeons' cotton.

"So from your knowledge of the practice of drug stores you swear to this jury that that paper often surrounds surgeons' cotton, do you?" asked Mr. Wing.

"I am not an expert on drug store matters," replied the witness with considerable anger.

Finally Mr. Wing asked: "Do you not know that at the time of the former trial you made an examination of this cotton and declared it to be absorbent cotton, while in point of fact it is true that Mrs. T. T. Conklin said she bought the cotton at a drug store herself for Dr. Cronin and that it was common cotton?"

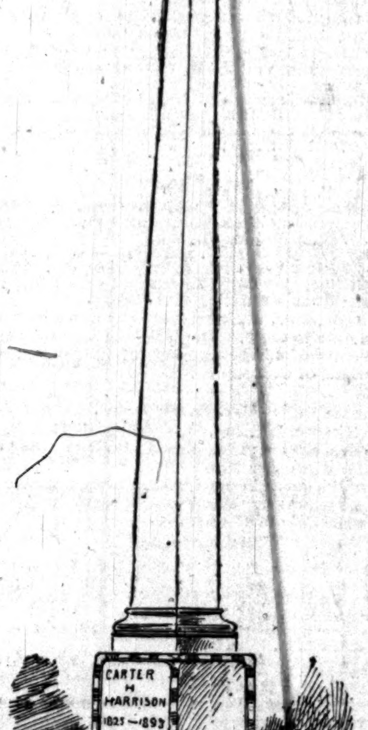
The witness was not pleased at the insinuation that he had made a mistake and replied that he could remember no such thing. The point was made the subject of much quibbling on the part of attorneys for both defense and prosecution. Attorney Bottum tried to show the jury a roll of genuine surgeons' cotton, but this was quickly ruled out by the court upon the objection of Attorney Wing. When the witness was excused from the stand the question was still in dispute.

Among the spectators who attended the trial during the day were Juror Holsman's wife, sister, and son, and the sister of Juror Sharp.

FOR CARTER H. HARRISON MONUMENT.

Plans on Which the Obelisk Is Being Constructed at Barre, Vt.

An imposing monument which is to mark the resting place of Carter H. Harrison in Graceland Cemetery is now being constructed in Barre, Vt. In November, 1893, a month after Mr. Harrison's assassination, his family placed an order for a granite shaft with Charles G. Clarke & Co. It is to cost



THE CARTER H. HARRISON MONUMENT.

$5,000 and will be finished this spring. The monument is in the form of an obelisk. It is almost devoid of decoration, with the exception of an Egyptian border on the block on which the obelisk stands. This block will bear the inscription:

CARTER H. HARRISON.
1825—1893.

The base of the stone is 8x6 feet, the shaft is 27 feet 6 inches in height, and the monument from base to cap is to be 36 feet. Vermont granite of light shade is the material used. It will be finished in fine hammer style and with the exception of the lettering will be rough.

$85.50 to California and Back.

The Santa Fé has established a first-class excursion rate of $85.50 from Chicago to Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco, and return.

The California Limited on the Santa Fé route leaves Chicago every night at 8:30, carries Pullman vestibule sleepers without change to Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco, and is the only line that furnishes such accommodations.

Excursion tickets are also sold to Hawaiian Islands, Australia, India, China, Japan, and around the world.

Make your reservations early as the travel to California is heavy. The office is at 212 Clark street.

Chicagoans Going to Mexico.

Quite a party of Chicago's elite are booked to accompany Grafton's tour of Jan. 23. Four of the party were members of the January tour last year, which indicates that the trip is interesting and enjoyable. The train is a special one and is composed entirely of vestibued sleeping cars, with a dining car attached. During the sojourn in the City of Mexico the party stop at the Hotel Iturbide.

A few additional passengers can be taken if early application is made.

J. J. GRAFTON, 195 Clark street.

DANCE FOR THE POOR.

CHICAGO INVITED TO DO IT AT THE CHARITY BALL.

Large Orders for Tickets Lead to the Belief That This Year's Receipts Will Be Much Larger than on any Previous Occasion—An Address Asking for Big Bids at the Auction Sale of Boxes—Wedding in Archbishop Feehan's Private Chapel.

The annual charity ball held in New York took place Wednesday night at Madison Square Garden and cleared $12,000. Every indication points to Chicago's ball clearing from $15,000 to $20,000 next Monday night, Jan. 8, at the Auditorium. Money is pouring in and Mrs. Potter Palmer reports the receipts to date equal to last year, when $15,000 was cleared. The adjourned auction sale of boxes to be held Saturday, Jan. 6, at 2:30 p. m., at the Auditorium, is expected to dispose of all the unsold boxes. The history of Chicago charity balls is one of unvaried success. The ball of 1885 cleared $8,800; of 1886, $12,000; of 1889, $10,000; of 1890, $14,500; of 1891, $15,000; of 1892, $15,000; and of 1893, $15,000. Prof Hand's Orchestra of sixty musicians will furnish the dance music. Mrs. Potter Palmer last night issued the following card:

There is every prospect that the eighth charity ball to be held at the Auditorium the evening of Jan. 8 will be the grand social event of the season. Because of the dearth of dances and club parties society people are looking forward with pleasant anticipation to the dance Monday evening, where the floor, the music, and all the accessories will be so perfect. The needs of the eleven prominent organizations which appear on the charity ball invitation are so urgent and so well understood that the hearts of givers will be opened, and all will take advantage of this opportunity to benefit these institutions, and at the same time to enjoy a rare social treat. The charity ball has been found to be the easiest, and, to the average giver, the most agreeable method of raising the funds necessary to aid such invalids and destitute persons as must be cared for by the community. All who feel that they can afford to give $10 or more to help the well-known charities on our list are urged to buy tickets to the ball. Many unusual features are planned which will promote the comfort and convenience of those attending it. The charities which are beneficiaries of the event are: St. Luke's Hospital, the Women's and Children's Hospital, the Presbyterian Hospital, the Visiting Nurses' Association, the Woman's Hospital, Hahnemann Hospital, the Industrial Home for Crippled Children, the Illinois Humane Society, Provident Hospital, the McCowen School for the Deaf, and the Margaret Etter Crêche.

WEDDED BY THE ARCHBISHOP.

D. F. Kelly and Miss Irene Sullivan Made One in the Private Chapel.

A notable wedding took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the private chapel of Archbishop Feehan at the Archiepiscopal residence. The contracting parties were Denis Francis Kelly, manager for Mandel Bros., and Miss Irene Elizabeth Sullivan of No. 467 Elm street, daughter of the late J. B. Sullivan. At 4 o'clock the tones of the wedding march from Lohengrin filled the chapel, Miss Margaret Barrett presiding at the organ. The bride, leaning on the arm of her brother, J. W. Sullivan, proceeded to the chancel, little James Bernard Mullen following as page, Miss Mary Barrett acting as maid of honor, and Miss Marion Sullivan, sister of the bride, as bridemaid. The groom was accompanied by his brother, P. J. Kelly, as best man. Archbishop Feehan officiated at the altar, assisted by Father Muldoon of Holy Name Cathedral, J. W. Sullivan giving the bride away. The ceremony was private, only the immediate relatives of the bride and groom being present. The bride was attired in a heavy cream satin gown trimmed with point de gene lace and carried bride's roses. The bridemaids wore pink satin trimmed with point d'esprit lace and carried pink roses. At 6 o'clock a wedding dinner was served at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 467 Elm street.

WEDDINGS AND RECEPTIONS.

Many Interesting Events Occupy the Attention of Society.

William C. Seipp and Miss Phœbe Rehm, daughter of Jacob Rehm, were married last night at the bride's home, No. 619 Dearborn avenue, the Rev. Mr. Johns of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church performing the ceremony. The wedding was a quiet one, only the immediate relatives and friends of the bride and groom being invited. The house had been elaborately trimmed with flowers and plants. Mr. and Mrs. Seipp are to leave for the West, visiting the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco, and remaining in California until the end of the season. On their return they will live on the North Side.

Mrs. Sare A. Hubbard gave a lecture on "The Love Life of the Carlyles" at the home of Mrs. John N. Jewett, No. 412 Dearborn avenue, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was the first of a series of five lectures she is to give, the others being: "Train Your Boys and Girls for Marriage," Mrs. Kimball's, No. 1801 Prairie avenue, Jan. 11; "The Soul of a Flower," Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh's, No. 103 Lake-Shore drive, Jan. 18; "The Gospel of John Ruskin," Mrs. Sprague's, No. 2710 Prairie avenue, Jan. 25; "A Feather, What of It?" Mrs. Potter Palmer's, Feb. 1.

Miss Grace Swift, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Swift, who is home for the holidays, held a reception at the family residence, No. 52 Loomis street, from 3 to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon for her classmates at Agontz—Miss Adelaide Lawrence, Miss Maude Spry, and Miss Grace Owens. The drawing-room was decorated with flowers and plants, and Tomaso's Mandolin Orchestra furnished music. Miss Swift wore pale green and pink crystal silk, Miss Spry a gown of pink and solferino, Miss Lawrence white silk and lace, and Miss Owens light blue silk and lace.

Mrs. William R. Page of No. 4747 Kimbark avenue gave a luncheon at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon to Miss Mabel Wheeler and her bridemaids, Miss Florence Higinbotham, Miss Louise Brega, Miss B. Henderson, Miss Buda Peck, Miss Alice Ham, Miss Carrie Driscol, Miss L. Lewis, and Miss Ethel Page. Mrs. Charles L. Henderson will give a luncheon for Miss Wheeler today, and Mrs. H. N. Higinbotham another Monday. Mrs. George H. Wheeler is to give a dinner at 7 o'clock Tuesday night to the bride-elect and her bridemaids.

Mrs. Alexander Bishop gave a chocolate from 3 to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon at her home, No. 4729 Kimbark avenue. Smiley served in the dining-room, elaborately decorated in green and white. A mandolin orchestra furnished music for the 100 guests. Mrs. Alex. Bishop, Mrs. Levi Doty, Mrs. Charles Phillips, and Mrs. John B. Taylor assisted in receiving. Those who assisted at the table were Miss Annie Oakley, Miss Bessie Pratt, Miss Hattie Hutton, Miss Marie Llome, and Miss May Halsey.

Miss McVoy gave a reception to the members of "Our Club" at No. 440 La Salle avenue last night.

The Evanston Boat club gave a musical last evening at the residence of its President, Charles B. Congdon, Hudson avenue and Church street.

A musicale was given by Mrs. Frank Wells from 8 to 10 o'clock last night at her home, No. 19 Groveland Park. Prof. Phillips had the arranging of the program, which included selections by several artists of note. Mrs. Genevra Johnstone-Bishop gave several selections and Mr. Hess several violin selections. Prof. Seeboeck was the accompanist.

Mrs. William B. Phillips of No. 35 Greenwood boulevard, Evanston, gave a reception yesterday afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock. The house was tastefully decorated with palms, ferns, and roses. Mrs. Phillips was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Arthur Orr, Mrs. C. L. Williams, Mrs. Stewart Clark, Mrs. N. C. Gridley, and Miss Jessie Phillips.

ENTERTAINMENTS BY AND FOR CLUBS.

Euchre Parties, Dances and Musicales Serve to Amuse the Members.

The Woodlawn Park club announces the following program of entertainments for January: Progressive euchre, Jan. 5; whist, ladies vs. gentlemen, Jan. 8; the club minstrels for the members only exclusively, Jan. 11; dancing, Jan. 12; the minstrels repeated, for the public, admission fee, Jan. 13; whist, Jan. 15; an evening in sorcery with Mr. and Mrs. Ansbach, Jan. 18; whist, Jan. 22; dancing, Jan. 26; whist, Jan. 29; children's musical and literary entertainment, Jan. 30. The Committee on Reception announces that an opportunity will be given members of the club to invite resident friends to the entertainment Jan. 18.

The Entre Nous club gave a dance last night at the Hyde Park Hotel. It was the most notable affair in the history of the club and conspicuous among the season's Hyde Park entertainments. About 100 couples were in attendance. The dancing did not conclude until 2 o'clock. This entertainment represented the efforts of the club ladies in the cause of charity. The receipts were nearly $300.

Social Notes.

A progressive euchre party was given at Hotel Windermere last night by Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Blossom.

A reception was given by Mrs. W. B. Phillips of Evanston from 3 to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A dance was given at Bournique's last night by Mrs. A. de Graff and Miss Fair of No. 2222 Calumet avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gaylor received for the first time since their marriage at No. 1638 Michigan boulevard last night.

Miss Olive Hanecy, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Elbridge Hanecy, gave a dinner to eight of her young friends at the home of her parents, No. 3116 Michigan avenue, last night.

Mrs. Alexander B. Adam gave a luncheon to ten at her home, No. 2249 Calumet avenue, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Cards are out for a reception at the Hotel Windermere the evening of Jan. 8. The invitations are issued by Mrs. A. C. Mason, Mrs. H. Levvy, and Mrs. E. J. Blossom. About 300 guests are invited. Dancing is announced from 9 till 12 o'clock.

IS DISSOLVED TO STOP STATEMENTS.

Blumgreen-Lindholm Corporation Wound Up—Johnson Went Back to Germany.

Maurice S. Lindholm filed an affidavit with the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday dissolving the old Blumgreen-Lindholm corporation, that went out of business Jan. 1, 1893. It was succeeded by the Maurice S. Lindholm company, with Adolph Johnson as Secretary and Treasurer. So long as the charter of the old corporation remained uncanceled it was necessary for some one to file a trust affidavit with the Secretary of State every year, and to avoid this the matter was wound up yesterday. In his statement Mr. Lindholm said the Secretary and Treasurer had left Chicago and he did not know his present address. Last night he said: "Mr. Johnson wanted to go back to Europe to live. I bought out his interest in the new concern and he left for Germany last May. The old company had no assets, and did not owe any one a dollar."

HOPES TO SECURE THE COMPROMISE.

Order Against the Pennsylvania Tracks Not Sent to the Corporation Counsel.

Ald. Kenny's order which was adopted by the Council Wednesday night requiring the Corporation Counsel to take the necessary steps to remove the tracks illegally laid by the Pennsylvania railroad on Fifty-first street did not reach the Corporation Counsel yesterday, but when it does it will be referred to Engineer Ellers, who is advising the city with reference to track elevation. The Pennsylvania company has conceded that it has no legal right to retain the tracks in question if the city orders them torn up. It has, however, submitted a plan for elevating its tracks which it hopes will act in the nature of a compromise and secure the continued use of the objectionable sidings.

Turn the Tables on Detective Norris.

PERU, Ind., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—John T. Norris, the noted detective, was arrested in this city today on the charge of impersonating an officer. In default of $1,500 bail he was remanded to jail. Norris came to this city several days ago with warrents for the arrest of a number of prominent circus people. He returned today with the Sheriff of Lawrence County with a number of bench warrants and was arrested. He is to be tried Saturday.

If you are weak and need blood use David Nicholson's Liquid Bread, St. Louis. It is a pure malt extract.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—Forecast for Friday:

For Illinois and Indiana, fair, preceded by showers in extreme southern portion, colder in southern portion, northerly winds.

For Lower Michigan, cloudy, followed by fair, colder, northerly winds.

For Upper Michigan, snow, followed during Friday by fair, colder, northerly winds.

For Wisconsin, generally fair, colder in eastern portion, northerly winds.

For Minnesota, fair, colder, western to north winds.

For Iowa, Missouri, fair, colder, northerly winds.

For Kansas, fair, variable winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Maximum temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation 12 hours.
Abilene	29.84	56	64	S. W.	Clear	......
Bismarck, N. D.	30.14	—4	4	E.	Clear	......
Boston, Mass.	29.82	46	50	S. W.	Clear	......
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.88	40	48	W.	Clear	Trace
Cairo, Ill.	29.68	60	60	S.	Rain	.34
Charleston, S. C.	30.14	56	66	S.	Cl'udy	......
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.98	22	24	......	Fair	......
Chicago	29.72	40	46	N.	Cl'udy	Trace
Cincinnati, O.	29.76	58	62	W.	Fair	......
Cleveland, O.	29.82	36	54	N.	Rain	.40
Davenport, Ia.	29.90	26	36	N. W.	Clear	......
Denver, Colo.	29.90	28	38	N. W.	Fair	......
Des Moines, Ia.	29.94	22	30	N.	Clear	......
Detroit, Mich.	29.84	36	40	N. E.	Rain	Trace
Dodge City, Kas.	29.96	20	36	E.	Clear	......
Duluth, Minn.	29.94	22	24	N. E.	Snow	.02
El Paso, Tex.	29.94	46	52	W.	Clear	......
Erie, Pa.	29.86	40	54	S. W.	Rain	.10
Galveston, Tex.	29.80	66	70	S.	Cl'udy	.06
G'd Haven, Mich	29.82	32	36	N. E.	Cl'udy	......
Green Bay, Wis.	29.92	24	28	N.	Cl'udy	......
Helena, Mont.	30.24	0	16	N. W.	Clear	......
Huron, S. D.	30.14	—10	4	N. W.	Clear	......
Indianapolis	29.76	40	48	N.	Rain	.02
Jacksonville	30.14	62	74	S. E.	Fair	......
Kansas City, Mo	29.92	28	30	N.	Clear	......
Knoxville	29.98	56	60	S. W.	Clear	......
La Crosse, Wis.	29.96	10	20	N. W.	Clear	......
Little Rock, Ark.	29.90	62	64	S.	Cl'udy	.12
Louisville, Ky.	29.76	62	62	S.	Cl'udy	Trace
Marquette, Mich	29.96	22	24	N.	Snow	.12
Memphis, Tenn.	29.76	62	66	S. E.	Rain	.10
Miles City	30.20	10	14	N. W.	Snow	Trace
Milwaukee	29.84	32	34	N.	Cl'udy	Trace
Minnedosa	30.06	—2	8	E.	Fair	......
Montreal	29.76	36	40	W.	Fair	.20
Moorhead	30.08	—4	4	N.	Clear	Trace
New Orleans, La	29.92	68	74	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
New York City	29.92	42	44	S. W.	Clear	......
Omaha, Neb.	30.00	20	24	N.	Clear	......
Oswego, N. Y.	29.88	38	54	W.	Clear	......
Palestine	29.78	64	70	S. W.	Clear	.04
Pierre, S. D.	30.12	—2	2	W.	Clear	......
Pittsburg	29.84	58	60	S. E.	Cl'udy	......
Port Huron	29.86	36	40	N. W.	Cl'udy	......
Pueblo	29.92	24	32	E.	Clear	......
Rapid City	30.02	16	26	N. W.	Cl'udy	......
St. Louis	29.78	32	38	N.	Cl'udy	.18
St. Paul	29.98	8	10	S.	Snow	.01
Salt Lake City	29.96	20	26	N.	Cl'udy	Trace
Santa Fe	29.86	24	28	N. E.	Clear	......
Sioux City	30.06	4	14	N. W.	Clear	......
Springfield, Ill.	29.82	30	30	N. E.	Cl'udy	.01
Springfield, Mo.	29.82	32	48	N.	Cl'udy	......
Toledo	29.82	36	48	N. E.	Rain	.28

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Arrived—Trave, Bremen via Southampton; Weimar, Bremen; Schiedam, Amsterdam.

Sailed—America, for Bremen; Columbia, for Algers, Naples, etc.; Peruvian, Glasgow; Rugia, Hamburg.

Arrived out—Spaandam, Rotterdam; Dubbledam, Rotterdam, 3d; Tauric, Liverpool.

Sailed for New York—Thingvalla, Copenhagen; Teutonic, Queenstown.

Sighted—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, for New York, passed Isle of Wight.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JAN. 4.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of State today licensed the following new corporations:

Greene County Law Library Association, Carrollton; incorporators, Henry T. Ramey, William Ward, Thomas Henshaw, and others.

Rad Cechniv Demove 30 Cosko Slovanski Bratrski Podporny Jici Jednoty, Chicago, bury the dead, care for the sick and widows and orphans; incorporators, Anton J. Zahrobsky, Jacob Zahaika, Jan Foregt, and others.

The South End Social Union Veteran and Sons of Veterans club, Chicago; incorporators, E. J. Brew, Thomas Lynch, C. T. Kenedy, and others.

Midway Social club, Chicago; incorporators, Albert Vitter, John Gertz, F. W. Thomson, and others.

Central Union Building Loan Association, Bloomington; capital stock, $50,000,000; incorporators, H. C. Demotte, B. S. Potter, C. W. Klemm, Richard Edwards, and F. M. Frankeberger.

John W. Connorton Publishing company, Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, Elizabeth Connorton, John W. Connorton, Louis Tobias.

Crane and Jack company, Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; manufacture and sell machinery supplies and merchandise; incorporators, A. M. Gilbert, Alexander D. McGill, and Robert L. Tatham.

Alfred Barker company, Chicago; capital stock, $35,000; painting, decorating, and deal in wall paper and painters' supplies; incorporators, Alfred Barker, Percival Steele, and M. W. Zoernsch.

R. D. Wheaton Bridge company, Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, R. D. Wheaton, G. F. Hoag, and Charles H. Wheaton.

The Canton Bridge company, Canton, filed certificate of dissolution.

J. B. Sullivan & Bro. filed a certificate of dissolution.

The Piano Manufacturing company certified to a change of location of principal offices from Piano to Chicago.

The Buchmann & Hansen Furniture company, Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, William C. Malley, Charles R. Holder, and D. V. Gallery.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT ISSUED THE following permits yesterday:

Christ Swenson, 2-story and basement brick flats, 2443 Commercial-av.	$ 3,500
Philip Glick, 2-story and basement frame flats, 1639 Ashland-av.	2,000
J. B. Maloney, 2-story and basement brick flats, 301 Lawrence-st.	3,500
W. S. Jackson, 3-story and basement frame flats, 3054-56 Dauplin-av.	6,000
H. W. Atkins, 3-story and basemen brick flats, 739 61st-st.	3,000
Dawson Bros., three 5-story and basement brick stores and flats, 3121 N. Paulina-st.	40,000
Joseph Phillipson, 4-story and basement warehouse, 8-10 Dussold-st.	16,000
James Ambrose, 2-story and basement brick flats, 122 Hamlin-av.	3,300
Albert Lamb, 2-story and basement flats, 2839 Union-av.	2,800
J. N. Hicks, 2-story and basement brick store and flats, 28 Humboldt-blvd.	4,000
James E. Comsfe, 4-story and basement brick factory, 103 Indiana-st.	16,000
Northwestern Yeast company, two 6-story and basement brick factory, Ashland-av. and Bloomingdale-road.	50,000
Dr. Skiles, 3-story and basement brick addition to hotel, 1368 Warren-av.	9,000

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the persons living in Chicago where no place of residence is given.

	Age.
Wanrzymer Janas, Josifa Zencka	27—27
Lebfil Gonakouski, Marie Mowak	23—18
Charles Weber, Marie Ahern	26—29
Isaiah Stauffacher, Anna Faeser	22—23
Thomas Blake, Ellen Lyons	28—25
Timothy Sullivan, Mary Flood	24—18
Charles Mueller, Amande Weuaarf	25—20
John Kowalski, Constancia Weikowska	52—47
Charles Fhautz, Annie Dreblow	28—23
Henry Bauer, Josefa Meite	26—23
Isaac Harwitz, Esther Hirseliberg	28—26
Albert Fayram, Bessie Montgomery	28—23
Frank Martin, Bertha Hremske	25—22
John Carr, Mollie Higgins	21—20
Wilhelm Hoge, Attilie Kasehilack	22—23
Jakub Muskiewic, Agate Nowak	30—33
John Hunter, Nellie Mock	24—28
Wilhelm Bremner, Mathilda Jantzen	26—21
John Vujtech, Katarzgua Taflikova	27—23
Joseph Sweet, Mary Classen	24—19
Frank Wendt, Mary Hebner	34—27
Harry Ganz, Mamie Hill	23—23
Valentine Wolf, Annie Foruella	23—22
Frank Petger, Katie Miller	31—19
Thomas Evans, Emily Robinson	25—17
Wajetech Koscek, Anna Brongiel	33—22
Jacob Osman, Cylina Rouelomanska	24—17
Fred Scheidler, Lillian Eiser	24—22
Henming Carlson, Bertha O'Berg	21—20
Frank Tesman, Lena Biange	27—23
William Seipp, Phœbe Rehm	22—21
Gustav Weinman, Gussie Kluth	43—33
William Macauley, Mary McCall	25—20
Andrew Halford, Katie Ogdon	32—20
George Burkhardt, Carrie Rienhart	25—24
Josef Goruy, Antonio Siembicka	32—29
Daniel McKenna, Mary Gallivan	31—28
Oscar Johnson, Lekala Anderson	30—28
Felix Jastrinzski, Franciska Dinowski	26—24
Carl Sundling, Caroline Munkbery	24—24
David Cohn, Nettie Yetler	25—22
John Holmgren, Iola Hatterautz	54—46
Frederic Pullman, Cora Hoglen	28—23
Adelbert Szymanski, Katharine Weinpaebs	25—19
Conrad Wasner, Mary Fenske	31—24
Conrad Holzschuh, Mary Huelse	21—30
George Lane, Alice Barnett	27—22
Harry Fillotson, May Schorr	30—22
Jan Mika, Mary Dusa	27—23
Louis Kosatka, Annie Friede	28—24
George Gleich, Barbara Drexel	21—20
Theodor Ebner, Augusta Schulz	27—23
Fulgenz Penz, Aiaisia Proxmarel	54—31
Jakol Gomalski, Annie Buhnke	33—28
Charles Brown, Leila Skelton	27—20
Louis Rounitz, Corinne Dube	25—22
Charles Lembe, Caroleni Alm	25—18
John Linden, Clara Baker	25—19
John Gustafson, Hannah Johnson	26—28
Peder Hanson, Mette Rasmussen	33—36
Richard Riches, Madalene Engel	29—30
Charlie Schmitt, Margaret Barney	58—35
William Cooper, Mary Beck	45—47
Otto Koehler, Annie Hartel	52—38
George Gallagher, Rose Cohn	25—29
Ludwig Grapp, Mary Luelisinger	23—20
Henry Baker, Mary Healy	28—28
	28—26
	21—19

DEATHS.

BROWN—Jan. 4, 1894, at his residence, 481 West Huron-st., Peter Adolph Brown, beloved husband of Louise Brown (nee Hornwain), aged 47. Funeral strictly private.

BIDWELL—Betsey M. Bidwell, suddenly, Wednesday evening, Jan. 3, 1894. Notice of funeral hereafter. Troy and Hoosick, N. Y., papers please copy.

CASPER—P. Victor Casper, 5415 Atlantic-st., Jan. 3, 1894, aged 29 years 1 month and 17 days. Funeral from above residence Sunday at 12:30 p. m., by carriages to Oakwoods.

HAYES—Jan. 2, 1894, Con Hayes, at Argentine, Kas., formerly of Chicago, brother of Steve Hayes and Mrs. Henry Hellers of Evanston. Funeral Jan. 5, by M. and St. P. R. R. to Calvary.

JOHNSON—At 164 Nebraska-av., Clara C. Johnson, beloved wife of Sven Johnson, aged 49 years 2 months and 1 day. Funeral notice hereafter.

KEENAN—Jan. 1, 1894, Ella W., beloved wife of P. H. Keenan, nee Wall, aged 33 years. Funeral Saturday at 9 a. m. from late residence, 4404 Langley-av., by carriages to Calvary.

MAHER—Jan. 4, James Maher, aged 61 years, at his residence, 3915 Langley-av. Funeral notice hereafter.

McKINLEY—Jan. 4, Miss Martha Ann McKinley, beloved daughter of Mrs. Sarah McKinley, aged 45 years and 4 days. Funeral service at her late residence, No. 547 35th-st., Saturday, at 2 p. m., to Oakwoods Cemetery.

MINCER—Mrs. Susan G. Mincer, beloved wife of Edward L. Mincer, aged 36 years 4 months. Funeral Sunday 2 p. m., from Continental Hotel.

MILLER—Jan. 4, 1894, Minnie Shulingbargar, beloved wife of Irvine Miller. Notice of funeral later.

SATTLEY—At Wharton, Ill., Jan. 2, 1894, Jennie Mary Sattley, aged 35 years 1 month and 8 days. Eastern papers please copy.

SAMPTER—George Sampter of Monticello, Ia., beloved husband of Ray, nee Levy. Funeral from her mother's house, No. 3128 Wabash-av., Friday, Jan. 5, at 1 p. m., to Graceland. Joliet papers please copy.

SONTAG—Jan. 4, Theresa, beloved daughter of Henry Sontag, aged 19 years. Funeral Monday, Jan. 8, at 9 a. m., from parents' residence, 1015 Ridge-av., South Evanston, to St. Nicholas Church, thence to St. Boniface Cemetery.

SCHAEFER—At her residence, 1089 Warren-av., Mrs. M. Schaefer. Funeral notice hereafter.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

LOST—AN ENAMELED LADIES' WATCH and pendant, red medallion heads on each, the pendant surrounded by diamonds and pearls. Lost either in front ladies' entrance Auditorium Annex or front Ely Bldg., Monroe and Wabash-av. A liberal reward will be given by returning same to I. J. BLOOM, 2 Board of Trade.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON......Manager.
ANOTHER LAUGH TONIGHT.
RUSSELL'S COMEDIANS IN ABOUT TOWN.
THE SUCCESS OF SUCCESSES.
Matinee Saturday.

McVICKER'S THEATER—21 Exits.
The Wonderful Family of Acrobats, THE HERAS
Eugene Tompkins' Magnificent Ballet Spectacle, THE BLACK CROOK
EVERY FEATURE NEW.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Next Sunday—LAST WEEK of the BLACK CROOK.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN......Manager
The Marvelous Play Without Words, The PRODIGAL SON
Original and unique musical accompaniment throughout the entire action by augmented orchestra.
700 nights in Paris, 300 nights in London, 150 nights in N.Y. and Boston. Every night, Mats. Wed. and Sat.

HOOLEY'S THEATER—Second Week.
Evenings at 8. Matinee Saturday.
Mr. and Mrs. Kendal
In Pinero's great play, The Second Mrs. Tanqueray
Jan. 8—3d week of MR. and MRS. KENDAL. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Evenings, and Sat. Matinee (new play), "THE SILVER SHELL." Thursday and Saturday Nights (only times), "ALL FOR HER." Friday (only time) "Still Waters Run Deep."

WINDSOR THEATER—N. Clark & Division-sts.
TONIGHT AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY.
Sutton Vane's Realistic Drama, THE SPAN OF LIFE.
Presented by Wm. Calder's Company.
Next Week—"By the World Forgotten" and "Dangers of a Great City."

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
LAST NIGHTS OF ... MR. E. H. SOTHERN IN HIS NEW PLAY, SHERIDAN Or the Maid of Bath.
Next Sunday......HALLEN & HART

HAVLIN'S—Tel. South 127.
ALL THIS WEEK JARBEAU IN "STAR LIGHT."
Next Sunday—THE WHITE SLAVE.

SAM T. JACK'S OPERA-HOUSE,
Madison-st., bet. State and Dearborn.
Tel. Main 2198.
Every Day at 2. Every Night at 8.
Sam T. Jack's Folly Co.
In "Billee the Sailor" and "The Mormons." Best show in Chicago. Prices—Mats. 25c, 50c. Night, 25c, 50c, 75c.

THE SCHILLER THEATER—Tonight.
Last 2 Nights and Matinee Tomorrow.
FELIX MORRIS "The Game of Cards," "The Vagabond," and "Moses."
Next Week—The Lyceum Comedy Company in "THE GUARDSMAN."

THE ALHAMBRA—State-st. & Archer-av.
H. R. JACOBS......Sole Manager
CORINNE in Hendrick Hudson
Matinees Sunday, Tuesday, and Saturday.
Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
Next Sunday—THE PAY TRAIN.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
YOU ARE ALL RIGHT IF YOU SEE WANG Never Better.
Souvenir Matinee Tomorrow at 2. Evening at 8.
Next Sunday—THE SPAN OF LIFE.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
2614....C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st....J. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 35th....C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th....T. H. PATTERSON.
Cor. Oakwood....RAUSCH BROS.
4134....I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d....CURTI & McRAE.
Cor. 24th....CALUMET DRUG CO.
HALSTED STREET—
2803....A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 19th....E. J. HONDLE & CO.
54th-st....BOULEVARD PHAR.
STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison....MRS. A. REICHEL.
....W. M. BELL.
....F. LIST.
Cor. 31st....W. K. FORSYTH.
....WARD & WOLFE.
....JOHN I. BELL.
Cor. 39th....C. E. REISS.
INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st....E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th....T. H. McINNERNY.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
123....J. & R. SIMMS.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—
Cor. Wentworth....R. P. BRAUN.
WABASH AVENUE—
Cor. 14th....E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th....O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th....E. A. HOLROYD.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
....C. G. MUEHLMAN.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—
....L. W. SCHWAB.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake....O. F. SCHMIDT.
....C. H. TRUESDELL.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Evans....C. S. TIRRELL & CO.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
108....F. G. SECORD.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison....J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson....O. F. SCHMIDT & CO.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Woodlawn avenue....JAMES & DEWEY.
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—
....PARKSIDE PHARMACY.
DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th....McKENZIE BROS.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—
4642....J. A. KAERWER.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 32d....R. H. WHEELER.

WEST DIVISION.

WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams....ADAMS-ST. PHARMACY.
CHICAGO AVENUE—
567....HENRY SCHMITT.
DIVISION STREET—
Cor. Robey....PAUL HEINEMANN.
INDIANA STREET—
Cor. Ashland....F. EITERMAN.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
587....F. AMKRATZ.
5022....WM. STORCK.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—
171....L. WOLTERSDORF.
Cor. 14th....C. J. KASBAUM.
LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina....R. T. SILLS.
771....H. S. STODDARD.
1014....W. W. THUMSER.
Cor. Homan....GARFIELD PARK PHAR.
2081....M. H. WATSON.
MADISON STREET—
Cor. Halsted....G. F. WISSHACK.
278....DELL & CO.
384....PASSAIC PHARMACY.
572....F. A. THAYER.
785....J. W. CRAIN.
826....K. McLENNON.
1001....C. D. STONE.
1049....J. A. JOHNSTON.
Cor. Sacramento....E. E. FOSTER.
Cor. Homan....KOTZ & MOORE.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
232....FORD'S PHARMACY.
465....HENRY SCHROEDER.
875....R. W. R. MEINUNG.
1218....MOYEN BROS.
Cor. Oakley....F. J. BERGER.
OGDEN AVENUE—
149....FRANK GRAMMER.
296....W. A. BRABROOK.
360....J. L. MULLER.
475....F. J. KNOWLES.
TWELFTH STREET—
423....T. R. BEHRENS.
VAN BUREN STREET—
Cor. Center....J. M. SCOTT & CO.
Cor. Laflin....W. T. MASON.
Cor. Robey....C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. Francisco....F. H. KELLETT.
HARRISON STREET—
Cor. Hermitage....FRANK E. FISHER.
Cor. Oakley....G. A. GOETSCH.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 37th....A. J. MUELLER.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
80....R. H. HANKE.
NORTH AVENUE—
Cor. Cleveland....A. M. REIS.
CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio....H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut....WHITE BROS.
Cor. Division....E. WERBER.
Cor. Goethe....R. E. RHODE.
Cor. North avenue....HENRY GOETZ.
Cor. Center....T. J. OLDS.
Cor. Webster....FRANK SCHRAGE.
Cor. Frederick....C. L. FELDKAMP.
Cor. Diversey....C. L. FELDKAMP.
Cor. Halsted....BAKER & MASON.
RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio....C. A. STORER & CO.
WELLS STREET—
Cor. Oak....H. OHLENDORF.
Cor. Eugenie....DINET & DELFOSSE.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Addison....R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland....HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice.
STATE STREET—
299....M. K. DORSEY.
LINCOLN AVENUE—
224....HENRY SCHALLER.
Cor. Belden....F. E. LEONARD.
1152....BECKER BROS.
Cor. (N. E.) Fullerton....L. F. BARLOW.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—
845....A. N. BOE.

SUBURBAN.

AURORA....F. P. KRYGER, Transfer Station.
HINSDALE....H. G. PROUTY & CO.
BROOKLINE PARK....E. T. HEAD, P. M.
ENGLEWOOD—
63d and Stewart-av....E. T. STOWITZ.
66th and Wentworth....H. J. HOUGHTON.
69th and Stewart-av....E. G. BINZ & CO.
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—
Cor. Vincennes av. and Rock Island tracks....L. E. PENBERTHY.
RAVENSWOOD....A. E. BIERSTEDT.
EVANSTON....ELICH PHARMACY.
IRVING PARK....W. W. PARKER.
GLEN ELLYN....ERWIN PULSE.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—STRAYED FROM 422 E. HURON-ST., fox terrier bitch; even black and tan markings on head. Suitable reward will be paid for her return.

LOST—FOX TERRIER PUP ABOUT 5 months old; steel collar, not marked; $5 reward if returned to 3303 Forest-av.

LOST—PAIR OF SILVER EYEGLASSES (lorgnettes). Reward will be paid by returning to MR. HAUXHURST, 200 Adams-st.

LOST—LIBERAL REWARD FOR RETURN OF A diamond spiral stud lost Tuesday, Dec. 26, somewhere between Phœnix and Monadnock Buildings, or in elevator of one of the buildings. Address O Y 6, Tribune office.

LOST—DURING FIRE AT 110 RANDOLPH-ST., A ladies' fur trimmed brown coat; cards in pocket will identify owner. Please return to 110 Randolph-st., 4th floor. Fair reward.

LOST—JAN. 3, A DIAMOND STUD ON STATE-ST. between Superior and Lake-sts.; finder will be liberally rewarded. Address H 777, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE LADY WHO TALKED with couple at Peacock Annex regarding trip to Cairo send address to H 840, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—W. F.: GOING SOUTH SUNDAY; meet me in front Grand Opera-House, 1, Saturday; don't disappoint me.

PERSONAL—WILL FLORENCE HAMILTON send her address to B F 267, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SEND NAME AND ADDRESS TO Viavi Co., Suite 904 Masonic Temple, for a 40 page health book; office consultation free.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A FORTUNE TELLER, HAND READING, AND astrology—The young MME. Z. MOZART, just arrived from Europe, tells past, present, and future in four different ways; tells lady or gent in hand who the future husband or wife will be; also brings back husband and lover in so many days; gives tips on horse-racing; gives lucky numbers; cough medicine for coughs and colds; guaranteed cure; cures corns and bunions; ladies in trouble call at once; gives good luck charms free this week. Predicted name of last President. Parlors, 1835 Wabash-av., between 18th and 20th-sts. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Open every day, including Sunday. Also predicted the election of Mayor Hopkins.

CARD READER AND CHARM WORKER; SATISfaction; ladies only. 4726 Dearborn-st. MRS TURNER.

MRS. STARR, CLAIRVOYANT, 3222 COTTAGE Grove-av. "Satisfied patrons my best advertisement."

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

DISSOLUTION IN PARTNERSHIP—THE PARTnership heretofore existing between Albert Haufe and Albert E. Stern, doing business at 86 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill., under the firm name of Albert Haufe & Co., wholesale millinery, has been dissolved by mutual agreement, Albert Haufe continuing same as before, assuming all liabilities and collecting all outstanding accounts.

NOTICE—JAY LUCK HEN HAS PURCHASED the restaurant at No. 322 South Clark-st., formerly occupied by Yee Wo Kon, who failed some time ago; Yee Wo Kon has no interest in the new business, and no bills contracted or owed by him will be paid. W. ALOY, Manager.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Boiler company of Chicago will be held at its office, Nos. 34 and 36 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1894, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the election of officers and directors to serve for the ensuing year, and also for transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
A. P. RICHARDSON, Secretary.
Chicago, Jan. 3, 1894.

INSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM, 26 VAN BUREN-ST.—Thorough individual instruction in business shorthand, drawing, grammar schools, languages.

EFFICIENT LADY TEACHER GIVES INSTRUCtions in piano and German. H 785, Tribune.

GERMAN WANTS TO LEARN ENGLISH NIGHTly. 67 39th-st.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN PHOTO REtouching; situations sure. J 188, Tribune office.

YALE TUTOR—TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE; one hundred successful candidates for Harvard, etc.; highest Chicago references. G 559, Tribune.

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—REMINGTON NO. 2; GOOD CONDItion; would rent. Address O Y 3, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—CALIGRAPH TYPEwriter for several months; must be in good condition; state lowest price. Address H 810, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, BOOKkeeper, 24; out by failure of firm; thoroughly conversant with all kinds of general office work; best references; salary $10. Address O Z 126, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—RESPONSIBLE OFFICE position by man of 10 years' experience; married; conscientious and faithful worker; must have work at once. Address H 802, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, AS collector, cashier, or other position of trust; best references and bond for $1,000 or more. Address O Y 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, THORoughly experienced in bookkeeping, office work, shorthand, and typewriting; good all round man; $15. Address H 855, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSing, examining, and writing up books periodically day or evening. Address P.-O. Box 594, City.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR bill clerk by young man; well educated; salary no object. Address H 821, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER; 12 years' experience; first-class city references. Address H 481, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR stenographer, or general office work; will start with small wages. Address H 791, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SHIPPING CLERK, 1ST-class; iron supplies, machinery. O J 2, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—CANVASSER—GENTLEman of good address wants a money-maker; only an article of superior merit considered. Address No. 9 Bank Block, Denver, Colo.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SIGN PAINTER; practical; American, 25 years' experience; understands all branches; permanent situation. Address H 806, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BAKER OR ANY INSIDE work. G. A. P., 62 Union Park-pl.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FLORIST IN PRIvate place; 8 years' experience. H 714, Tribune.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY 19 YEARS OLD, in wholesale house where he can advance according to integrity and business capacity; small salary to commence; experienced in office work; good penman; highest references. Address B. E. SOULE, 2636 Prairie-av.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS BUTler; has highest city reference; is temperate and industrious. Address H 813, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN as butler. Address O Y 14, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS stenographer, correspondent, or general clerk; large experience and best references. Address O Y 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT STEnographer and general office man of 6 years' experience; have reference. Address H 803, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; FOUR years' experience; with machine; $8. Address H 797, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MALE STENOGRApher; first-class; law reporting or mercantile. Address O Z 125, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CORRECT, RAPID, and reliable man. Address O Z 140, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE MAN TO take charge of a ranch or farm in any State; or will go on raw land and improve it; or will rent a farm on shares; will furnish 3 horses and tools. Address E. H. NEHLSEN, Blue Island, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED man as janitor, house man, or any similar position; is strictly sober, honest, and reliable. Best of references. Address H 839, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE; NO children; for room and board and small monthly salary; German family preferred. Address H 820, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT WATCHMAN; best city reference; understands steam heating. Address H 699, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCE COLlector; bond furnished if required. Address H 788, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED florist, propagator, and rose grower. Address O Z 133, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SWEDE IN private family cleaning house or any kind of work; good reference. Address H 812, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT, SOBER, COMpetent young man; waiter, furnace man, excellent houseman. Strong reference. H 853, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY; 11 YEARS' practical experience at books and cashiering; highest references. Address H 795, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY BOOKKEEPER; 6 years' experience on South Water-st.; quick and accurate; highest references. H 796, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESLADY; HAD experience in dry goods for five years; speaks German. Address H 790, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress, for waiting or for second work in a private family; wages, $5; best city references given and required. Address F L 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN GIRL WITH good references in a fine small family for general housework; North Side. 360 Larrabee-st., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL, 22 years, in small private family, North Side; wages $2.50. 388 N. Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress or general housework in private family; can be seen at present employers. 1242 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COMPEtent family cook with best references. Apply 6517 McChesney-av. HANNA JOHNSON.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK and plain sewing; experienced. Call at 3453 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL 16 YEARS OLD as nurse; good home more of an object than wages. 295 N. Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS nurse girl in private American family; best city references given and required. F L 74, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED nurse for an infant; can give good city references. Address M K 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK. BEST OF references. Address O Y 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GERMAN cook in good family. Address H 848, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS nurse. References. Address H 674, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL AS COOK AND laundress. Flat 7, 259 35th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework. 3111 La Salle-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WORK FOR GOOD seamstresses and dressmakers. Apply Matron Home for S. S. Women, 275 E. Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER WISHES engagements in private families; $1.50 per day. Address H 778, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER—BY an intelligent and refined woman, 35 years of age; has had large experience in all kinds of housework, care of servants, and as companion; can furnish the best of references; a good position is desired where satisfactory service will be appreciated and insure employment of long duration. Address O Z 145, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS housekeeper; object, a home; small salary; references. F., 1400 Michigan-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer of ability and refinement; experienced at office work; A1 credentials; $10 a week. Address H 852, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WHOLE DAY OR A FEW hours daily by accurate, experienced stenographer; can furnish Remington. O W 177, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGrapher; good references; Caligraph. Address O Z 132, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, AS stenographer and typewriter (Rem.); $5. Address H 843, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer; willing to leave city; competent. Address 378 W. Monroe-st., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED STENOGrapher; Remington; best references; $8. Address O Y 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED lady stenographer in law firm. H 814, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY OF EDUCATION, business ability, thoroughly conversant with French, having had some experience in millinery, would like position as head saleslady or manager. Can furnish highest references as to character. Would accept any position of trust requiring a competent, reliable, conscientious woman. Interview or address 49 East 46th, Flat Q.

SITUATION WANTED—TRANSLATIONS FROM ten languages well and quickly done. Address 78 Locust-st., 2d flat.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—$150 CASH SECURITY; SALARY $50; don't come unless you want situation. BARRINGER, 46 Van Buren-st.

CLERK—DRUG CLERK WITH 10 YEARS' EXperience; good position. 269 Dearborn, R. 204.

YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE WORK, EXPERIenced in printing and stationery business; state age, wages, references. Address J 190, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

AN INTELLIGENT GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADdress as salesman for a leading Eastern house; territory Chicago and near by; good terms and a permanency for the right party; previous experience not essential; references. Apply after 9 to H. C. LOGAN, Room 72, 245 State-st.

CANVASSERS—ON FREE PICTURES; CALL AT once. 125 Clark-st., Room 50.

REAL ESTATE SOLICITORS—TO SECURE lists of property for sale from owners and agents; must have knowledge of the market and be successful solicitors; suitable compensation. Exclusive Agency Bureau, 1607 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

SALESMAN—OF ROAD EXPERIENCE TO REPresent the Kendell Mfg. Co. among the grocery trade in Western Michigan. Must furnish bond and references. Apply 216 West Van Buren-st.

SALESMAN — FIRST-CLASS, INDUSTRIOUS book salesman can make from $4 to $6 per day working for us. Call at 455 The Rookery.

SALESMAN—THAT CAN HANDLE BEST OF OFfice trade. Address only W. W. CARPENTER, 215 Jackson Park-terrace.

SALESMAN—WHO IS FAMILIAR WITH THE retail drug trade; state experience and references. Address H 836, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — FOR CIGARS; BIG PROFIT. Schiller Building, 1010; from 10 forenoon.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMEN—FIRST-CLASS, FOR ILLINOIS, INdiana, and the South; must have experience in selling folding paper boxes and the wholesale paper and grocery trade; no other need apply; salary small to start. The J. W. Sefton Mfg. Co., 7 Union-st.

SALESMEN—AND SOLICITORS FOR SIMPLEST and best fire extinguisher; excellent opportunities for good men to control Territories or States. Call Saturday afternoon. 1627 Masonic Temple.

SALESMEN—TO HANDLE THE ECONOMY AND Standard cash registers; extra inducements to competent men. Economy Register Co., 125 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—NEW INVENTION, SELLS AT sight; $5 to $10 per day. Call on or address F. OYEN JR., 879 Basil-av., city.

SALESMEN—OR AGENTS—GOOD PAY SELLING pants to order, $3; suits, $15. Hunter Tailoring Co., Cincinnati, O.

Trades.

BLACKSMITH—ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS GENeral blacksmithing and iron work on buildings. Apply at 3757 State-st.

COMPOSITOR—STEADY, WHO IS ALSO A GOOD adv. setter, by well-established magazine; good place for right man; state experience; $10 a week. Address H 846, Tribune office.

EMBOSSER AND CHASER—FOR BRASS AND silver filled work. Address J 197, Tribune office.

PRACTICAL GREENHOUSE MAN—GOOD FLORist; well recommended. Call in evening after 6 p. m. 400 W. Taylor-st.

SHIRT CUTTER—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTant; steady work. Address O Y 9, Tribune office.

TAILOR—FIRST-CLASS; TO WORK BY THE week; good wages; steady. TAYLOR, The Tailor, R. 22, 185 Dearborn-st.

Boys.

BOYS—2 BOYS FOR PAYING POSITIONS ON our telegraph lines to learn at 175 Fifth-av.

OFFICE BOY—BRIGHT — IN LAW OFFICE; small salary; write name and age in own handwriting; do not call. GEORGE W. MILLER, 175 Dearborn-st.

House Servants.

MAN AND WIFE—MAN AS COACHMAN OR BUTler, woman as cook, to go to Minneapolis, Minn.; small family and good pay; no one need apply without the best recent city references and be thoroughly experienced. Apply 407 Superior-st., Saturday morning, before 12 m.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON; YOUNG MAN; good penman; $12. 269 Dearborn-st., R. 204.

Miscellaneous.

ARTIST WITH AIR BRUSH WANTED; FIRSTclass man only need call. 125 Clark-st., Room 50.

GENTLEMEN (3)—TO LEARN TELEGRAPHING on our lines; positions pay $75, $100, $125 monthly. Apply Telegraph Superintendent, 175 5th-av.

MAN—STEADY, IN STORAGE AND FURNIture; must deposit $250 cash; real estate security for the use of money. Address H 857, Tribune office.

MANAGER—FOR OFFICE; BOOKS PART WORK; business established; rare chance. Address O Y 16, Tribune office.

MEN—YOUNG MEN NOW FOR OUR RAILROADS to learn telegraphing and take positions as telegraph operators and station agents. Apply General Railroad offices, s. e. corner 5th-av. and Monroe-st.

PORTER AND LUNCH-CUTTER—IN SALOON S. e. cor. Clark and Jackson.

WANTED—EDUCATED MEN OUT OF EMPLOYment to take orders for the Bancroft Book of the Fair, a historical record of the Columbian Exposition by Bancroft the historian; 2,500 beautiful pictures, showing all the buildings, architectural effects, principal exhibits, paintings, statuary, etc. published in 25 parts of 40 pages each at $1 a part. A book that sells itself to the best people in every community. The Bancroft Company, 30, 31, and 32 Auditorium Bldg.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SALESLADY—AN INTELLIGENT LADY NOT under 21; permanent position and good terms for competent person; previous experience not essential. Apply after 9 to A. C. LOGAN, 72, 245 State-st.

Domestics.

COLLAR AND CUFF IRONER AND SHIRT FINisher—First class. 281 35th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—ONE THAT IS FIRST-class, with city reference. 1468 Michigan-av.

GIRL—FOR COOK AND LAUNDRY WORK; MUST be first-class; references required. 4637 Drexel-blvd.

GIRL—SECOND. 33 E. 46TH-ST., KENWOOD.

GIRLS—FOR NEW PLACES TO LEARN TELEgraphing and take positions at 175 Fifth-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL, CATHOLIC, WITH REFerences, for general housework in family of 3 adults. 873 Larrabee-st.

HOUSEWORK—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENeral housework in small family. 7629 Stewart-av., 2d flat.

HOUSEWORK—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 820 La Salle-st.

Housekeepers.

WOMAN—SENSIBLE, EXPERIENCED, NOT over 40, to take the care of children (youngest 6) and assist with care of house and direction of servants; must be fully competent in all branches of housekeeping, willing to take responsibility, and help whenever needed; a knowledge of Chicago housekeeping and servants will be requisite; a good position to a person of intelligence and refinement; no professional "housekeepers" wanted. Address, with particulars as to experience and reference, G 666, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY; REASONAbly efficient and rapid; on Remington. Address H 847, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, YOU CAN learn from $5 to $15 per week doing strictly home work for us; no canvassing, and steady work. Liberty Supply company, Boston, Mass.

LADIES (3)—TO LEARN TELEGRAPHING ON our lines; positions pay $75, $100, $125 monthly. Apply Telegraph Superintendent, 175 5th-av.

LADIES—TWO CAPABLE YOUNG LADIES FOR scale work; must be accurate and quick. Address H 792, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION—THE greatest invention of the age. The new patent chemical ink erasing pencil; sells on sight; works like magic. Agents are making from $25 to $125 per week. For further particulars write the Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—LOCAL AND GENERAL—For a quick-selling patented novelty, 100 to 150 per cent profit. Good solicitors can make from $100 to $300 a month. Territory fresh. Write for particulars. The Ohio Novelty Co., D 13, Cincinnati, O.

GOOD AGENTS CAN SECURE GOOD CONtracts with the Bankers' and Merchants' Life Asso. for the city and outside. Write E. F. HAMILTON, 408 The Temple, Chicago.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS—BEFORE YOU CONtract for 1894 see what I have to offer for special, general, or district agents for Illinois; insurance at cost by renewable term contracts; life policies maturing for full face at the end of probable life and ten, fifteen, and twenty payment optional limited paid up extended or cash value after third year; all policies non-forfeitable after third year; we challenge comparison. F. B. FLEMING, Agent, Fidelity Mutual Life, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AGENTS MAKE $5 A DAY SELLING my goods, needed in every home; retails 15c to $1; we require an active person in every city and town in the United States; no capital necessary; all particulars free; write promptly to secure choice of territory. W. S. BURKHARDT, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENT FOR ILLINOIS for first-class level premium life insurance company; State partially organized; A1 contract to the man that can organize and handle agents; reference and bond required. Address O W 69, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES—
By TATTERSALL'S OF CHICAGO, LIMITED, at their NEW SALE REPOSITORY, 16TH AND DEARBORN-STS., SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1894.
This offering comprises 42 head of well matched pairs, work teams, single drivers, brougham, and coupe horses. This stock has just arrived, is sound, well broken, would be suitable for any market, and will be sold without reserve. Sale commences at 2 o'clock p. m.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A PERFECT business or family mare; young and sound; thoroughly city broken, and must be sold. Barn, northeast cor. 37th and Grand-blvd.

WILL BE SOLD CHEAP—A LIGHT 2 SEAT shifting top speeding buggy; only been in use a few times; it is a bargain for any one that has use for such; can be seen at our barn. 262 East 37th-st.

ACCOUNTANTS.

ACCOUNTING EXPERT—J. ALEX. COOPER, 17 Tribune Bldg., auditing and adjusting; office routine systematized; costs of product and timekeeping; commercial counsel. References: Pullman Co., Hon. Robt. T. Lincoln, C. J. Blair, Esq., Jacob Newman, Esq., etc. "A periodical audit is the best insurance."

BOOKS OPENED, CLOSED, EXAMINED; REliable expert accountant; best references. Address O Z 152, Tribune office.

C. NIGG, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, ROOM 413 U. S. Express Bldg., 87 Washington-st.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND BANK SAFE, good as new. Call at 87 5th-av., or write for particulars.

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South Side.

100 36TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BAY-window south-front alcove room; private family; board optional; 3 minutes I. C. station, half square cable, facing Ellis Park; other rooms.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with excellent table board.

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3001 VERNON-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD; $5 to $6; social, homelike place.

3608 LAKE-AV.—NICE LIGHT ROOMS WITH board; half block from I. C. station, one block from cable; rates $7.

3667 WABASH-AV., 2D FLAT—FURNISHED rooms, heated; board if desired.

4427 PRAIRIE-AV., 2D FLAT—NICE, LIGHT, furnished room, heated, with use of parlor; first-class board if desired; family consists of two, and would prefer married couple or two gentlemen.

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SMALL FAMILY IN KENWOOD, NEAR I. C. STAtion have a delightful suite of rooms; superior table and service; refined surroundings; will board gentleman and wife for $22 per week. Address H 837, Tribune office.

North Side.

128 DEARBORN-AV.—WITH BOARD, NEWLY furnished room; terms reasonable.

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191 DEARBORN-AV.—SINGLE AND DOUBLE rooms, with board.

196 LA SALLE-AV.—NICELY, WARM, FURnished rooms and board; walking dist.; $5 up.

243 DEARBORN-AV.—FINE LOCATION; FIRST-class board and accommodation; low rates.

385 ONTARIO-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED steam-heated rooms with board; walking distance.

393 DEARBORN-AV.—A NEATLY FURNISHED room, with or without board; terms reasonable.

437 LA SALLE-AV.—PLEASANT HOME, HANDsome rooms, good table; walking distance.

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487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—ROOMS AND board; steam heat; also day boarders.

CHARMING HOME FOR MARRIED COUPLE OR two gentlemen; two rooms; excellent table. Address H 811, Tribune office.

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AVENUE EUROPEAN, WITH CAFE, 286 MICHIgan-av., between Peck and Eldridge-cts.; finely furnished rooms, steam heat, free baths; reasonable prices; by the day, week, or month.

ALHAMBRA HOTEL—STATE AND 20TH-ST.; rooms steam heated, electric lighted; double $1.50; board $4 week.

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WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), VAN BUREN and Wabash-av.—Elevator; steam heat; free baths; new, modern; first-class; reasonable prices.

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BOARD—FIRST-CLASS, WITH TWO OR THREE furnished rooms in modern house for gentleman, wife, and child. Must be within twenty minutes of Randolph and Halsted-sts. Private family preferred. Address, with full particulars, H 854, Tribune office.

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TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, $8, and large east-front alcove, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; hot and cold water, furnace and grate heat, gas, bath, etc.; cheap for the winter, at 2252 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1218 MICHIGAN-AV., FURNISHED rooms; heat, gas, bath; very pleasant; walking distance.

TO RENT—227 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALcove; steam heat, electric lights; board if desired.

TO RENT—286 MICHIGAN-AV., BET. PECK AND Eldridge-cts., finely furnished rooms, steam heat, at moderate prices; cafe attached.

TO RENT—64 ADAMS-ST., HALF BLOCK FROM Palmer House; furnished rooms.

TO RENT — KENYON, 3903 MICHIGAN-AV.—Furnished rooms; steam heat; all conveniences.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS; $10 and $15. 3975 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS to gentlemen; private family. 322 Michigan-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—153 AND 155 SOUTH WOOD-ST., rooms completely furnished for housekeeping, by the week; small families now boarding and strangers arriving in the city will find this worthy of their attention.

North Side.

TO RENT—WANTED—GENTLEMAN ROOMER; private family; six blocks from Lincoln Park; breakfast if desired; cheap. H 832, Tribune.

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TO RENT— 360 ONTARIO-ST. — NICELY FURnished, well heated, double and single rooms.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—ELEGANT HOUSE, PRAIRIE-av., between 26th and 29th-sts., furnished; for good tenant rent will be low. JOS. R. PUTNAM & CO., 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—5000 WASHINGTON-AV., CHOICE 10-room brownstone house, 1 block from I. C. station; will rent at less than half value if taken at once. H. G. LOOMIS, owner, 177 Monroe-st.

FOR RENT—LARGE HOUSE ON MYRTLE-AV., near 63d-st.; all modern conveniences; will rent cheap to the 1st of May. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

TO RENT—CHEAP—MODERN EIGHT-ROOM house; reception hall; 3812 Calumet-av. Also brick and frame cottage on 39th-st., near Forest-av. F. G. SPRINGER, 107 Dearborn-st., R. 51.

TO RENT—FINE 11-ROOM HOUSE, CHEAP, with or without heat; long lease if desired. Call at 6051 Madison-av.

TO RENT—A THOROUGHLY FURNISHED and finished house in first-class order. Apply on premises 2327 Michigan-av.

North Side.

FOR RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.
319 Superior-st., between Cass and Rush, south front, 3-story and basement brown-stone house, 12 rooms: every convenience.

Suburban.

TO RENT—OAK PARK—HOUSES AND FLATS. FRANK E. JUNE, 141 Lake-st., Oak Park (formerly Smith & June).

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
Modern flats at reasonable prices until May 1.
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Cottage 5447 Armour-av.
Apply to C. E. FOLLANSBEE,
Telephone Main 638. 1456 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FLATS—A SNAP TO RIGHT PARTY; steam heat, janitor service, gas range and log, hardwood, new decoration, marble entrance, everything modern; 6 and 7 rooms; one a corner; splendid neighborhood; near Illinois Central railroad and cable trains; save money by investigating.
H. S. HUBBELL, 118 43d-st.

TO RENT—2, 3, 4, AND 6-ROOM FLATS CHEAPer than you ever heard of; you are now paying more for coal; we have steam heat, boiling hot water, gas ranges, janitors, laundries, dryers, marble entrances, oak finish, all light rooms, and carpeted stairs and halls; strictly first-class tenants only; no children under 12 years; only a few flats left; agent on premises day and night. 2829 to 2833 Calumet-av.

TO RENT — UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS with best, water, and electric lights in the elegant HOTEL EDINBURGH, 2124 Michigan-av.; two, three, or five rooms in each suite; rent very reasonable. Apply to GEORGE H. HARLOW, 201 Owings Building.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, SOUTH SIDE; all modern improvements; janitor services free; prices $15 to $20 per month. Apply at 2714 Butler-st., 2d floor, or JACOB WEIL & CO., Room 206, 56 5th-av.

TO RENT—4545 ST. LAWRENCE-AV., A 5-ROOM furnished flat, $40; a 4-room flat, $27.50; steam heat, hot water, gas range, janitor service; near L road and cable cars. Call at house or
C. G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Building.

TO RENT—2, 3, 4, AND 6 ROOM FLATS, $18 UP, including steam heat, hot water, gas range; in all conveniences in the Marlborough, 4901 and 4903 Calumet-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4, 6, AND 10 ROOM FLATS, $18, $20, $35, $40; steam heat, gas ranges, new, ready; 15 minutes to city by I. C. R. R.; 25 by elevated. 6034 Woodland-av.

TO RENT—2354 CALUMET-AV., 3D FLAT, MODern 6 rooms, bath; hot and cold water, steam heat, gas range, and janitor service.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—KENYON, 3903 MICHIGAN-AV.—7 rooms, $40; steam heat, hot water, gas range; with or without furniture; select tenantry. Apply janitor or 67 Dearborn-st. LOUIS A. SEEBERGER.

TO RENT—FOUR-ROOM FLATS, S. W. COR. COTtage Grove-av. and 32d-st.; steam heat, gas range, bath-room, etc. Apply to janitor or G. M. SCHMIDT, 614 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—FLATS AND FURNISHED ROOMS; 7 rooms for board of 2 persons.
MRS. DR. DRAIS, 6039 Washington-av.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FURNISHED FLAT, THE Strathmore, 171 51st-blvd.; light, airy, first-class in all respects. GEO. M. HORD, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER THE city; send or call for printed lists.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—3351 CALUMET-AV., 5 AND 6 ROOM flats; bath and all conveniences. BEST & McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—148 E. 18TH-ST., 5 ROOMS AND bath; modern flats; cheap rent.
BRUCE B. BARNEY, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM MODERN FLATS at L station; $12 and $15. 6335 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—STEAM-HEATED FLATS CHEAP. S. E. cor. University-pl. and Rhodes-av., near 35th.

North Side.

TO RENT—359 N. STATE-ST., 2D FLOOR, 7 rooms; steam heat.
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West Side.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT WITH BATH; ALL modern conveniences; light on three sides; three car lines; 20 minutes ride; now ready for occupancy $22 a month. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

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TO RENT—FLAT 7 ROOMS; EVERY ROOM light; all conveniences, and leaving city will rent cheap. Call 113 S. Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS; JANITOR service. Inquire 170 Laflin-st., third flat.

TO RENT—122 SACRAMENTO, NEAR MADISON, 5-room front flat, furnished; $20; small family.

Suburban.

TO RENT—OAK PARK—6-ROOM FLAT; ALL modern conveniences; occupant leaving city will vacate at once. Address O Y 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOM FLAT ON South Side, north of 22d-st.; or North side, south of Division-st. Address H 844, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO 6 OR 7 ROOM FLATS north of 30th; must be first-class in every respect. Address, with price, H 591, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FURNISHED flat for 3 adults; steam heat, hot water; rent about $40. Address C C 440, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT, NEAR ELevated; steam heat. 6351 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—STORES.

West Side.

FOR RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, WITH heat and power. 72 West Washington-st.

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PRICES—$115, $125, $135, and $150 each. Easy terms to suit the purchaser. ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, MAHOGANY, OAK, ASH, and BIRCH CASINGS. No misrepresentations. Every PIANO will be warranted as represented, and a child can purchase as well as an expert. Open evenings.
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SPECIAL CLEARING SALE OF PIANOS PRIOR TO TAKING INVENTORY.

Every piano in our immense stock which is the least shopworn or whose case has failed to meet the popular taste has been marked at a

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This is an opportunity that individual buyers, schools, and institutions cannot afford to overlook.
In order that purchasers may know exactly how much of a saving they make by taking advantage of this sale the former price, as well as the clearing sale price, will be given.
Easy terms of payment will be arranged. Early inspection advised. Reservations for out of town purchasers will be made in order of request.
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A CUT in prices on pianos and organs both new and little used, at KIMBALL'S, Wabash-av., near Jackson-st. EASY PAYMENTS.

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Will investigate our claim to be making LOWEST PRICES on strictly reliable Pianos and Organs. An endless variety, including new and second-hand
DECKER BROS., CHICKERING, STEINWAY, ESTEY, HAINES BROS., CAMP & CO., MATHUSHEK, GUILD, and many others.
EASY TERMS. Renting, tuning, moving, etc.
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NOTE.—The self-playing piano attachment on exhibition. Visitors welcome.

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In all styles and every variety of natural wood cases, of the following makes; STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS, THE A. B. CHASE PIANOS, VOSE & SONS' PIANOS, C. KURTZMANN & CO.'S PIANOS. A superior line of pianos to rent. Also in our BARGAIN DEPARTMENT may be found 100 pianos, which are to be sold REGARDLESS OF VALUE, comprising Uprights, Grands and Squares of leading makers. Many of these pianos are new, others nearly so. An unusual opportunity to secure a piano at a REMARKABLY LOW PRICE. Correspondence and inspection invited.
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Lindeman pianos—Stuyvesant pianos.
Cash or time.
Pianos rented, tuned, and repaired.
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CHICKERING UPRIGHT, $195; LYON & Healy upright, $125; Weber upright, $300; Chase Bros. upright, $175; Wheelock upright, walnut finish, $185; Everett upright, mahogany, $195; 4 uprights, $90, $95, $100, $110.
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248 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—200 NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS IN all kinds of natural wood casings at low rates; one year's rental allowed if purchased.
ADAM SCHAAF,
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$175 BUYS DECKER & SON LARGE UPright piano; easy terms.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

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Several genuine bargains. Terms to suit. No extra charge where time payments are desired. 218 Wabash-av. JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager.

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GOOD WALNUT UPRIGHT PIANO, FULL size, three pedals, almost new; must sell for cash; a bargain. 3814 Aldine-place.

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SOHMER PIANOS—MATHUSHEK PIANOS
Factory prices. Thompson Music Co., 367 Wabash-av.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANO, STANDARD MANufacture, $125, worth $300; this week only. Room 603 Masonic Temple.

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OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid. Refinery, 253 W. Madison-st.

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A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

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FOR SALE—$3,000—8-ROOM HOUSE, BATH AND furnace; good neighborhood; 19 minutes' ride C. & N. W. Ry.; street cars 1 block; one-third cash. Address owner, H 786, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 807 HOME INS. Bldg., cor. La Salle and Adams-sts. Tel. 5170:
GRAND-BLVD.—Brick house, No. 4108, with lot 45x150 ft.
GREENWOOD-AV.—House near 45th-st., with lot 50x150 ft. and barn; $18,000.
GREENWOOD-AV.—House and 50x200 ft., near 46th-st.; $24,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Fine St. Lawrence marble house, one of the handsomest modern houses on South Side. Call for full particulars.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—3 LARGE BUILDINGS suitable for any kind of manufacturing, 198x100; own switch on Santa Fe railroad; artesian well 138 feet deep; 2 good boilers, engine, shafting, pulleys, and elevator. Inquire of owners, rear 2848 Archer-av. Chicago Candle and Oil Co.,
2810 to 2826 Logan-st.

FOR SALE—
Hyde Park, north of 47th, a 21 flat modern apartment building; corner; $70,000; will take ⅓ in clear vacant, near L road. Also, $7,500, 8-room brick residence; ½ in vacant, ½ cash.
B. F. JACOBS & CO., R. 6, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS WITHIN 3 BLOCKS of Ill. Cen. railroad, 1 block from Calumet and South Chicago Electric railway, and 5 minutes' walk from Cottage Grove-av. cable cars.
THOMAS W. PRINDEVILLE, 116 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON BOULEVARD-PL., 200 FT. cheap; will divide to suit purchaser; bet. Vincennes-av. and St. Lawrence-av. J. SHORLEY, 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES on Groveland av., No. 3248; east front; 13 rooms; all modern improvements; in perfect repair; price, $17,000. H. S. PICKANDS, 1009 Rookery.

FOR SALE—DOWN-TOWN STATE-ST. PROPERty, 50 feet, with old style buildings, well rented; a bargain for cash; principals investigate.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$30 PER FT., WORTH $50—71ST-ST. and Cottage Grove-av. Also good flat building, cheap. Address H 798, Tribune office.

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WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS PROPerty on Milwaukee-av., near Chicago-av. Address O Z 128, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDING on N. Fairfield-av., half block south of North-av. Address O Z 129, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF 12-ROOM HOUSE AND barn; full of roomers; must be sold this week; rent $45; furniture $150. 2952 Vernon-av.

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FOR SALE—ON TERMS TO SUIT EVERYBODY—New modern houses at La Grange. 94 La Salle-st., Room 28. C. W. RICHMOND.

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WANTED—$20,000 ON 5 OR 10 YEARS AS FIRST mortgage on block worth $50,000; interest 6 per cent. $12,000 on 5 years' as first mortgage on property worth $22,000. A few first mortgages from $900 to $2,500, 6 per cent, for sale.
GREENEBAUM & CO., Room 26,
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WANTED—FROM OWNERS—MODERN HOUSES on South Side east of State and north of 55th-st., at prices from $8,000 to $15,000; must be desirable and reasonable; have buyers that I am trying to suit. A. H. LORD, 143 La Salle-st., Room 26.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS FOR A CUSTOMER, the best house north of 53d, east of Cottage Grove-av., that about $7,000 cash will buy.
T. G. MILLER,
R. 710, 169 Jackson-st.

WANTED—
For cash customer, a cor. house in Kenwood costing about $20,000; might consider inside; must be a bargain; owners only. D. S. PLACE & CO.,
145 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A MODERN EIGHT-ROOM house, south of 35th, east of State, north of 67th; near elevated or Illinois Central; state terms. Address H 838, Tribune office.

WANTED—SPOT CASH—$3,000 TO $4,000—A modern flat building, west of Loomis-st., bet. Walnut and Polk-st.; from owners. Address H 826, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD FLAT OR APARTMENT building, South Side; will put in good clear improved in part payment.
B. F. HEAD, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SMALL RESIDENCE, SOUTH, NEAR L or Englewood; cash for equity. Address COFFEEN, 1121 Monadnock Block.

WANTED—ON WABASH-AV., OR CROSS STREET near Wabash, between 57th and 63d-sts., 50 feet vacant. Address H 793, Tribune office.

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FOR EXCHANGE—80 ACRES 12 MILES FROM Court-House on Illinois Central railroad; actual value $600 per acre; clear; want good corner on North Side, improved or vacant; give full particulars. Address O Z 61, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—50 CLEAR LOTS, COR. 147TH-st. and I. C. R. R., Harvey, close to depot, for flat bldg.; will assume. Owner, 342 E. 44th st.

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SOME GOOD CORNER SALOONS; WILL TRADE for real estate or take good security of any kind. Apply to O'Donnell & Duer Bav. Brg. Co., cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—BEAUTIFUL 10-ACRE ORANGE grove, with house and barn, situated in Riverside, Cal., for income bearing Chicago property. Inquire of W. C. SMITH, Room 92, 240 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FURNITURE, STOCKS OF BOOTS and shoes, crockery, carpets, groceries, clothing, dry goods, hardware, anything and everything that you desire to exchange for good clear lots; will pay dollar for dollar in good real estate. Room 28, 107 and 109 Dearborn-st., Portland Block.

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR 320 ACRES CHOICE Nebraska land? Owner, 6211 Princeton-av.

8 BRICK STORES, ALL RENTED, CLEAR, AND 48 suburban lots, clear; $33,000; want equity in larger income property. Address H 901, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE FUND
OF MONEY TO LOAN
ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
At current rates in sums of $500 to $100,000.
No delay.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
95 East Washington-st.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided in amounts to suit.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estab. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

A FUND OF $16,000, PRIVATE MONEY, TO lend on city improved; any sum, market rates; money in bank; no delay. A. W. McDOUGALD, Attorney, 813 Ashland Block, 59 S. Clark-st.

ANY SUM LOANED ON MERCHANDISE, FURNIture, notes, and other collaterals. W. N. ALLEY, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY LOANED ON IMproved city real estate at current rates. WAHL & CHAPIN, 706 Chamber of Commerce.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., loan money on choice improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE OF $3,500; 7 per cent interest; city real estate; 3 to 5 years. K., 408 W. Harrison.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 9 and 10, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $10,000 OR more on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. J. H. DENMAN, 802 Tacoma Bldg.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

WANTED—$160,000 FOR 5 YEARS, 1ST MORTgage on manufacturing property not far from Chicago; any reasonable amount of owner's property, all clear and aggregating $8,000,000, can be pledged; state terms. Address H 849, Tribune.

WANTED—TO BORROW $12,000 FOR 5 YEARS on improved manufacturing property in this city. Address H 833, Tribune office.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST., make loans on improved real estate.

6 AND 6½ PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR sale—We can supply carefully selected mortgages, secured on centrally located rental bearing property in Chicago, in amounts to suit, with titles guaranteed; send for list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

6 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Chicago property, payable before due if desired; large loans a specialty; building loans made.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

$500, $1,000, $2,500, $5,000, AND OTHER SUMS to loan on improved real estate; good building loans made; no delay.
E. R. DE YOUNG & CO., 101 Washington-st.

$2,500, $3,500, $3,000, $1,500, $1,000 TO LOAN. CUNNINGHAM, 122 La Salle.

$15,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT. CASE & LORD, 115 Dearborn.

FINANCIAL.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—
THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY,
Room 201, 185 and 187 West Madison,
N. W. Cor. of Halsted.
LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

A PARTY WHO WILL LOAN $500 FOR 90 DAYS on $1,500 personal property can obtain return of money and make $500 profit. Address Room 810, 172 Washington-st.

AT LOWEST RATES—WE LOAN ON NOTES, mortgages, receipts, etc. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
86 La Salle-st. (main floor).
Incorporated. First floor above the street.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, on your note secured by diamonds, watches, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, with out publicity.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 718 Chamber of Commerce, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts. CUT THIS OUT.

BAUMAN COLLATERAL LOAN BANK—LARGest and most reliable in Chicago. Liberal loans made on diamonds, watches, and jewelry. All collaterals left with us are kept in fire and burglar proof safes and vaults. We have any amount of money to loan at lowest rates of interest. Business strictly confidential. Give us a trial. H. BAUMAN & CO. New Collateral Loan Bank, 165 E. Madison-st., between La Salle-st. and Fifth-av.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOMS BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD.
LOANS ON PIANOS, FURNITURE, HORSES, ETC.

IF YOU NEED MONEY GO TO THE OLD ESTABlished and reliable house of S. HEYMAN & CO., they loan money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, and any available collaterals. 145 E. Madison-st. Private entrance, lobby Brevoort Hotel.

LOANS ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, ETC.; HALF usual interest. 252 Dearborn-st., Room 1122.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and JEWELRY; strictly private; unredeemed diamonds and watches sold at low prices. RICHTER & FOSTER, Stock Exchange Bldg., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 411.

MONEY LOANED ON PIANOS, DIAMONDS, and warehouse receipts only. A. ST. CLARE, 86 Washington-st., Room 20.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS ON furniture and diamonds; lowest rates. 88 and 90 Washington-st., Room 54.

WANTED—$500 FOR ONE YEAR; SECURITY $8,000 plant; 2 per cent a month. Address H 856, Tribune office.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS, LOT 25X100, WITH new 5-story building, Clark-st., near postoffice. Address O Z 134, Tribune office.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—TO BE MOVED, 2-STORY FRAME store and flat above, located N. W. Harrison and Clinton-sts. D. S. PLACE & CO.,
145 La Salle-st., R. 1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MAN WITH REFERENCE WHO CAN DEVOTE his time can buy a half interest in one of the oldest firms in Chicago; $1,000 required. FLETCHER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Suite 617.

A SPECIAL BUSINESS OF UNQUESTIONABLE merit wants steady man with $300; large income and no business risks. Address H 830, Tribune office.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN WITH REFERENCE, start dairy lunch room; with capital. Particulars call at 115 State-st., florist.

BUSINESS PLACES, FLATS, ETC., SOLD WITHout delay. WIERS, 185 Dearborn-st., Room O.

MAN—GOOD, WELL ACQUAINTED, AND HAVing business with hotels and restaurants in and about Chicago, to sell machines on commission; good chance to right party. Address Imperial Mfg. Co., Main and Sycamore-sts., Cleveland, O., or call on J. J. QUINN,
Commercial Hotel, at noon.

FOR SALE—TERRITORIAL RIGHTS—
The Patent Telephone Indicator company, 1517 Masonic Temple, Chicago, offer an elegant opportunity to investors (especially to those familiar with advertising business) in all cities having 200 or more telephones, to engage in a permanent and lucrative business; $1,000 to $5,000 required. For full particulars address or call upon
I. R. BURNS,
President.

FOR SALE — A QUICK SALABLE ARTICLE, protected by patent. Apply at or address Room 8, Commercial Trade Bldg., 146 Franklin-st. Capital required, $6,000.

FOR SALE—MARKET ON NORTH SIDE THAT has been paying $200 monthly; price $2,000. Address O Y 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY THE SHERIFF—DOWN-TOWN sample-room to be sacrificed. Call Room 44, 153 Washington.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS COMMISSION BUSiness on South Water-st. Address O Y 10, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL of lunch room, No. 38 Pacific-av; inquire on premises; for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—FINE SAMPLE ROOM DOWN-TOWN; busy street; old stand; cheap on account of the death of the proprietor. Inquire 47 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED WATER POWER, 4,500 horse, 80 miles from Chicago. The Illinois Loan and Trust Co., 707-708 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, LARGE HANDSOME RESTaurant. 2627 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—CAFE IN LARGE BUILDING; ESTablished business. Address H 828, Tribune.

INTEREST—ESTABLISHED OFFICE BUSINESS paying $2,500 annually; $1,250. H 851, Tribune.

O'DONNELL AND DUER BAVARIAN BREWING Co.—One of the largest breweries in the United States; belongs to no syndicate of any kind; parties desiring to go into the saloon business will do well to call on them. Cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE BOUGHT FOR removal; pay spot cash. Address by mail, H. HOMES, 134 Market-st.

TO RENT—SPACES IN BEST CORNER OF Chicago for dress goods, hosiery, shoes, crockery, fancy goods; only first-class parties will be considered; replies confidential. O Y 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—SIDE LINE, USING SMALL SAMples, by manufacturers of a regular line employing about twenty travelers, covering the western half of United States; novelties and specialties preferred; give full particulars. H 835, Tribune.

WILL SELL FOR CASH AT A BIG SACRIFICE a newly equipped and good paying restaurant located upon W. Madison-st., in best business district. Call at once 218 La Salle-st., Rooms 308-310.

WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE established retail coal business, wagons, and horses. PHILIP SMITH, 434 W. Lake-st.

WANTED—PARTY WHO WILL INVEST SMALL amount in advertising new cure for whisky and opium habit. Address H 824, Tribune office.

WANTED—GROCERY; CASH AND REAL EState. E. L. YARLOTT, 5623 Drexel-blvd.

$250 TAKES A RESTAURANT THAT IS A money-maker. 37 W. Adams-st.

$300 BUYS ONE-HALF INTEREST IN OFFICE business. $650 cigar stand in office building. $200 another, and one for $1,000. $2,500 buys one-half interest in a fashionable hotel clearing $500 a month.
And a list of other bargains. Call and see us.
KEYES & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Suite 713.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AUCTION NOTICE—
REGULAR SALE DAYS, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS, SPECIAL SALES ON OTHER DAYS OF THE WEEK.
GOODS AT PRIVATE SALE, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL AT AUCTION PRICES.
RESIDENCE SALES A SPECIALTY.
CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
MARTIN EMERICH & CO., Auctioneers,
261 and 263 State-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—ALL THE FURNITURE, CARPETS, bedding, including hair mattresses, pillows, dining-room and kitchen outfit, of Lafayette Hotel, corner 66th-pl. and Hope-av., one block east 67th-st. station Ill. Cent. R. R.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fair hotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences. T. P., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—EIGHT-ROOM FURNISHED flat on State-st., near 39th. Address O Y 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—7-ROOM 2-STORY BRICK house, modern, St. Lawrence and 42d-st. J. A. MUSSENDEN, 167 Dearborn, R. 702.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 294 TO 300 Franklin-st.—Best storage for furniture and merchandise; private rooms; moving, packing, and shipping; telephone Harrison 467. SNOW & SNOW, proprietors.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st.—Driest, cleanest, and best ventilated; special facilities for storage of World's Fair exhibits; Tel. 4026. THE E. JENNINGS CO., Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—158, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1343 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

UNION PARK Fireproof Furniture Storage Warehouse—CLEANEST, CHEAPEST, BEST storage for furniture, merchandise, pianos, etc.; private rooms; money loaned; tel. W. 153. 503, and 505 Carroll-av. LUTHER BROS., Props.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $750 AND SERVices; office business; short hours, light work; established, legitimate, and profitable; rare chance for a good man. Address H 823, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

ATTORNEY O. C. EIGHOLZ, R. 908, 120 RANdolph-st.; confidential; accident cases; advice free.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND PRESS TO PUNCH plate 10x18. CHAS. TRUAX-GREENE CO., 75 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD SECOND-HAND UPRIGHT boiler for steam heating; must be cheap; state price. Address F. W. BRAGIN, Supt. Elston, Ill.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

OLD COINS, RARE STAMPS, ALBUMS, CATAlogues, used Columbian stamps wanted; circular free. FLETCHER & CO., 28 E. Van Buren-st.

DRESSMAKING.

220 37TH-ST.—CHILDREN'S PLAIN AND FANcy dresses; tailor-made; reasonable.

OPTICIANS.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT—CONSULT NEWCOMB & NEWCOMB, Reliable Opticians. Eyes examined free. Room 1302 Columbus Memorial Building State and Washington-sts.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone west 209.

SCALES.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND SCALES ALL KINDS. Address Borden & Selleck Co., Lake-st., Chicago.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINES.
AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London. Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw channel steamers.
Paris.......Jan. 10, 7:30 am | New York..Jan. 24, 7:30 am
Chester....Jan. 17, 2:00 pm | Paris.........Jan. 31, 1:00 pm
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday.
Exceptionally good second-class and steerage accommodations.
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Short and direct route to the Continent.
Westernl'd...Jan. 10, 7 am | Waesland. Jan. 24, 7:00 am
Noordland..Jan. 17, 2:00 pm | Belgenland...Jan. 31, 2 pm
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP
Every alternate Wednesday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70; II. cabin, $45 and $50.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.
Ems. Tues.. Jan. 2, 3 pm | Saale, Tue., Jan. 23, 9 am
Trave, Tues.. Jan. 9, 9 am | Ems. Tues., Jan. 30, 1 pm
Weimar, Tue., Jan. 16, noon | Werra, Sat., Feb. 3, 7 am
MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New York to Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples.
Kaiser....Jan. 6 | Kaiser ....Feb. 10 | Kaiser ....Mch. 17
Spree.....Jan. 16 | Spree.......Feb. 17 | Werra.....Mch. 24
Fulda. ...Jan. 27 | Fulda........Mch. 3 | Fulda.....April 7
TO THE AZORES.
The fast express steamer "Spree" of the North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Tues., Jan. 16, and Sat., Feb. 17, from New York to Genoa, will stop at San Miguel, Azores, to land passengers for these islands.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS LINE
To Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Normannia....January 18. | Columbia....February 10
Extra steamer Wieland, January 25th.
GRAND ORIENT EXCURSION.
Fuerst Bismarck from New York February 1, to Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Ajaccio, Alexandria (Cairo and Pyramids), Jaffa (Jerusalem), Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration 65 days.
Send for illustrated pamphlet and travelers' guide Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago

ALL RECORDS BROKEN.
5 DAYS, 12 HOURS, 7 MINUTES,
BY THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA." "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 H. P., positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," "AURANIA," "SERVIA," and others, averaging over 510 ft. long, 7,500 tons, and 14,000 H. P. The whole comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers, ONE OF WHICH WILL SAIL FROM NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL EVERY SATURDAY.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for safety, comfort, and speed (having never lost a passenger during the 52 years of its existence) needs no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENGER Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Bureau Accommodation	† 8:15 am	† 7:05 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex.	*10:35 am	* 3:35 pm
St. Jo. Atch., Lvwth & Kan. City	* 3:30 pm	*12:00 n'n
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:00 n'n
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. and Pueblo via Kansas City, Vestibuled	* 6:00 pm	*12:00 n'n
Fort Worth, Texas, Ex	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo via Omaha & Linc. (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha and St. Paul Night Ex.	‡10:15 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Peoria and Denver Night Ex	‡10:15 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Pullman Tourist Car, Daily, Chicago to Los Angeles and San Francisco, via Kansas City, Ft. Worth, and El Paso, Fast Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	* 1:35 pm	* 4:45 pm
Chicago, Cairo and Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 4:25 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Cairo and St. Louis	† 8:40 am	* 4:45 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Exp	* 7:45 pm	* 7:20 am
Kankakee and local points	* 4:10 pm	*10:25 am
Kankakee, Champaign & Bloomington Pass	* 5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 5:15 pm	*10:00 am
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford, Freeport & Dubuque	† 1:55 pm	† 1:15 pm
Rockford & Freeport Express	† 8:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		† 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone No. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 8:30 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	* 7:00 am * 9:30 am † 9:40 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:25 pm †11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am * 9:40 am
Dubuque	‡ 5:30 pm	¶ 8:00 am
do	‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 2:10 pm	† 2:00 pm
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	†11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota	‡ 5:30 pm ‡ 8:00 pm ‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am ¶ 7:00 am ¶ 8:00 am
Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula	†11:30 am * 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am † 9:40 pm

Milwaukee, leave, *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Arrive, *7:00 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †1:00 p. m., †3:15 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:40 p. m.
*Daily †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station. Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:35 am	* 2:15 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:32 pm	* 8:20 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
All points in Texas	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*11:20 pm	*10:30 pm
Kansas City, St. Joe. & Atchison	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 8:30 am	† 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	† 1:20 pm	† 1:30 pm
Colorado and Utah Express	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:05 am
California Limited	* 8:30 pm	* 9:10 am
California Fast Express	* 8:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	* 8:30 pm	* 9:10 am
Joliet Express	†11:32 pm	† 8:50 am
Kansas City Express	* 3:00 am	* 7:00 am

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City & Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	9:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 8:45 pm	7:55 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom	* 5:00 pm	† 8:45 am

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS! DUBUQUE AND DES MOINES! Chicago Great Western Ry. Co., Grand Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.)

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	7:25 am	11:20 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	7:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 7:02 am	† 6:50 pm
Danville and Terre Haute Pass	†12:55 pm	† 9:40 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:30 pm	*10:15 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:27 pm	* 6:55 am
Paris, Marshall and Cairo	† 7:22 am	9:40 pm

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Dayton, Springfield & Columbus	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Dayton, Springfield & Columbus	8:30 pm	7:30 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN. Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Co Bluffs, Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	†12:15 pm * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm *10:40 pm	† 2:15 pm * 8:15 am * 9:30 am * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 6:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Duluth and the Superiors	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am * 6:30 pm *10:15 pm	¶ 8:00 am * 9:30 am * 9:35 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	§ 6:30 pm	¶ 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am * 8:00 pm	* 6:15 pm * 7:35 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard, Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 3:00 pm * 5:00 pm §11:00 pm	† 1:15 pm *10:05 am ¶ 7:35 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Leave, †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2:00 p. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; arrive, *7:35 a. m., †9:30 a. m., *10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4:00 p. m., †6:15 p. m., †7:00 p. m., *9:45 p. m.
Madison—Lv., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m.; ar., *10:05 a. m., †1:15 p. m., †6:15 p. m.
Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:00 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar.—†10:30 a. m., †2:15 p. m., †5:55 p. m., †11:15 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. §Ex. Sat. ‖Sun. only

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY. STATION foot of Twelfth-st. (Mich. Central). City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Commercial Agent, 193 Clark-st

*Every day. †Week days.	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids and Petoskey	† 7:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Grand Rapids, parlor car	† 4:55 pm	† 1:45 pm
Grand Rapids and Petoskey	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL CO.—*Da. †Ex. Sun. xEx Sat. ‡Ex. Mon.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:00 pm *10:40 pm	*7:15 am *10:05 am
Ashland and Duluth	* 5:00 pm	*10:05 am
Ashland and Iron towns	x10:40 pm	‡ 7:15 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex	†8:00 am	† 9:25 pm
Waukesha Ex	*8:45 pm	*11:05 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES. CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:30 am	* 7:55 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:45 am	* 5:30 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:45 am	* 5:30 pm
The Keystone Express	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
The Pittsburgh Special	* 5:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Youngstown and New Castle	* 5:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave new Central Station on Lake-Front, foot of Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark st.

Nov. 19, 1893.	Leave. Chicago.	Arrive. Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	† 7:45 am	† 6:50 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
North Shore Limited	* 4:00 pm	* 5:30 pm
Grand Rapids Solid Train via Kalamazoo & G. R. & I. R. R.	† 4:15 pm	† 4:00 pm
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	† 4:55 pm	† 1:45 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 5:20 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit Night Express	* 9:35 pm	* 7:05 am
Sag., Bay City & Detroit Line	* 9:35 pm	* 7:15 am
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Atlantic Express	*11:40 pm	* 7:15 am
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo and G. R. and I. R. R.	*11:40 pm	* 7:05 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & St. Louis Lim.	*10:02 am	* 5:30 pm
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr	* 8:10 am	* 6:40 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:32 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Forest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	‡10:50 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:32 am	† 6:15 pm

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:28 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:55 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:28 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:55 am
Lafayette Accommodation	3:23 pm	10:45 am

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 22d-st.

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom	* 7:10 am	§ 7:00 am
New York Mail & Pittsburg Exp	§ 8:00 am	§ 9:20 am
Chicago and Boston Special	§10:30 am	§ 2:00 pm
Atlantic & Pittsburg Express	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:00 pm
Lake Shore Limited	§ 4:00 pm	§ 5:30 pm
Accommodation	* 4:30 pm	*10:30 am
New York & Boston Express	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:35 am
New York Express	*11:30 pm	* 6:45 pm

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:35 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:00 pm	7:55 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:00 pm	7:55 pm
North Judson Accommodation	* 5:15 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston	* 7:45 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 7:45 pm	7:25 am

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex	† 7:35 am	8:10 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 1:30 pm	10:30 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 8:40 pm	8:15 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	*10:00 pm
Pittsburg Limited	* 3:00 pm	* 7:40 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Columbus and Wheeling Ex	* 6:25 pm	* 7:20 am
New York, Washington, Pittsburg, and Cleveland, Vestibuled Limited	* 7:30 pm	*11:55 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

HERO WORSHIP IN VIRGINIA.

Its Death Knell Sounded in the Defeat of Fitz Hugh Lee for United States Senator.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* Until within the last few weeks the name of Lee was as potent in Virginia as anything well could be. If the babies of the F. F. V.'s were not put to sleep by it the youth of the State at least were taught that they must follow wherever it led. For a full generation they implicitly obeyed their instructions.

In the recent election for United States Senator, however, the faithful element were rudely shocked by the defeat of no less a person than Fitz Hugh himself, and the dazed manner in which they are still rubbing their eyes at the result, and crying fraud with all their might between gasps, evinces very clearly how badly bewildered they are. The facts appear to be that Lee relied upon the reverence surrounding his name, while Martin, having no regard for ghosts in politics or elsewhere, captured the machine, set up the candidates, and thus got the Legislature.

One of the humorous developments of the struggle has been the attempt of the Lee people to credit Mr. Martin with no ability worth speaking of. This should have qualified him to enter into any contest whatever against Lee, whose administration as Governor showed him to be a sorry apologist for a statesman. But evidence disproving the Lee theory is coming in rapidly now, a part of which is thus given by a Boston paper:

It is said of him that recently he was arguing a case in the United States Supreme Court at Washington, when one of the Associate Justices told the Chief Justice to follow his argument, as he would probably be the next United States Senator from Virginia. Having heard his argument the Chief Justice said: "If he is the Senator he will do credit to the State."

But whether Martin is a great man or a small man is of no particular consequence. The feelings of the hero worshipers have received a rude shock, for the name of Lee becomes a reminiscence, and above it is written in blazing letters the name of Martin.

A Great Success.

Young Mr. Fitts—"That pie you gave to the Commercial club for the poor has been one of the most successful contributions of the year."
Young Mrs. Fitts—"Indeed?"
"Yes, indeed. It has been presented to no less than seven poor families so far."—*Minneapolis Journal.*

Not a Permanent Condition.

"It is gratifying to reflect the condition of impecuniosity is not a permanent one."
"You think it isn't?"
"I do. The friend who strikes you for a V or an X is simply temporarily embarrassed."—*New York Press.*

TRACKS MUST GO UP.

MAYOR HOPKINS DECLARES AGAINST SURFACE CROSSINGS.

No Time to Be Lost in Preparing Plans for Viaducts and Other Devices to Insure Safety to Life and Limb—Democrats to Fill All City Offices and Work Full Time—Ackerman and Rubens at Their Posts—Deficit in City Funds Still There—Other Municipal News.

Mayor Hopkins had a long conference yesterday with his new Corporation Counsel and one of the subjects talked on was track elevation. It was agreed before the conference ended that Mr. Rubens should look up what had been done thus far toward the solution of the problem, to examine the propositions made by the railroad companies last fall and last summer, and to report to the Mayor, who will then invite the representatives of the railroad corporations to a conference with the Council Committee on Track Elevation, the Corporation Counsel, and himself. After disclaiming an alleged interview in an evening paper he said: "I mean to deal with this question as speedily as possible. I want the grade crossings abolished. I think that can be done without harassing the railroad companies and to the entire satisfaction of the people. I have had talks with the representatives of the railroad companies. They admit to me that the grade crossings will have to go. They are ready, they say, to do what is fair. I believe they told me the truth. At least I mean to put them sincerely to the test. As soon as Mr. Rubens, who is entirely with me in this matter, has collected his information and put it into shape I intend to have a talk with Ald. McGillen on the subject. No time will be lost, I assure you, in giving effect to my pledges on this subject. I suppose it is not feasible to elevate all the tracks. Along the river the viaduct system answers best. Perhaps that may be true also in reference to trunk lines crossed by many viaducts now, as, for instance, the Kinzie street trunk lines. But all these are questions for investigation. There is no time to waste on the subject, however."

Mr. Rubens concurred in the Mayor's views. "We will have the tracks elevated where that is best. The grade crossing system must be abolished. The coöperation of the railroad people will be sought in this matter."

Ald. McGillen will call a meeting of his committee for Tuesday or Wednesday of next week.

There are now ready for consideration of the special committee plans for the elevation of the Pennsylvania, Western Indiana, Lake Shore, and Rock Island railroad systems. The plan for the joint elevation of the tracks of the latter two roads has never been considered since acting Mayor Swift sent them to the Council.

DEMOCRATS WILL GET PLACES.

Republicans to Be Thrown Out and Idleness to Be Punished.

Instructions were sent out through the heads of departments yesterday that the working hours shall be from 9 o'clock to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, with only half an hour for lunch, and that absence from duty except for sickness would be followed by discharge. Employés were further informed that their presence at the Mayor's office to seek for jobs for their friends or to beg for the retention of their own jobs would be followed by discharge. The Mayor insists that the city employés will have to attend to their duties. Loafers and men of "inflooence" are not to be tolerated. The Mayor, when he returned from lunch yesterday, discussed city affairs with the Controller and the Corporation Counsel. The men of "inflooence" were compelled to wait while the conference went on. They were notified that the city's business would have to be attended to first, politics might go after. City Sealer Burke furnished the Mayor with a list of city employés who are suspected of Republicanism. The Mayor will look over the lot. He may come to the conclusion that the Sealer has mistaken the politics of some of the men. Republicans who do not belong to the Police or the Fire Departments will have to go, it is believed. The Mayor said yesterday: "I always declared in my speeches before election that the offices would be given to the Democrats if I was elected. I think I will have to live up to that pledge."

TWO CITY SERVANTS.

Ackerman and Rubens Make No Changes the First Day.

Corporation Counsel Rubens and Controller Ackerman walked into the office of the City Clerk yesterday morning and took the oath of office. Each official then went to the office in which he will be worried with city business for the next eighteen months.

Mr. Ackerman was at his office at 9 o'clock, and opened many applications for positions. The resignations of all the employés of the office were handed him, and he received them in silence.

"I cannot say what I am going to do," he said last night before leaving the office after his first day's work. "Give me a week at least in which to find out what should be done, what is being done, how it is being done, and how it should be done; then, perhaps, I may have something to say. I shall make no changes for a few days at least."

Between 400 and 500 vouchers and warrants are signed every day by the Controller and the work has heretofore been done with a rubber stamp. Mr. Ackerman decided to discard the stamp for the present, preferring to use a pen if that can be done. O. D. Wetherell, the retiring Controller, passed the greater part of the day with Mr. Ackerman, and the two went over the accounts of the office.

Corporation Counsel Rubens went at once to his office from the City Clerk's office and found Adolf Kraus awaiting him. The retiring Corporation Counsel and his successor were closeted in the private office for over an hour. Mr. Kraus gave a summary of the pending cases and of the work of the department. Assistants Palmer and Zeisler were called in and, though they had their resignations with them, Mr. Rubens forestalled them by the request that they remain in the positions they had held at least for the present and until he could arrange his plans for the future. They agreed. It is not thought Mr. Rubens will make any changes this week. Mr. Zeisler's departure from the office is certain. Mr. Palmer may remain if he is offered the position of First Assistant, but it is not certain that he will. It seems to be considered certain that Lockwood Honore will be given a place in the office.

Mr. Ackerman, discussing the financial condition of the city with the Mayor and E. F. Lawrence in the afternoon, said: "Well, this is the biggest bellows I ever attempted to blow. There is so much to be done and so little to do it with." The Mayor assured him of his hearty coöperation in everything and promised him that he should be untrammeled. Mr. Ackerman was well satisfied and made his acknowledgments. Harry Rubens' first bit of advice to the Mayor concerned a widow who is building a cottage in the Tenth Ward. It was not exactly in conformity with the building ordinance, but it was in conformity with a special ordinance passed by the Council. Mr. Rubens thought that as the house had been partly built it was better to let the widow proceed with it. The Mayor directed accordingly.

CONTROLLER AND EXPERT AGREE.

Difference in Methods of Calculation Does Not Do Away with the Deficit.

Controller Wetherell's report of the condition of the city's finances was considered as carefully yesterday as that of the expert which was made some days ago. The strangest thing about this consideration is that the men who are best fitted to discuss the report refuse to say anything about it. Ald. Madden will discuss it no farther than to say that the liability of some $900,000 for public benefits is no liability at all; that the money has been paid out of special assessments already collected and that the city does not therefore owe the money. If the $900,000 appears at all in the report he thinks it should only have been placed as an amount to the credit of the special assessment account. Supt. Sheahan thought yesterday morning that all the vouchers for public benefits for 1892 could not have been credited and that others would be found which would increase the liabilities. He compared the amount for 1892 with that of 1893 and came to the conclusion there had been a mistake. After a consultation with Bookkeeper Hayes, however, he said he was confident there had been no mistake. It is agreed that the report of the Controller does not differ greatly if at all from that made by the expert. Bookkeeper Hayes says it does not, except that the account is carried out from the time the expert made his report. The fact that one showed a deficit and the other a surplus is due to the fact that the expert did not credit the tax levy of 1893, while the Controller did. So far as the actual condition of the city is concerned, however, it is agreed that this cuts no figure. By deducting the deficit of 1893 from the tax levy simply leaves that much less money to run this year, and the deficit appears just the same.

KINGWILL'S FIGURES ALL RIGHT.

He Shows That Wetherell's Report Confirms His Own.

The following letter has been received by THE TRIBUNE:

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have refrained from making any reply to the criticism so freely published on the report made by me to the late acting Mayor regarding the finances of the city. But as it is stated explicitly in at least one paper published today that my figures are refuted by the reports of the outgoing Controller and his bookkeeper I have to ask that you allow me to show that, on the other hand, they are practically confirmed by this report. My statement showed that the liabilities of the city on accounts pertaining to the general fund up to the close of the year were approximately $2,720,016 in excess of the resources available up to the same time, and stated this amount as a "deficit to be carried against the tax levy of 1893 payable in 1894." Mr. Hayes put in this tax levy amounting to $4,777,149 as a resource "in sight Dec. 31, 1893," and thus figures out a "surplus" of $1,958,111. Omitting the tax levy until it becomes actually available for the payment of liabilities would leave, on the basis of the balance of his figures, a net present deficit of $2,819,038, or $98,124 more than as made by me a week earlier. Bearing in mind that my figures were never claimed to be more than approximate estimates and that the reasons why they could not be made more exact were given in my report, I claim that so far as the accuracy of my figures is concerned they are fully sustained, and not refuted, as claimed.

Then, practically the only difference between ex-Mayor Swift and myself, on the one hand, and Controller Wetherell and his bookkeeper, on the other, is whether a tax levy which will not be paid into the City Treasury for six months (that being the the least average time for the whole amount) can be counted as an available resource for the liquidation of debts already due and pressing for payment.

I am fully aware, and have so stated in my report, that in theory this tax levy is such a resource, but in practice we shall find that the great bulk of this tax levy will be used as fast as it comes to hand in paying the running expenses of 1894, and that whatever of it is used in paying off the liabilities of 1893 will practically reappear as a deficit at the close of 1894, except so far as it may be reduced by efficient and economical administration during the present year. And not until the fact is admitted that whatever the city may owe at the close of the fiscal year which it cannot pay out of the cash then in the treasury constitutes a deficit and should be shown as such, can we expect that the business of the city will be conducted, as it should be, on a cash basis.

As to the unpaid vouchers due the special assessment fund, while payment of this may be deferred partly from the reasons stated by Mr. Hayes and partly on account of the great amount of rebates remaining unpaid, it is none the less a liability and should no longer be ignored, as it has been heretofore in the yearly reports. If the actual status of the special assessment fund were clearly ascertained, as suggested in my report, we would then know how much the general fund could safely borrow or withhold from it, but at present all is guesswork and uncertainty.

Another matter which the outgoing Controller seems to have bitterly resented was that after showing an estimated cash surplus to the credit of the water fund at the close of the year of $632,325, I should have set over against this the $1,000,000 of outstanding water loan certificates, "making estimated net deficit at close of year $367,674."

Bearing in mind that these are not bonds forming a part of the funded debt, the payment of which is deferred for coming generations, but practically notes for money borrowed to meet the excess of expenditures over receipts, and payable within about eighteen months, with interest, I do not see how I could have shown this excess to be made up out of future surplus revenues otherwise than as a net deficit.

Another estimable ex-Controller, while not denying the correctness of my figures, objects strongly to my use of the word deficit, fearing that some people might be led to associate with it the idea of stealing. I was very careful in making my report to present only facts, and to avoid giving any inferences whatever. I found at the close of the year the city would not have enough money on hand to pay its debts by a very large amount, and to this shortage or deficiency I applied the usual business term, deficit. I am not in the habit of writing business reports with the aid of a thesaurus, and have none by me now, but if the distinguished Chamberlain, etc., will kindly supply a better word to fit the case I shall be happy to use it as occasion may arise.

S. H. KINGWILL.

Bad Outlook for Asphalt Pavements.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Works John A. Moody, who is thoroughly familiar with the subject of public street improvements, is of opinion that the position taken by Mayor Hopkins in regard to asphalt paving ordinances will stop all such work in the city. Wednesday night the Mayor vetoed an ordinance for the paving of La Salle avenue from Chicago avenue to North Clark street with sheet asphalt because the measure provided for the use of Trinidad asphaltum alone.

Public Service Committee Meeting.

The Public Service committee of the Board of County Commissioners meets at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The appropriation bill, which will probably be reported by the Finance committee, which meets at 11 o'clock this morning, to make the final estimates and the selection of a successor to Dr. Louis L. Hertel for the position of Medical Superintendent at the County Insane Asylum at Dunning will be discussed.

Investigating Disloyal Republicans.

The Republican County committee will meet today at the new headquarters, corner Monroe and Clark streets. The disciplining of certain members who were not exactly loyal in the recent campaign may come up for discussion. Some of the members who recently accepted appointive county offices are also expected to resign so as to comply with the new constitution of the party.

Demurrer in an Election Contest.

A demurrer has been filed in the County Court by George Edmanson in the election contest which is pending between him and Daniel J. Deasey for the office of County Commissioner. Several vital errors in the contestant's petition are charged.

Will Try to Abate a Nuisance.

People of the West Side, especially those who have to cross Rockwell street on cable cars, have decided to keep at the Mayor and Chief of Police until they give an order that will stop the blockading of West Madison and other streets by long freight trains.

Will Not Change the Banks.

City Treasurer Bransfield denies positively and emphatically the rumor that he intends or intended changing the city banks.

Ram's Horns.

There is a great deal of preaching being done in these times that the devil is not finding any fault with.

At least one woman in five believes that if she had been in Eve's place Adam would be in the garden yet.

There is power in the religion that can praise God when there is nothing but the devil's face in sight.

The man who is doing nothing to help support missions is hindering God's work in his own heart.

The world is not dying because there is not more preaching, but because there is so little practice.

The more treasure we have laid up in heaven the more power it will give us for good on earth.

If God had to have perfect instruments with which to work, his kingdom would never come.

The man who succeeds in any calling is the one who takes a stand that means something.

John the Baptist had no trouble about reaching the masses, because his theme was Christ.

The heart that fully trusts God can sing as sweetly in the dark as it can in the light.

The man who works purely for the glory of God will always get his pay in advance.

Many a man who is anxious to reform the world has a gate that is hanging by one hinge.

There is no such thing as doing right in the sight of God until you have ceased to do evil.

The man who gets to Christ has to overcome some difficulties himself.

The devil fights hard to keep a good man from getting on his knees.

The only people who are not made better by giving are those who do not give enough.

Same Old Story.

It's now we hear 'em talkin'
'Bout cuttin' of the ice,
But no one never says a word
'Bout cuttin' of the price.
—*Washington Star.*

Extent of Woman Suffrage.

It is estimated that the area of the countries of the world where women have some suffrage is over 18,000,000 square miles, and that their population is 350,000,000.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, relieved by Carter's Little Liver Pills.

BITTER WAR IN SIGHT.

INDICATIONS POINT TO TRANSCONTINENTAL RATE CUTTING.

Little Likelihood That the Differential Demands of the Canadian Pacific Will Be Acceded To—Fraud and Conspiracy Charged in the Transfer of an Iowa Road—One of the Mackey Lines in the Hands of Receivers—Trial Trip of an English Locomotive.

Whether the transcontinental passenger rate war which has been in progress for more than a year will be ended or not depends on the action the meeting of representatives of transcontinental roads now in session at the Great Northern Hotel in this city will take. Every transcontinental line, including the Canadian Pacific, is represented at the meeting. The direct cause of the row which the meeting is trying to settle is the demand of the Canadian Pacific for differential rates and the disinclination of the Great Northern and other roads to accede to that demand. About a month ago representatives of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Union Pacific roads held a meeting at St. Paul which the Canadian Pacific declined to attend. The former roads thereupon decided to advance the rates from St. Paul and the Missouri River to North Pacific coast points to regular tariff regardless of what action the Canadian Pacific might take. After this had been done the Canadian Pacific expressed its willingness to attend a meeting in order to afford an opportunity to the various lines to discuss the situation and see if a settlement could not be effected. Therefore the meeting which convened yesterday was called, and the anxiety of the various roads to effect an agreement whereby paying rates can be maintained hereafter is shown by the fact that every line interested in the Pacific coast passenger business from St. Paul and the Missouri River is represented by its Traffic Manager and General Passenger Agent.

Thus far but little progress toward a settlement of the existing troubles has been made. The principal problem to be solved is the demand of the Canadian Pacific for differential rates via the "Soo," Pacific and Winnipeg to all North Pacific coast points and to San Francisco and California points. It wants a differential rate of $10 on first-class tickets and a differential of $5 on second-class business. At first the Canadian Pacific's competitors were disinclined to grant any differential to that road, but they have become satisfied that paying rates cannot be maintained unless they concede something to the Canadian Pacific. If the Canadian Pacific could be induced to accept smaller differential to North Pacific coast points and not ask any lower rate than is made by the direct lines to California points, amicable relations could no doubt be restored. But the Canadian Pacific appears to be inexorable in its demand for a $10 first-class and $5 second-class differential to all Pacific coast points. The Southern Pacific will never consent to terms of peace on such terms. Besides the Southern Pacific wants concessions from the Western Passenger Association roads and in return for these the latter want concessions from the Southern Pacific. If the Canadian Pacific's demand for a differential be entertained the Alton will put in a claim for one for its new southern through route by which the time is twenty-four hours longer to Portland than the Canadian Pacific's time. The prospects for an adjustment of the existing troubles are not flattering and if an agreement is not reached it will in all probability be the signal for a renewal of the transcontinental rate war. Should a settlement of the troubles be made, however, steps will be taken either for the reorganization of the old Transcontinental Passenger Association or to extend the territory of the Western Passenger Association to the Pacific coast.

FREIGHT PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED

Important Meeting of the Eastern Freight Committee Next Week.

Commissioner Blanchard has just issued a call for the regular bi-monthly meeting of the Freight committee of the Central Traffic Association, to be held in the association rooms, Monadnock Building, Tuesday, Jan. 9, at 10 a. m. Among the more important subjects for consideration are the following: Equalization of export rates on cotton from Memphis via Ohio River crossings as against Southern routes; rates and minimum weights on vegetables from the South; uniform division of rates to and from points in prorating territory west of Chicago; non-maintenance of association agreements upon transcontinental traffic; manner of making rates from Michigan territory to Illinois points; abrogation of commodity rates; uniformity in the form of basing rate sheets; lake and rail differentials from Central Traffic Association points to Northwestern points; basis of rates on live stock and dressed meats to Central Traffic Association points, including Western termini of trunk lines on and after March 1, 1894; extension of mileage scale basis of class rates; application of the alternate basis to Western termini to proportional rates; additional recommendations of conference committee upon uniformity of freight classification; proposed advance in basis of pig iron rates in Central Traffic Association territory; proposed advance in rates on pig iron from Ohio River crossings in line with advance proposed to be made on basis of $2.75 per ton, Pittsburg to Chicago; basis of rates on iron and steel rails from Chicago to points in Central Traffic Association territory; propriety of furnishing minimum rate sheets to lines outside of the territory of the Central Traffic Association; request of trunk lines for modification of charges for transferring grain at Peoria and other points; complaint of discrimination in rates on shipments to Texas points.

RECEIVERS AGAIN PROTEST.

Denial of the Peck and Wilson Interviews and of the Reorganization Rumor.

Receivers Reinhart, McCook, and Wilson of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad have come out in a signed letter again denying that Solicitor-General Peck and Receiver Wilson said in interviews that the Atchison system was "known to be insolvent as early as last August and that legal papers were then drawn in anticipation of a receivership." They also stamp as untrue all assertions that there would be a financial reorganization, and that the financial condition of the Atchison company was clearly and accurately given in the statement of the directors issued Dec. 23, a summary of which was printed in THE TRIBUNE.

ALL LITIGATION TO BE SET ASIDE.

Fraud and Conspiracy on the Part of Trustees of an Iowa Road Charged.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—A bill has been filed in the United States Circuit Court petitioning the Federal Court to set aside all the litigation and decrees of the last ten years in respect to the Des Moines, Osceola and Southern railroad. The road has been the subject of endless litigation in the State and Federal Courts. The new suit is brought by W. R. Brackett of Boston. He is the owner of several thousand dollars' worth of bonds of the road. He was shut out of any return for his money by the decree of the Federal Court of December, 1886, and his bonds became worthless. By the decree of the court the receiver's certificates and the mechanics' liens against the road were made first and second liens. The bondholders were left out in the cold. The road was sold on foreclosure, some of the liens satisfied, and the matter has been at a comparative standstill for several years. Mr. Brackett charges in his petition that the adjudication and decrees under which the road has been conducted and changed since 1886, as well as the sale and disposal of it, have all been obtained by fraud and conspiracy on the part of the trustees and the men who hold the largest mechanic's lien, acting with B. L. Harding and one or two others.

ANOTHER ROAD FORCED TO THE WALL

Receivers Appointed for the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Judge Woods today placed another one of the D. J. Mackey lines in the hands of a receiver, the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis (air line), with its 360 miles of track, being turned over to E. O. Hopkins and James H. Wilson. The application was made by Thomas Barrett and James H. Wilson on behalf of the creditors and stockholders. It is alleged that $132,000 interest on the bonded debt, due Jan. 1, is unpaid, and that $500,000 of the floating debt is past due. It is also claimed the road is unable to pay operating expenses and has pledged its securities for a temporary loan at a great sacrifice. The road is bonded for $10,000,000. This move today leaves D. J. Mackey in control of only the Evansville and Indianapolis and the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville roads, which, it is given out, will likely follow the air line in a few days. Mr. Hopkins, one of the receivers named, has been actively identified for twenty years with the administration of the Mackey system of railroads. Gen. James H. Wilson, the other receiver, was one of the original promoters of the construction of the railroad of which he has been placed in charge, and also of the Cairo and Vincennes and other roads, and was a prominent cavalry officer during the rebellion.

SHORTENING THE MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Gould Lines Will Swallow Another Kansas Line.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The sale of the Kansas City, Wyandotte, and Northwestern railway is set for tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock in Kansas City, Kas., by Master in Chancery Hiram P. Dillon of Topeka. It is said there is no doubt but that the road will be purchased by the Kansas City and Northwestern company, which was chartered under the Kansas laws last week, and that it will be operated in the future as a Gould line and in connection with the Missouri Pacific. A twelve-mile extension from Carbon Hill to Osage City will probably be built. By this improvement the Missouri Pacific's main line through Kansas to Denver, which is now 760 miles, would be shortened forty-seven miles. Upon the completion of the extension a through fast train service between Kansas City and Pueblo and Denver will be inaugurated by the Missouri Pacific.

Test of an English Locomotive.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 4.—The big English locomotive was sent from the West Milwaukee shops on a trial run today. The test of speed and power will be made Monday. Just before Western Union Junction was reached the engineer threw the throttle wide open, and for a few moments the ponderous machine shot over the rails at a great speed, which the indicator attached to the rear axle of the tender showed to be upwards of a mile a minute.

Want Platt Appointed Receiver.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—At the meeting of the New England directors today resolutions were adopted instructing the counsel for the board to appear before the courts and deny the allegations of improper conduct on the part of the present management. He was also instructed to ask the court to appoint T. C. Platt as sole receiver for the road, this being done to prevent rival corporations from getting control of the property.

MacLeod Receiver of Ohio Valley.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 4.—Judge Baker sent up an order this morning from New Albany, where he is holding court, appointing John MacLeod receiver of the Ohio Valley railway company. A bond of $40,000 is required, and leave is given the defendant to file an answer in thirty days. The Ohio Valley railway extends from Evansville, Ind., to Hopkinsville, Ky.

Consolidation of the B. & O. and O. & M.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—A certificate of the consolidation of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad with the Baltimore and Ohio was filed with the Secretary of State today.

Railway Notes.

The Speyer loan to the Reading company has been extended for a period of three months, $500,000 additional collateral having been deposited under the agreement made last October.

The Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis railroad has defaulted on the interest of the consolidated 5 per cent bonds. The New York Security and Trust company is the trustee for the bonds.

Party rates are just now troubling the Western roads. It is claimed that theatrical and other large parties have no difficulty in securing a two-cent per mile rate. This is a flagrant breach of the agreement.

"Nonsense," said Henry Clews, referring to the attack of the London *Financial News* today on American railways. "There are no securities in England with so much behind them as the securities of the American roads."

The General Managers of the roads between Chicago and St. Louis decided yesterday to keep in effect the rate of 12½ cents on flour and grain from St. Paul to Chicago, added to the prevailing rate from Chicago to the seaboard.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road announces that it will hereafter handle business into Sioux City, Ia., by way of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Illinois Central roads, traffic contracts having been made with each of these lines.

Arbitrators have been selected in the appeal of the Alton against the decision of the Chairman that the reference of charges against the Rock Island by the local to the general association was in order. They are C. S. Fee of the Northern Pacific railway, E. O. McCormick of the Big Four, and D. G. Edwards of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton.

GUBERNATORIAL PARESIS.

Something Lurks Behind the State Executive Chair That Steals the Brain.

Kansas City *Star:* There is a demand for a society for the prevention of imbecility in weak-minded Governors. Something lurks in the Gubernatorial chair which steals away the brain. Alcohol is debilitating, but even a confirmed inebriate has his sane moments; morphine deadens the moral sense and laudanum makes men tamper with the truth at times; but there are seasons when even the worst morphine fiend or the most depraved laudanum drinker is rational. But when a man is attacked with the Gubernatorial paresis nothing can save him. This disease seems to be having a terrible run this year. Gov. Lewelling brought it up from Wichita, Kas., last January, and came very nearly breaking a main and flooding Kansas with gore last winter. Some time after Gov. Altgeld got a fearful dose and put his name down for anarchy; Gov. Tillman was taken down with a mild case that manifested itself in a State liquor law; and then the bacteria got in some requisition papers, and the country was shocked to see Gov. Waite of Colorado attacked with horrible spasms and hemorrhage at the mouth and gibbering about bloody bridles and other idiocy equally incoherent. Following him Gov. Pennoyer of Oregon came down and was out of his head several days, but careful nursing seemed to bring him around for the time. By this time Lewelling was convalescent and, rave for his "Western Confederacy," was getting along as well as could be expected. Just at this point Gov. Hogg of Texas began to put his feet in the trough and tear around the lot in a proclamation offering executive amnesty to tramps, and, before any one knew it, all eyes were on Gov. Stone, who was acting strangely and trying to set Thanksgiving day in Missouri a week ahead of regular time. By the time Gov. Stone was quieted Gov. Lewelling broke out again with his famous tramp circular, and has been in a state of raging delirium ever since. And to add to the horrors of the scene Gov. Pennoyer is chewing carpet tacks, while Gov. Waite, who was resting comfortably last week, is now trying to coin money, adjust the tariff, provide for the common defense, protect the general welfare and arrange a new schedule card for the earth, sun, moon, and stars on Rocky Mountain time. Something should be done to prevent this Gubernatorial imbecility from spreading. The Governors of our States are elected at too great an expense to the taxpayers for the people to permit them to slump into gibbering idiocy without an effort to check the hand of the dread destroyer. When a Governor begins a proclamation as this one from Pennoyer begins, something should be done. "Today is the first Christmas in the history of Oregon when more than two-thirds of its people are without employment and more than one-third are without sufficient means of support." It is hard to say just what should be done; apparently a short course in mental arithmetic and a few months of moral philosophy would do Gov. Pennoyer as much good as all the quinine and whisky on earth. But something should be done. The Chicago philanthropists, who seem to be taking the place of the good fairies of the story book, should club together and form a society and establish a home for the treatment of Gubernatorial paresis. The long-felt want yawns for some such substantial filling.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

MR. REVELL RECEIVER.

ACTION TAKEN IN THE HENRY DIBBLEE COMPANY LITIGATION.

The Chicago Title and Trust Company Hands a Formal Resignation to Judge Horton—Change Made on the Grounds that Special Technical Knowledge Is Required to Carry on the Business—$10,000 Suit Against Warren Springer—Cornell's Bill in the Superior Court.

After listening to arguments in the Henry Dibblee company litigation Judge Horton yesterday appointed Alexander H. Revell as receiver. Objection had been made to the receivership of the Chicago Title and Trust company on the grounds that special technical knowledge would be required to carry on the business. A formal resignation was handed in by the Chicago Title and Trust company. Counsel in the case were given until this morning to prepare an order for entry on the records.

Court Notes.

Judge Blanke yesterday issued a capias for the arrest of W. Fontaine Bruff, until he should give bonds of $300 to insure his appearance to defend a suit brought against him by William F. Fell to recover $100 for money paid out for the defendant.

Judge Brentano will finish up his court business on the North Side tomorrow and leave the Criminal Court for some time. Judge Freeman will occupy branch No. 1 beginning next Monday, and Judge Chetlain will leave branch No. 4 and go to branch No. 2.

Charles Bruschke, a member of the old North Chicago Schuetzen Verein, in an amendment to his original bill of complaint against Conrad Folz, William Henning, and others, asks that a receiver may be appointed to take charge of the Sharpshooters' Park property.

Warren Springer is made defendant in a $10,000 trespass suit begun by Warring & Van Barns. The plaintiffs were subtenants in a building owned by Mr. Springer. It is charged that he has ruined their restaurant business which they conducted on his premises by unlawfully levying a writ of replevin on their property.

Adne J. Cornell filed a bill in the Superior Court yesterday asking for a receiver for the Knights of Labor Co-operative Manufacturing company. The complainant says he is the owner of 2,050 shares in the defendant corporation, which is capitalized at $25,000. The bill says the concern is insolvent, the present deficit being $2,300.

Court Calls for Today.

UNITED STATES COURTS—JUDGE GROSSCUP—Law—Nos. 262 and 263. JUDGE SEAMAN—Hennepin condemnation case.

JUDGE WINDES—(Judge Tuley's business)—No. 8,340. Contested motions Nos. 55 to 61 inclusive and 63 to 65 inclusive. No. 4, 66 to 80 inclusive and 41 and 53.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—People vs. West Park Commissioners. Nos. 5,221, 1,920, and 1,267.

JUDGE HORTON—Contested motion. No. 8,789 on hearing.

JUDGE EWING—Motions of course and No. 1,141 on hearing.

JUDGE STEIN—Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 1, 13, 14, and 17. No. 7 on hearing.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—In chambers.

JUDGE DUNNE—In chambers.

JUDGE ADAMS—Nos. 289, 616, 624½, 396, 636, 712, 725, 740, 747. No. 575 on trial.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Nos. 511, 138,616, 464, 695, 701, 702, 752, 755, 756, 764, 815, 819, 820, 822, 700, 6,370, 219.

JUDGE BAKER—Nos. 4,491, 4,628, 4,793, 4,856, 4,899, 4,922, 5,027, 5,081, 116,647. First call—Nos. 501 to 550 inclusive.

JUDGE PAYNE—(Judge Kettelle's calendar)—Nos. 1,623, 1,632, 1,384, 1,624, 1,631, 1,742, 1,744, 1,451, 1,747, 1,750, 1,752, 1,753, 1,754. No. 1,444 on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—(Judge Clifford's calendar)—Nos. 610, 1,329, 1,544, 1,562. No. 577 on trial.

JUDGE SEARS—(Judge Hutchinson's calendar)—Nos. 3,820 and cases from Judge Hutchinson's call. No. 1,255 on trial.

JUDGE HANECY—(Judge Dunne's calendar)—Nos. 1,289, 1,410, 1,436, 1,470, 1,477, 1,498, 1,516, 1,528, 1,534, 1,551. No. 1,070 on trial.

JUDGE GIBBONS—(Judge Tuthill's calendar)—Nos. 5,297, 5,486, 169, 240, 268, 270, 279. No. 3 on trial.

JUDGE BLANKE—(Judge Goggin's calendar)—No. 832 on trial.

JUDGE SCALES—(County Court, 10 a. m.)—Cicero specials, Nos. 386 and 394; 11,586, 11,418, 11,475. 2 p. m.—11,547, 10,805, 11,432.

JUDGE DONNELLY—(Probate Court)—General business.

Criminal Court Calls.

JUDGE BRENTANO—(Branch No. 1)—Nos. 1,797, 476, 1,683, 1,709, 1,713, 1,714.

JUDGE FREEMAN—(Branch No. 2)—Nos. 1,990, 2,044, 1,662, 1,929, 1,930, 1,933, 1,940, 1,958, 650.

Second District Appellate Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Appellate Court today were: Artz vs. Robertson, rehearing denied; McNeil vs. Calkins, rehearing denied; Kennedy vs. People, continued for service; Wilson vs. Guyer, suggestion of diminution of record, motion by defendant for leave to file supplemental record denied, and cause taken; Austin vs. Morrison Literary Association, continued; People ex rel vs. Matthews, motion to dismiss reserved to hearing; Rush vs. Rush, leave to file briefs instanter given and cause taken; Durkee vs. People ex rel, taken; O'Donnell vs. Illinois Steel Company, leave given appellant to file reply briefs instanter and to modify assignment of errors, and leave granted Joliet Enterprise Company to withdraw assignment of errors; Illinois Central Railroad vs. Swisher, leave to file reply briefs instanter; Barker vs. Heaps, leave given appellee to file briefs instanter and cause taken; Delludge vs. Young, taken; Streator Tile Works vs. Coe, leave given appellee to file briefs instanter; McDole vs. Sheppardson, leave given to file briefs instanter; Cassath vs. Galvin, same order; Peoria Commission Company vs. Maguire, taken; Village of Chatsworth vs. Rowe, leave to file appellee's briefs instanter and cause taken; Dickson vs. Kewanee Electric Light Company, amended record filed; Rowley vs. People, leave to file additional records, abstracts, and briefs instanter, and cause taken; Chicago and Alton Railroad vs. Jones, leave to file reply briefs Jan. 6; Clerdt vs. Wallace, continued; Ball vs. Donnelly, continued; Garrity vs. Mallory, taken; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad vs. Booth, taken; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad vs. Alsdurf, leave given appellee to file abstracts and briefs instanter, and cause taken; Monmouth Mining and Manufacturing Company vs. Reguire, dismissed on short record with damage; Dunker vs. Schlotfeldt, on motion of appellant judgment entered as of first day of the term; Herrick vs. Lynch, appeal to Supreme Court allowed on filing bond in $300 to be approved by clerk in twenty days; Barrows vs. City of Sycamore, appeal to Supreme Court allowed on filing bond in $200 with surety to be approved by clerk in twenty days; Graves vs. Whitney, appeal to Supreme Court denied; Niagara Fire Insurance Company vs. Bishop, appeal to Supreme Court allowed on filing bond for $200 with surety to be approved by clerk in twenty days, certificate of importance granted; Sheen vs. Peoria *Journal* Company, motion for appeal and certificate of importance denied; Goldsbrough vs. Gable, appeal to Supreme Court allowed on filing bond in $300 with surety to be approved by clerk in twenty days; Boynton vs. Holcomb, same order; Biederman vs. Brown, motion for appeal to Supreme Court denied; Gilberts vs. Rabe, same order; Duval vs. Duval, appeal to Supreme Court allowed on filing bond in $300 with surety to be approved by the clerk in twenty days; City of Joliet vs. Blower, appeal to Supreme Court allowed without bond; Hayes vs. Village of Dwight, same order; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank vs. Spear, appeal to Supreme Court with certificate of importance allowed on filing bond in $300 with surety to be approved by clerk in twenty days; Hercules Iron Works vs. Hummer, motion for appeal to Supreme Court denied; Mann vs. Mann, appeal to Supreme Court allowed on filing bond in $300 with surety to be approved by clerk in twenty days. Court adjourned to court in course.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court of the United States today William Goebel of Covington, Ky., and Algernon S. Dresser of Oregon City, Ore., were admitted to practice.

203—George W. Lawton et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. William N. Steele; motion to pass this case denied.

190—The Hutchinson Investment Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John Caldwell; argument continued by Mr. A. Gillett for the plaintiffs in error. The court declined to hear further argument.

191—The Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. George Clark, executor, etc. Argued by Mr. Alexander Pope Humphrey for the plaintiff in error and by Mr. W. H. H. Miller for the defendant in error.

192—Joseph Gottlieb, appellant, vs. Lewis C. Thatcher. Argument commenced by Mr. R. T. McNeal for the appellant.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Friday, Jan. 5, will be as follows: Nos. 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 201, and 875.

Illinois Supreme Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Supreme Court today were as follows:

Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City Electric Railway Company vs. McArthur; dismissed at appellants' cost as per stipulation.

Pearce vs. Turner et al.; suggestion of diminution of record and motion for leave to file additional record.

People ex rel. vs. Allen et al.; motion by appellant to extend time to file abstracts and briefs.

Kinney vs. The People; motion by appellant to extend time to file abstracts and briefs and to continue.

Cole vs. Cole et al.; motion by appellant to extend time to file abstracts and briefs.

Mitchell, administrator, vs. Shansburg et al.; motion by appellant to modify decree instanter.

Allison vs. McClelland; continued.

Solinger vs. Solinger; set for argument at foot of Saturday's document.

People's docket set for hearing Tuesday next. Taken on call: Nos. 5 to 20 inclusive, except No. 19. Court adjourned until 9 a. m. tomorrow.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today the following cases were submitted: Vreeland vs. Meigs, Rosenthal et al. vs. Bishop et al., Kusterer Brewing Company vs. Friar, Rich vs. French et al., Stevens vs. Harris et al., Hembling vs. City of Grand Rapids, Slayton vs. Slayton et al., Laughlin vs. School District, Haines vs. Saginaw Supervisors; Powell vs. Williams, Bates et al. vs. Leonard, Child vs. Emerson. Call for Friday: Nos. 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 216.

Aired Her Knowledge.

She was a Vassar graduate and didn't know a little bit about housekeeping when she married her last beau and settled down to domestic life.

Her first order at the grocer's was a crusher, but that good man was used to all sorts of people and could interpret Vassar as easily as plain English.

"I want ten pounds of paralyzed sugar," she said, with a business air.

"Yes'm. Anything else?"

"Two cans of condemned milk."

"Yes'm." He set down "pulverized sug," "condensed milk."

"Anything more, ma'am?"

"A bag of fresh salt—be sure that it is fresh."

"Yes'm. What next?"

"A pound of desecrated codfish."

"Yes'm." He wrote glibly "desiccated cod."

"Nothing more, ma'am? Here's some nice horseradish just in."

"No," she said, with a sad wabble to her flexible voice, "it would be of no use, as we don't keep a horse."

Then the grocer sat down on a kit of mackerel and fanned himself with a patent washboard. Vassar had taken the cake.—*Detroit Free Press.*

CHICAGO ...
MR. BREWSTER ... TO A PERT...
GIVES THE BE...
TWO FAVORIT...

LL RECEIVER

IN THE HENRY DIB- ANY LITIGATION.

e and Trust Company l Resignation to Judge Made on the Grounds hnical Knowledge Is Re- y on the Business—$10,- nst Warren Springer— n the Superior Court.

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ith a sad wabble to her flex- d be of no use, as we don't

t down on a kit of mackerel with a patent washboard, cake.—Detroit Free Press.

CHICAGO NOT IN IT.

MR. BREWSTER GETS AN ANSWER TO A PERTINENT QUESTION.

He Is Told by the Promoters of the New Jockey Club That Its Territory Would Take in the Race Courses of New York and New Jersey Only—Success of the New Organization Practically Assured —Racing at San Francisco and Elsewhere.

New York, Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Secretary J. E. Brewster of Washington Park, Chicago, arrived here this morning and immediately set about procuring Eastern entries for the stakes of his club. This is his principal business in the East. This afternoon, however, he was an interested attendant at the conference of horse owners and others interested in race track affairs at the Hoffman House.

America will shortly have a new jockey club, the purpose of which will be to purify and elevate horse-racing, if present indications prove true. At the meeting today, in which a large number of the leading lights of the American turf participated, the preliminary steps were taken by the drawing-up of a rough plan and the appointment of a committee whose duty is the organization of such a club. Dec. 27 a committee was appointed by prominent horsemen at a meeting at the Hoffman House to present some plan for the organization of a club. This committee consisted of James R. Keene, ex-officio Chairman; Perry Belmont, J. O. Bonner, Col. Jacob Rupert Jr., Dr. G. L. Knapp, David Gideon, W. P. Thompson, and Edward Kelly. This committee has had several meetings with the Board of Control and the several race course owners in this vicinity and this afternoon held another to submit their report. At the meeting were the leading racing men of the East.

The meeting was called to order shortly after 5 o'clock by James R. Keene, who acted as Chairman. In presenting the report Mr. Keene said that the committee had spent much time in considering the subject, and had at last decided that the formation of a club would be of benefit to the racing interests of the country. To the committee he said had been delegated the power to devise some scheme of organization. This committee had had conferences with the Board of Control and had also been in conference with racetrack officials. It had been suggested that the desired result could be accomplished by the enlargement of the Board of Control. The report seemed to favor this plan, and deemed it advisable to form a jockey club with a membership limited to fifty, the members to be reputable horsemen.

Attached to the report were the names of fourteen persons who, by resolution, will act as the organizers of the jockey club. These men are: John Hunter, A. J. Cassatt, Col. W. P. Thompson, August Belmont, J. R. Keene, J. G. Galway, J. B. Haggin, Dr. G. L. Knapp, P. Lorillard, J. J. Griswold, J. O. Donner, Perry Belmont, J. W. Joy, and A. C. Monson.

By a unanimous vote the powers of the organization were vested with the above named persons and the committe of seven was discharged.

Secretary Brewster made inquiry if the proposed club would take in only the immediate vicinity or the South and West as well. Chairman Keene announced that it would not. He said that it would take in the clubs in New York, Brooklyn, Coney Island, and Monmouth Park—in fact the race courses in New York and New Jersey.

"The new club," said Mr. Keene, "will reform and purify the turf. The turf wants tone and character and without it will certainly fall. I, personally, am willing to meet anybody for fair and square racing. Racing must be conducted so that the poor and the rich are served alike. We can't preserve the law in this State unless some change is made and reform will come, and if we don't meet it fair racing will be doomed. We have met with good success from the racing men. P. J. Dwyer has helped us a great deal, and I understand he will raise his stakes. There is one thing certain—the new ideas will be a complete revolution in racing."

Mr. Dwyer said: "You can't put the purses too high for me, and I think the move now on foot is a good one. We want good men at the back and not mere figureheads."

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Donner, was adopted:

Resolved, That the meeting constitute the gentlemen who have been named as the incorporators of the club a committee with full powers to continue all negotiations with the officials of the racing association and the Board of Control, in order to complete the organization of a jockey club as proposed, and have power to call the meeting together whenever they need its advice and assistance.

The incorporators will not be able to make a report for two or three weeks yet, when another meeting will be called and their report submitted.

GIVES THE BETTORS A BIG SCARE.

Longwell Has a Bruising Finish with Cito at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Nick Hall's Longwell gave the big bettors heart disease in the jumping race for maidens this afternoon. At the opening odds of 7 to 10 all the talent climbed on and by persistent betting forced down the Longfellow gelding's price to 1 to 2. Cito and he were off together. The race was always between the pair. Cito pinched Longwell at the fourth jump and rounding into the stretch, and the tired pair lay on and bumped each other all through the straight. In the last sixteenth Brown got Longwell in front and pinching Allmark on Cito against the rails won by half a length, all out. The crowd screamed foul. Crowds are "agin" the favorite. The judges correctly gave Longwell the race. The track, under a sharp breeze and warm sun, was stiff and holding. A good crowd was out and betting was fair. Only two favorites, Longwell and Artist, as the Darebin-Hirondelle colt has been named, won. Zaragoza, at 15 to 1, and next to last into the stretch, won the first race in a drive by a head from Blizzard, badly ridden by Peters. The same boy went to sleep and was nipped on the post with The Lark, a stiff favorite by Felix Carr on Barney Schrieber's $200 Paulus. The judges stopped Peter's mad career with an indefinite suspension. "Curley" Shields' old Hy Dy was a declining favorite in the third race. The track did not suit the old Hyder Ali gelding. He sulked and was a picturesque last, Byron Holly's Francesca winning in the stretch as she chose. Then came the Longwell exhibition. Artist, with Hanawalt, the bad jockey who was suspended last week for Conde's bad race, on his back, won the maiden 2-year-old race as he chose, beating W. O'B. McDonough's Flurry by five lengths. Jockey Jordan has left Barney Schrieber. His mother is ill at St. Louis and he has gone to her. The summary follows:

First race, scant six furlongs, selling—Zaragossa, 111 pounds (Sullivan), 12 to 1, won; Blizzard, 108 (Peters), 7 to 3, second; Sir Peter (F. Morris), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:20. Charger, Fortune, Royal Flush, Steadfast also ran.

Second race, seven furlongs, selling—Paulus, 91 pounds (F. Carr), 3 to 1, won; The Lark, 98 (Peters), 3 to 5, second; Esperance, 92 (Chevalier), 40 to 1, third. Time, 1:38¾. Wild Oats, Altus, Folly, Prince, April, Atosea also ran.

Third race, seven and a half furlongs, selling—Francesca, 98 pounds (Sloane), 4 to 1, won; Wyanashot, 99 (McAuliffe), 15 to 1, second; Conde, 104 (C. Weber), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:45. Bordeaux and Hy Dy also ran.

Fourth race, steeplechase, short course, maidens—Longwell, 125 pounds (Brom), 1 to 2, won; Cito, 132 (Allmark), 7 to 2, second; Yokohl, 135 (Ambrose), 6 to 1, third. Time, 3:41. The jockey on Vendome claimed Longwell fouled Cito in the stretch, but the judges refused to allow it. Vendome also ran.

Fifth race, five furlongs, maidens—Artist, 122 pounds (Hanawalt), 2 to 1, won; Flurry, 112 (Madison), 8 to 5, second; Raphael (E. Morris), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:10¾. Remus, Geneva, J. M. B. also ran.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, five furlongs—Silver Plate, 89 pounds; Red Root, 105; Calir, 97; Jack the Ripper, 103; Currency, 110; Silver Bow, 107; Lewanee, 109; Jennie D., 105; Queen of Scots, 97; Wild Oats, 93; Flagstaff, 90.

Second race, six furlongs—Morven, 103 pounds; Mutineer, 112; Valparaiso, 106; Miss Fletcher, 107; John Payne, 106; Pricell, 109; Ricardo, 111.

Third race, one mile—Ed Stanley, 102 pounds; The Lark, 103; Centella, 110; Alexis, 105; Alliance, 97.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—Tigress, 98 pounds; Sir Peter, 107; Viceroy, 105; Gascon, 117; Sir Charles, 103; Dr. Ross, 100; Francesca, 110; Duke Stevens, 103.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Jennie Lind, 101 pounds; Kelly, 97; Shamrock, 106; True Briton, 110; Lee Stanley, 103; Alfred B., 117; Lulu Dowell, 97; Andy C., 102; Atossa, 111; Gold Dust, 103; Jessie, 105; Ravine, 107.

TWO FAVORITES AT NEW ORLEANS.

With Heavy Betting the Bookies Enjoy a Prosperous Day.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—A large crowd saw two handicaps decided here this afternoon. The first was for 3-year-olds at five and one-half furlongs and the other for the older division at six furlongs. In the former St. Pat, though conceding the other starters from five to twenty-five pounds, was made favorite at even money, with Wekota second choice at 2 to 1. Their prices lengthened, however, to 6 to 5 and 11 to 5 respectively, owing to a plunge on Hulbert which caused the odds about him to be cut from 5 down to 3 to 1. Green Morris' good colt ran in second place to Pat Tucker until after passing the last sixteenth pole, when he passed the leader and won easily by a length from Wekota, who came strong at the end and beat Tucker four lengths for place. Minnie C. was favorite for the other handicap, but the start beat her, the Charter Oak stables filly getting away a bad last. She ran a good race at that and was only beaten half a length in a drive by Capt. Drane, who is a good horse now. Rancocas was plunged on to win the closing event, but he was never prominent, the race resulting in a dead heat between Miss Knott and Emperor Billet, both long shots. In the run off Miss Knott won by a neck after getting one and one-half lengths the best of the start. With a better boy on Billet there would not have been a dead heat. The betting was good and greatly in favor of the books, as only two favorites won. A visitor at the track today was J. J. Moylan, a contractor from Mexico City. He built the stables for Pate's Penon race course and says he has twenty of his thoroughbreds as security for the work. Summaries:

First race, six furlongs, maidens—Edna L., 107 pounds (Seguin), 8 to 5, won; Eva's Kid, 107 (Gilman), 9 to 2, second; Tid Bit, 104 (W. Morris), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:17¾. Lady Lorraine, Lillie Trimble, F. A. D., Harlan, Bob Campbell, Concordia, Bay Boy, Harry Hill, Laura Cup, Little Dutchman, and Pioneer also ran.

Second race, five and one-half furlongs, selling, all ages—Ike S., 96 pounds (F. Williams), 5 to 1, won; Little Eli, 101 (Barger), 3 to 1, second; Beverly, 109 (Meux), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:08. Rondeau, Lucy Clark, Forest Belle, Montevideo, Golden Arrow, Kitty Cherry, Chess Rogan, Sheridan Clark, Wallace, and Poor Abe also ran.

Third race, five and one-half furlongs, handicap, 3-year-olds—St. Pat, 121 pounds (Magee), even money, won; Wekota, 104 (J. Hill), 2 to 1, second; Pat Tucker, 116 (Gillman), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:08. Hulburt, Babbit, Evear, and Ozaka also ran.

Fourth race, six furlongs, handicap, 3-year-olds—Capt. Drane, 108 pounds (Fishburn), 4 to 1, won; Minnie Cee, 113 (J. Fisher), 8 to 5, second; Bryan, 100 (Cassin), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:15. Sight Draft, Boy Lochiel, imp. Lord Henry, Cassa, Nannie Lord, and Ellen also ran.

Fifth race, five and a half furlongs, selling, all ages—Dead heat won by Miss Knott, 95 pounds (Cassin), 8 to 1; Emperor Billet, 100 (Kuhn), 7 to 1, second; Rebuff, 103 (J. Hill), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:08½ and 1:10. Zingara, Maud R., Oronoco, Susie Nell, Galen Brown, Rally, Viola Belle, Pancocas, and Capt. Wagner also ran.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, six furlongs, selling—Ethel W., 87 pounds; Mildred, 87; Lady Lorraine, 99; Spellbound, 102; Shiloh, 104; Dakota, 104; Galen Brown, 104; Red John, 104; Footrunner, 104; Little Madge, 105; Longbroeck, 107; Harry L., 107; Forest King, 107; Lank, 107; Joe Wilson, 107.

Second race, one mile and a sixteenth, selling—Ocean H., 100 pounds; Lilly G., 100; Mary Sue, 100; The Judge, 105; Outcry, 105; Rover, 105; Oregon Cyclone, 105; Capt. Hammer, 105; The Ban, 105; Judge Morrow, 105.

Third race, eleven-sixteenths of a mile, selling, 3-year-olds—Narissa, 97 pounds; Minnie S., 99; Lucasta, 99; Billy McKenzie, 99; Myrtilartha, 102; Bonnie Kate, 102; Cyrus, 102; Jovita, 102; Moses Solomon, 104; Masonic Home, 104; Selma, 105; Subrosa, 105; Bugs, 107; Mary B. M., 108; Martini, 110.

Fourth race, six furlongs, selling—India, 90 pounds; G. B. Cox, 98; Laura Cup, 99; Belle of Springfield, 102; Fonsica, 104; Bangtail, 104; Baby Bill, 104; Gorman, 104; Importance, 104; Stella, 105; Hesperia, 105; Rustic, 107; Rally, 110; Lockport, 110; Verbena, 111.

Fifth race, thirteen-sixteenths of a mile, selling—Bonfire, 82 pounds; Kindora, 82; Rosemont, 82; Readina, 83; Wigwam, 87; Rouser, 87; Top Gallant, 87; Senate, 87; Miss Perkins, 88; Joe Hardy, 93; Red Elm, 96; Boro, 99; Rosebud, 103; Bijur, 105; John P., 109.

M'INTYRE WINS THREE OF THEM.

East St. Louis Races Run in Disagreeable Weather.

East St. Louis, Jan. 4.—Despite the disagreeable atmospheric conditions 2,500 spectators visited the East St. Louis track today. The rain hardened the going so that the track was a second or more off. Three favorites won. McIntyre rode three winners. His finish on Senator Morrell in the fourth race was dazzling to behold, the Senator, after being seven to ten lengths out of the contest when the field struck the stretch, was hustled through in time to grasp the victory at the very last jump. Summaries follow:

First race, nine-sixteenths of a mile, purse, maidens—Ianthe, 112 pounds (McIntyre), 5 to 2, won; Pie, 119 (Reynolds), 7 to 1, second; Moonlight, 117 (Gorman), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:02. Bootee, President West, Uintah, Mamie H., Dester, Carmencita finished as named.

Second race, five furlongs, selling—Bevis, 105 pounds (McIntyre), 7 to 2, won; Hettie B., 102 (Conrad), 12 to 1, second; Miss Spot, 93 (McCue), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:08¾. Montana Belle, Marmaduke, Imp. Connemara, Captain D., Senator Wolcott, Kismet, Warner C., Saxophia also ran.

Third race, six furlongs, selling—Livingston, 108 pounds (Piantoni), 8 to 1, won; Fancy, 104 (C. Smith), 6 to 5, second; Frank Fuller, 111 (Chamness), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:23. Monk Overton, Jim Norvell, My Partner, One Fifty, Royal V., finished as named.

Fourth race, five furlongs, purse—Senator Morrell, 103 pounds (McIntyre), 2 to 1, won; Mockahi, 105 (Piantoni), 5 to 1, second; Conductor McSweeny, 94 (E. Tribe), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:07½. Artless, Dr. Bill, Heloise, Ben Lee, also ran.

Fifth race, five furlongs, selling—Dave Pulsifer, 111 pounds (C. Smith), 8 to 5, won; Leadaway, 110 (German), 3 to 1, second; Confederate, 104 (F. Tribe), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:07¾. Ernest L., Russell Grey, Esther, Storm, Weaver also ran.

Entries for tomorrow follow:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Lifeboat, 107 pounds; Peralto, 108; Hyman, by Himyar, 108; Miss Agnes, 99; Clara A., 102; Billy Boy, 103; Deceitful, 96; Hazel, 103; Darius, 105; Pluto, 108; Bob Lytle, 108; Go Lucky, 108.

Second race, six furlongs, selling—Wrestler, 126 pounds; Pokino, 126; George W., 111; Tom Edison, 121; King Solomon, 120; Mont Clair, 128; Ethel Fortune, 109; Flora B., 113; Woodsman, 119; Cerberus, 122; John Reber, 124; Gazette, 125.

Third race, purse, thirteen-sixteenths of a mile—Conductor McSweeny, 113 pounds; Yucatan, 107; Attention, 110; Housatonic Jr., 110; Cedar Brook, 113; Waree, 97; Pearlie Mills, 97; Pauline, 102.

Fourth race, selling, five furlongs—Chiswick, 100 pounds; Dr. Cosby, 104; Luke F., 96; Osric, 100; Marguerite (by Iroquois), 102; Ed Garland, 109; Oakview, 108; Zander, 106; Mistletoe, 101; Heloise, 95.

Fifth race, selling, seven furlongs—Critic, 102 pounds; Climax, 106; Livingston, 102; McMurty, 102; Moonraker, 102; Emblem, 102; Fort Worth, 103; Tie Ceiver, 108.

ANOTHER DAY FOR THE TALENT.

Three Favorites Again to the Front on the Madison Track.

Madison, Ill., Jan. 4.—Weather showery, track good, heavy betting, attendance 5,000. The talent had another successful day, as three favorites, a heavily played second choice, and Harry M. at 8 to 1 took the money. Summaries:

First race, four and one-half furlongs—April Fool, 115 pounds (Washburn), 5 to 2, won; Fan King, 115 (Cratty), 3 to 1, second; Audiphone, 111 (Elliott), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:03. Catooso, Mike Flynn, Corbett, Sir Jim, and Control also ran.

Second race, selling, six furlongs, Extra, 102 pounds (Berger), 3 to 1, won; Sly Lisbon, 102 (Cratty), 5 to 2, second; Rosewood, 108 (Knapp), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:24½. John J. Keith Jr., K. of P., Ellison, Claremont, May Belle, Granny White, and Piccadilly also ran.

Third race, selling, five furlongs—Nancy Hakes 102 pounds (Elliott), 3 to 2, won; Hubert, 80 (McKnight), 50 to 1, second; Montell, 86 (D. Williams), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:10. Petticoat, King Faro III., Cactus Blossom, Mirabeau, Jim Lee, and Too High also ran.

Second heat, third race—Montell, 86 pounds (D. Williams), 6 to 1, won; Cactus Blossom, 103 (C. Hueston), 8 to 1, second; Nancy Hakes, 102 (Elliott), 1 to 2, third. Time, 1:11.

Run-off, third race—Montell, 3 to 5, won; Nancy Hakes, 6 to 5, second; Cactus Blossom, 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:12.

Fourth race, six furlongs—Harry M., 115 pounds (Arnold), 8 to 1, won; Bertha Fenton, 108 (Elliott), 7 to 1, second; Virginian, 110 (Pansy), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:28½. Gilhooley, Elmore, Brahma, Bango, and Viola C. also ran.

Fifth race, selling, six furlongs—Outlook, 116 pounds (H. Penny), 7 to 10, won; Marcellina, 102 (Berger), 3 to 1, second; Sewanee, 110 (Arnold), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:27½. Ilister, Sunbeam, Lucinda, and Viola Knight also ran.

Entries for tomorrow follow:

First race, 5 furlongs, selling—Nellie F., 115 pounds; Thorns, 110; Footlight, 115; Prince William, 120; Fly Leaf, 110; Itkins, 106; Bertha Hebburn, 111; Jack Mullins, 106; Jennie S., 115; Jack White, 110.

Second race, five and one-half furlongs—Lady Belle, 115 pounds; Dr. Wilcox, 115; Fakir, 115; Blaze Duke, 120; Sleepy Fred, 115; Haymaker, 120; Bud Brooks, 115; Extra, 115; St. Mark, 120; Diamond Dick, 120.

Third race, half mile, selling—Straight Out, 110 pounds; Mandy Brooks, 110; Maud Row, 105; Expense, 105; Mamie S., 105; Nehawka Girl, 105; Noon Day, 100; Faustalight, 105; Hawkeye, 110; Tommy Tucker, 105.

Fourth race, five furlongs, selling—Jim Head, 105 pounds; The Broker, 94; Piasano, 105; Harry R., 105; Austral, 95; La Rue, 96; Willie G., 101; Venture, 100; Irene H., 100; Sligo, 96.

Fifth race, six and one-half furlongs, selling—Oliver Twist, 112 pounds; Kildare, 109; Alonzo, 108; J. B. Freed, 103; Henry Jenkins, 110; Echo, 108; Sewanee, 108; Douglass, 122; Van Zant, 100.

REORGANIZE THE ASSOCIATION.

Northwestern Breeders of Trotters and Pacers Hold a Meeting.

At a special meeting of the Northwestern Association of Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders at the Wellington Hotel yesterday afternoon the old organization was dissolved and a new one formed. The old body was a voluntary one and at the annual meeting in December it was decided to form an incorporated body, and the special meeting was called for that purpose. In the absence of the President, Senator John Mitchell of Wisconsin, Vice-President L. A. Browne of Kalamazoo presided. Secretary Allen reported that thirty-two answers to the circular had been received approving of the organization. The new organization was then discussed. The capital stock was placed at $10,000 and the $13,000 in the treasury was set aside as a surplus fund. Each member of the old organization is permitted to take one share of stock within the next fifteen days and to make payment for the same within thirty days under the penalty of forfeiture. As there were but eighty members in the old organization all have a chance to go in the new. The remaining shares will be divided pro rata among the stockholders. John W. Conley, F. S. Gorton, and Samuel Baker were elected commissioners to secure the charter of incorporation.

The directors of the association met after the regular meeting and ordered that the colt of H. D. McKinney be reinstated in the futurity list. The following enrolled themselves as members of the new organization:

F. J. Berry, M. W. Bonfield, J. H. Steiner, W. H. Palmer, E. D. Morse, D. M. Hyland, Samuel Baker, Arthur J. Caton, George Casette, W. H. Knight, John W. Conley, F. S. Gorton, J. O. Murphy, J. G. Sherman, of Chicago; H. D. McKinney, Janesville, Wis.; J. W. Swansbrough, Waukegan; William H. Browne, Kalamazoo; R. L. Allen, Joliet; E. H. Stiles, Wheaton; L. E. Ingalls, Joliet; John Newman, Elgin; L. A. Browne, Kalamazoo; W. A. Sanborn, Sterling.

The Final Salute at Appomattox.

There occurred a curious incident of which no mention is made in the books which have treated of the closing scenes at Appomattox. The muskets of the Confederates were allowed to remain stacked on the field. The grass caught fire in some way, and was allowed to burn. So suddenly had the fighting ceased on the morning of the 9th that thousands of the pieces were left loaded. As the flames of the grass crept along the line of the stacked muskets the guns were heated to firing heat, and soon there was incessant popping. The balls went up into the air, almost straight, until the force of the discharge was spent and then dropped down. To this day the field of surrender is strewn with these bullets, and so little has Appomattox been visited that the balls are easily found. This firing of the muskets by the burning grass was the only salute that accompanied the surrender. When Lee received Grant's terms and accepted them the firing of 100 guns in token of victory was begun, but Grant quickly stopped it.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Not a Recent Discovery.

"Why do you turn the lamp down low
When sitting with your beau at night?"
The maid replied with face aglow:
"Why, love is blind, and being so,
Thrives just as well without a light."
—*New York Press.*

Deepest Water.

The deepest water is in the North Pacific.

FROM THE GOVERNOR.

DUVAL CLUB'S MANAGER RECEIVES A MYSTERIOUS LETTER.

Bowden Thereupon Announces That He Has a Long Statement to Give Out, but Afterwards Changes His Mind—Speculation Regarding the Probable Location for the Battle—Corbett Again in Training—McAlester, I. T., the Latest Place to Put In a Bid for the Fight.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—J. E. T. Bowden, manager of the Duval Athletic club, received a letter from Gov. Mitchell today. He says it was personal. Half an hour after its receipt he announced that he would have a two-column statement to give to the public this evening. The members of the club had a consultation in the evening, and then Bowden informed every one who inquired that he would not give out the statement for two or three days, and that then it would be three columns long. What its length will be if he holds it a week is problematical.

The press censorship bureau established by the club last night is not in good working order. "Circular Joe" Vendig, who was assistant chief censor for two hours, got tired running to the telegraph office after correspondents and the bureau is likely to be discontinued.

To add to his other troubles Mr. Bowden has figuratively been tossed out of the Methodist church of Jacksonville, of which he has been a member for many years. Bowden married into one of the best families in this part of the State. Today his picture, printed in a pink-sheeted New York publication, is displayed in the principal thoroughfare of this city alongside that of "Charley" Mitchell.

Among the latest arrivals are Bookmakers Stokes and Dishon of New York. Henry Stedeker, who purchased the privilege on the fight, is expected in a day or two. An offer is posted on the blackboard of the biggest café of the city to wager that Mitchell does not lose in twenty rounds. Mitchell's wife and children are expected here Jan. 15.

The Duval club received a telegram from Mitchell today announcing that he was not satisfied with the affair of last night, and would insist upon Corbett signing the articles of agreement personally and not through William A. Brady, his manager. This is looked upon as a mere quibble, and the only hitch that remains in the negotiations is that about the furnishing of the gloves. If Mitchell will agree that each man provide his own mits there should be no further parleying between the men. His reply is expected tomorrow.

The preparations for holding the fight in the woods are well under way. Mr. Bowden continues to talk of the Jacksonville arena, but this is looked upon as an effort to fool the old Governor. The railroads, quick to see the situation, have begun to bid for the work of carrying the crowd to the fighting grounds wherever it may be. One road is said to have promised the club that all trains will be sidetracked after the fighters and spectators get to the fighting ground. This road offers a spot of exceptional advantage. With government reservations plentiful in this neighborhood, the Georgia State line not far away, pine woods that can shelter thousands from observation, and railroads that are only too anxious to do anything within reason to accommodate the fighters, Jacksonville men think the contest is assured, the Governor and all his myrmidons to the contrary notwithstanding. As an additional safeguard the club manager says the Governor will be enjoined from interfering with the fight. The ordinance passed over the Mayor's veto is looked upon as virtually licensing glove contests. The club will, therefore, take out a license and ask for police protection if it sees any chance of pulling the fight off within the city limits.

Corbett left for Mayport this morning and is again in the training harness. He was around the town last night seeing the sports, but limited his indulgence to one bottle of beer and a cigar. "Connie" McVey, his wrestling partner, missed the train and was made a lion of by the Bay street contingent. This fight seems to have turned the heads of the usually staid citizens of Jacksonville, and all that seems to be necessary to become a marked figure is to put on a sweater and look sporty.

A dispatch was sent from Mayport late this evening by a prominent Corbett man declaring that the Duval club had expended $13,000 so far on the fight and that it was the purpose to have the contest if only six persons were in attendance and the men had to be taken to the most secluded spot in either St. Johns or Duval County. The club would try to make good its deficit, this dispatch stated, by placing large sums on Corbett in Northern cities. "Circular Joe" Vendig is authority for the statement that this dispatch has no foundation. In fact, he says, the scene of operations is now transferred to Tallahassee; that an effort would be made to prove to the Governor that legally he is in the wrong, and that the fight is an absolute certainty. As an evidence that they have hope of the fight taking place in the Jacksonville arena the Duval club managers today put twenty more men at work on the building.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 4.—The case of the Olympic club, which is now before the Supreme Court, has been fixed for trial for Tuesday, Jan. 9. On that day a final decision will be rendered, and in case the decision is favorable it is 2 to 1 that the big fight will take place in this city. It is understood that communications have been exchanged with the fighters on this subject and high hopes are entertained.

South McAlester, I. T., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The Corbett-Mitchell fight will doubtless come to this place. There is no law in the Indian Territory against prize-fighting. Mr. B. F. Wolffe, a lawyer of this place, after having received a favorable letter from Corbett, has telegraphed Corbett that the City of South McAlester will erect an amphitheater, with a seating capacity of 40,000, for their engagement, if the fight will take place here, as they have about given up all hope of getting a location elsewhere. They will doubtless accept the proposition.

Canton, O., Jan. 4.—Peter Jackson, who is here, says his money will go on Corbett if the bout with Mitchell comes off, of which he thinks there is much doubt.

Shortstop Billiard Tournament.

Capt. A. C. Anson will today at Mussey's play a match game of billiards at the fourteen-inch balk line with an amateur to whom is conceded the odds of 125 in 300. Anson yesterday in practice made 235 points in twelve innings and recently has scored many runs of 60 to 80. Harrison is playing well. Yesterday he scored 300 points in thirty-three innings. Heim, it is said, is ready at any time to play a match with Anson. Pagin thinks that he will be handicapped out of the coming shortstop tournament and therefore does not think of starting. Capron, the Canadian, sends word that he is willing to play. The place for playing the shortstop tournament will be decided upon soon, after which all arrangements will speedily be completed.

Ives' Good Practice Play.

Ives yesterday in practice did some remarkable billiard playing. In the afternoon he scored runs of 269 and 260, making a total of 575 in eight innings. The evening game was 400 points and the Napoleon finished it on the sixth inning with an incomplete break of 180. During the "anchor" several times, Ives purposely lost the position after making a few shots. He evidently thinks open billiards the better method. It will be remembered that only once each did Ives and Schaefer get the anchor perfect in their match of 4,000 points.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Max Luttberg and Barney McFadden have been matched to wrestle for $500 a side early in February.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Brook Curry of this city has bought of T. C. Anglin the bay yearling colt by Wilkes Boy, dam Josie King, by The King; price, $1,200.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 4.—A wire tapping plant was found in a vacant cabin near one of the east side tracks today. No arrests were made and doubt is cast upon the genuineness of the plant as a race track wire-cutting scheme.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—Judge Joseph J. Burke is mentioned as the new manager of the Fair Grounds Association. The Fair grounds directory will create the office of manager and assign to the new official all the duties that the Presidency heretofore involved, and a complete and practical control of the racing department.

Joliet, Ill., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—The Riverview Driving Park Association elected Edwin Porter President, John Ward Vice-President, Thomas J. Kelly Secretary, Henry F. Piepenbring Treasurer, and John D. Paige Manager for the ensuing year, and decided to hold a two days' running meeting July 3 and 4. The regular circuit meeting with purses aggregating $5,700 will be held the second week in August. A Will County fair will also be held this year, the first in twelve years.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 4.—President Ijams of the Western-Southern Trotting Circuit today sent out a call for the meeting to fix dates for 1894. The meeting is to be held at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Tuesday evening, Jan. 9. The following cities are in the circuit: Sturgis, Mich.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Fort Wayne; Independence, Ia.; Columbus, O.; Columbus, Ind.; Chicago; Indianapolis; Mason City, Ia.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Evansville, Ind.; and Nashville, Tenn.

Sporting Notes.

Alf Kennedy says that before the Sullivan-Corbett fight he noticed that Jim's face was somewhat flabby, although otherwise Corbett was in fine fix. Corbett explained as follows: "If he hits me in the face I am licked anyhow, but—er—er—he cannot hit me in the face."

Richard Roche, a most excellent judge of matters pugilistic, says "I saw Griffo spar with Solly Smith and consider him to be a wonderfully clever man, but I think Griffin would have almost an even chance. As to Griffo's staying four or eight rounds with McAuliffe, my opinion is that Jack could knock him out in two rounds."

Speaking of horsemen who have won Derby races it might be well to give the palm to J. E. Cushing, who in 1893 won the Arkansaw Derby with Boundless, the Kentucky Derby with Lookout, the Tennessee Derby with Calhoun, and the $50,000 World's Fair Derby with Boundless, which horse also ran second for the Latonia and Chicago Derbies.

A Great Find.

Arkansas reports smokeless coal.

CREOSOTE IN CONSUMPTION.

Its Use Approved After Many Years of Experiment.

New York Ledger: Consumption is now combated by many specialists using creosote. The benefit derived from the proper employment of this drug is hardly questionable. Dr. Warner, consulting physician to the French Hospital, New York City, writes the *Medical Journal:* "During a somewhat extensive employment of this remedy in phthisis for the last four years, both in hospital and in private practice, I have watched with great encouragement the steady gain in the results obtained; but it has been only during the latter half of the time that the positive value of creosote as an agent for combating most powerfully the effects of this disease has been made apparent. Formerly my custom was to administer the drug in small doses, exceptionally giving more than six or eight minims daily. During the last couple of years, however, the doses have been largely increased with correspondingly better results." Some specialists explain the favorable action of creosote in lessening the bronchial secretion and improving the appetite. Other observers, however, believe in a distinctively curative value of the remedy. Dr. Warner writes: "The general condition of the patient as a rule rapidly improves; in some cases the appetite is better, the cough at first becomes less during the day time, while remaining quite as before during the night; after a time, however, it also lessens at night. If the sputum has been tinged with blood this condition disappears, contrary to what might be expected, as creosote is said to congest the bronchial mucous membrane, and while at first the sputum is not much lessened, if at all, its character is changed from being thick and yellow—mucopurulent, in fact—it becomes thinner, frothy, and contains less solid matter. In no case where previously attacks of hemoptysis (spitting of blood) had occurred have they taken place after the creosote treatment has been established. The night-sweats grow less and in many cases entirely disappear, and after awhile there is a total absence of the daily fever. The weight of the patient always increases at first, then is apt to remain stationary, and in exceptional cases may lessen, and then a gradual increase takes place. The first increase in weight is no doubt due to the improvement in appetite and the greater ability of the patient to properly assimilate the food consumed." Large amounts of creosote may be retained without discomfort, one of Dr. Warner's patients reaching a daily amount of 215 minims. A valuable aid to the internal administration of creosote is found by the coincident use of antiseptic inhalation of creosote. "My custom is to use creosote combined either with terebene or ether in a 50 per cent solution, ten or fifteen minims dropped on the sponge of a Robinson's inhaler and employed every second or third hour; and in some instances where marked benefit has been derived from the employment of this measure, the respirator has been worn almost constantly," is the testimony of the doctor. He tried, also, the effect, in a large ward of a hospital, of allowing an antiseptic mixture to simmer gently over a low fire during the night. This mixture generally consisted of oil of eucalyptus, carbolic acid, and turpentine. A drachm each of the first two and two drachms of the last were put in about a quart of water in a shallow dish and heat applied. The effect was to fill the ward with a pungent, aromatic vapor, which has a markedly restful action, coughing being not nearly so general or frequent.

ROME'S WONDERFUL BOY CHOIR.

The Finest Music in the World Heard at St. Peter's.

In the choir at St. Peter's in Rome there is not a female voice, and yet, says a recent traveler in Italy, the most difficult oratorios and sacred music written are rendered in such a manner as to make one think that Adeline Patti's high soprano is leading. The choir is composed of sixty boys. They are trained for the work from the time they get control of their vocal chords, and some of the best singers are not over 9 years old. At the age of 17 they are dropped from the choir. To say that in that famous edifice one hears the grandest church music that the world has ever known sounds commonplace, so far short does it fall of apt description. I am something of a connoisseur, have been a profound student of music all my life, and have heard every great opera produced by the most famous organizations, but until a few months ago, when I heard St. Peter's choir, I had no idea that the human voice was capable of such performances.—*New York Weekly.*

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

Less Known About Him than Any Other of New York's Wealthy Men.

Less is known about Cornelius Vanderbilt than any other of New York's great men. He is modest to the point of bashfulness. He never sees reporters. He never attends public dinners or other functions. He seldom goes to his clubs. In a word, he avoids publicity and keeps himself entirely in the background. He is a very busy man and devotes his time to his great railroad interests, his home, and his religion. Years ago he used to teach a Sunday-school class. Although he gives away in charity each year $100,000 or more, he is very exacting in all money matters. It is believed that he has added $10,000,000 or more to the large fortune left him by his father. But, even with this, he is not the richest man in America. There are half a dozen others whose fortunes are much larger.—*Frank Leslie's Weekly.*

NEW METHOD OF MAKING STEEL.

Iron and Charcoal Heated in an Electrical Furnace.

A new method of producing steel has been suggested to M. Jules Garnier by M. Moissan's diamond-making experiments. He claims that it is successful. The steel is instantaneously made by placing a bar of iron and a stick of charcoal together in a parallel direction in an electrical firebrick furnace of a temperature of 1,000° and subjecting them to a strong current.

Wife More than Queen.

The marriage of Queen Victoria, then only 20 years of age, to Prince Albert of Saxe-Gotha, was it is well known, a veritable love match, but for some years the royal lady found some difficulty in reconciling her sense of dignity and her wifely affection. The story goes that one day, after a little disagreement, her Majesty having expressed herself in rather a despotic tone, the Prince, whose manly self-respect was smarting at her words, sought the seclusion of his own apartments, closing and locking the door after him. In about five minutes some one knocked at his door.

"Who is it?" inquired the Prince.

"It is I. Open to the Queen of England!" haughtily responded her Majesty.

There was no reply. After a long interval there came a gentle tapping and the low spoken words: "It is I, Victoria, your wife!"

And then the door was opened and the young bride was clasped in her husband's arms.—*Sydney Cowell in Tammany Times.*

Long Speeches.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Would you kindly give the information as to the length of time Senator Allen spoke on the late debate of the silver bill, and is his speech the longest on record in any parliamentary debate in any country, or was a speech made by a Mr. Delamar a few years ago on some land measure before the Legislature of British Columbia of longer duration? Walter Moore.

[Senator Allen began his speech at half-past 6 in the evening and yielded the floor between half-past 8 and 9 in the morning, having occupied it continuously for over fourteen hours. There are said to be instances in other parliamentary bodies where the record has been beaten, but the case in British Columbia is the only one authenticated. Mr. Delamar is said to have held the floor from midnight till noon, when the Legislature expired by limitation. His purpose was to prevent the passage of a bill which would have confiscated the homes of some settlers.]

A Happy Death.

"Yes, she's dead; but she died happy and under the happiest circumstances."

"Indeed! How did she die?"

"She was crushed to death at a bargain counter."—*New York Press.*

Uncle Silas at the Hotel.

"I'll not blow out the gas," he said,
Before he tumbled into bed;
"I've read enough to know 'tain't right."
And so he let it burn all night."
—*Washington Star.*

Some Flour.

The flour output of the Duluth mills in 1893 was 1,607,616 barrels. The Minneapolis flour output in 1893 will reach 9,200,000 barrels.

ALLEY ROAD'S ANNUAL

THE OPPOSITION FACTION ELECTS A MAN TO THE BOARD.

W. W. Gurley and Vice-President Hopkins Are Chosen by the Management, While the Other Side Selects Edwin L. Lobdell—It Is a Lively Meeting of Stockholders—The President Recommends Extension to the North and South—Interesting Statistics of the Company.

W. W. Gurley and Vice-President Hopkins, representing the Chicago City railway holdings, and Edward L. Lobdell, representing the opposition, were elected directors at the annual meeting yesterday of the stockholders of the Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit company, otherwise known as the Alley "L." Sixty-eight thousand votes were cast, Mr. Gurley receiving 52,091 and Mr. Hopkins 58,196 votes. Mr. Lobdell received 42,243 votes, his nearest opponent being Mr. Gray, who received 41,755 votes. Mr. Gray belonged to the opposition camp, as did Mr. Hinkley, who received 110 votes.

It was the liveliest gathering of corporation stockholders that has been held in a good while. It has been known for some time that there was strong opposition to the reelection of directors favored by the City railway interests, and it was that contest which brought out such a full attendance of stockholders and resulted in such a lively meeting. For a time it looked more like a scene in a court room than a stockholders' meeting.

W. W. Gurley, attorney of the elevated railroad, was Chairman. The City railway interests were being looked after by ex-Judge Grinnell, and John H. Hamline represented the opposition stockholders. After some preliminary skirmishing as to how the vote should be counted Mr. Grinnell proposed that the annual report should first be read, as that might possibly influence votes, and he preferred to have it read before any voting was done. Objection was made to that, but Chairman Gurley sustained Mr. Grinnell and the President's report was read.

The President's report gave a brief history of the road and of the various changes in management, and warmly commended Vice-President Hopkins and his ability as a railroad manager. The President said Mr. Hopkins had been criticised for reducing the speed of trains and increasing the interval between them, but this action, he said, was entirely in accord with the view of the directors and had been taken after testing the receipts under various other time schedules. He declared the attitude of the management on the question of extensions was the same as the attitude of the opposition stockholders.

Recommends Several Extensions.

President Wheeler continued:

It has become apparent to every one at all acquainted with the experiences of the past that the extension of your road to the north by means of a loop or otherwise is an imperative necessity. It is apparent that an extension to Englewood is also desirable. No definite steps have been taken in regard to either of these extensions, but both matters have been carefully and thoroughly canvassed by the management of your company and they are a unit in recommending the immediate accomplishment, if possible, of these undertakings.

General Manager Hopkins' report was read and contained his defense of the present time schedule and the result of his experiments in running trains at various intervals. He said it would be necessary for the company to make extensive repairs of its rolling stock at a cost of $27,750, and eventually it would need more cars. The General Manager's report said after paying interest due Jan. 1 on the $3,000,000 of second section bonds, there would be left in the treasury about $400,000. These bonds were negotiated at about 75 cents on the dollar. The General Manager's experience as to the cost of operating trains was summed up as follows:

The cost of running a five-car train for eight hours is $25; a four-car train, $21.65; a three-car train, $18.30; a two-car train, $12.45; a one-car train, $11.

The General Manager's report concluded with the statement that further extensions of the road were positively essential to its well-being and prosperity.

At this juncture Edwin L. Lobdell, the representative of the opposition interests, introduced a resolution providing for cumulative voting and for the separation of the election of the two directors who were to serve full terms from the one who was to serve out the unexpired term of Dr. Barnard. The City railway people were inclined to oppose that at first, but after some conference ex-Judge Grinnell said they would accept that resolution and would themselves put into the field only two candidates. This was a virtual admission of the strength of the opposition and insured it representation of at least one man on the board.

Views of the Opposition Faction.

Mr. Lobdell then said he wished to present the views of the opposition faction. He said:

The Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit railroad company has labored under great disadvantage from the time of its inception. It bought the real estate for its right of way on a rising market, and commenced at the wrong end of the road to make purchases. By commencing toward the down-town end and buying south the cost of the real estate needed for the right of way was put up on themselves until the actual outlay below Thirty-ninth street amounted to probably double what it would have been if the purchases had begun at the south end. The company had serious financial trouble; frequently did not know where the money was coming from to pay judgments rendered for right of way and other expenses; bonds had to be sold for what they would bring. The par value of bonds now outstanding amounts to $10,500,000. Nobody familiar with the methods employed in building this road believes any such amount as this ever went into the property; owing to one unfortunate circumstance after another, the cost of the road was increased very much beyond what it should have been.

A merchant starting in business usually figures that it will take a number of years at least to build up a business which will be profitable and pay any return on the capital invested. Stockholders in railroad corporations, however, seem to think a business is not progressive which does not earn enough to pay not only interest on the bonds (which usually represent the entire cash outlay), but also on the stock, which is largely as a rule what is known as promotors' profit. What the stockholders of this road should desire more than anything else is to have the road so operated as to make it earn its way and make the stock profitable at the earliest possible moment. What are the means necessary to accomplish this end? This is a question which it is hard to answer. Probably other persons can answer this question to your satisfaction better than I.

The public has an idea this road is run directly or indirectly in the interest of the Chicago City railway company. This may be true or may not. The best interest of the stockholders of this road, however, demand that this idea should be removed from the public mind at the earliest possible moment. The quickest means of removing this idea, mistake or otherwise, held by the public, is to elect an independent ticket pledged to manage the affairs of the road for what they consider to be the best interest of all the stockholders and not for any particular class of stockholders.

How the Schedules Work.

It is stated by your General Manager that during the month of October the trains on this road were run on a three-minute schedule: during the first five days of November it was also operated on the three-minute schedule; during the second five days of November operated on a three and one-half minute schedule; from Nov. 10 to the 15th on a four-minute schedule, and from Nov. 15 on a four and one-half minute schedule. I do not know what the schedule is at the present moment, but I have frequently waited for trains at the Twenty-ninth Street station six minutes and sometimes seven at from 9 to 9:30 a. m. I presume this experience is the experience of many other persons. For my own part, if I miss a train my inclination is to go a little further and take the State street cable cars rather than to run the risk of waiting five to seven minutes. These different schedules referred to were made directly after the close of the Exposition, at a time when traffic from day to day was showing a gradual decrease no matter how good service could be rendered by this company. For this reason I do not think it a fair test.

The fixed charges of this company consist of interest, administration expenses, ticket sellers, and ticket takers. These charges are the same whether the company operates one train or one hundred. Then the company is amply supplied with rolling stock which at present is standing idle. Is this rolling stock more apt to run down by being in active service or by standing idle? It is stated by your General Manager that the expenses of running three minute trains to Forty-seventh street during the business hours of the day would amount to about $200 per day more than the expenses incurred with the time schedule as at present. Who knows how many hundreds or thousands of passengers are lost per day to this company by this economy? Would it not be better to incur this extra expense of $200 per day if only $100 or $150 of it should be returned to the treasury of the company by the increased traffic? Would it not encourage the building up of a better business in the future? Would it not be well to try this experiment for, say, a period of thirty days, and to advertise the change in time thoroughly by posting placards in all the cars of the company in prominent places near the doors, where they would be seen by every one, also at all stations, and by also advertising the new schedule in the newspapers having a large circulation in the South Division? It has been stated to me on good authority that by the economy now being practiced the road is earning above operating expenses about $500 per day. By a little figuring the total profit after paying expenses of operating this road per annum on this basis would amount to $182,500. The fixed charges with interest on the bonds of the road amount to $525,000 per year. This leaves a deficit of $342,500 per annum. Your surplus at present I understand to be about $400,000. While the company probably is amply provided with funds for the next twelve months, yet what will it do during the twelve months which are to follow unless something is done to foster a much larger traffic than appears to be in sight at the present moment?

Means to More Revenue.

One of the most desirable things to do first, it seems to me, is to build an extension to Englewood and endeavor to secure the right of way down-town as far north as possible. And it seems to me it would be policy for this company to select some first-class experienced man who is informed as to ownership, etc., on down-town districts and say to him that we will give him $100,000 or whatever sum as would seem advisable if he would secure for us the right to run our trains as far north as South Water street. Should the road succeed in acquiring these two extensions the number of passengers carried by the road ought to be at least double what they are today from the moment such extensions are put in operation. I do not think there is any difference of opinion regarding this policy, but you gentlemen as stockholders should insist that the new Board of Directors should endeavor to secure such extensions during the coming year if possible.

S. W. Allerton protested that the City railway had nothing whatever to do with the elevated road. "This is no time for a fight," said Mr. Allerton. "It is time for harmony. The road is having a hard enough time as it is."

Mr. Lobdell asked Mr. Allerton why he and his friends did not put up some representative men on the board. He said what the opposition objected to was electing men to the Board of Directors who only owned one share of stock each. He thought the services of Mr. Gurley, as he is the paid attorney of the company, would be quite as useful merely in that capacity as he could be upon the board, and he was confident Mr. Hopkins' services would not be impaired if he was simply general manager without being made director or President.

Ex-Judge Grinnell said in the interests of economy it was believed better to elect Mr. Hopkins a director and make him President, also having him act as President and General Manager for the same salary than to pay two salaries to fill those positions. Mr. Grinnell then proceeded to nominate for directors Mr. Gurley and Mr. Hopkins, and he directed the friends of those men to cumulate their three votes on the two candidates.

The other side placed in nomination Charles F. Gray, President of the Hide and Leather National Bank, Edwin L. Lobdell, and James O. Hinkley, the last named to serve for one year and the first two to serve two years.

Holders of Some Shares.

During the voting it was shown that some of the prominent holdings were as follows:

W. P. Adams	962	J. Q. Adams	402
Charles C. Adsit	215	Thomas Ashland	300
S. W. Allerton	555	Allison Armour	150
Barbara Armour	293	Benjamin Allen	267
Breese & Cummings	370	A. M. Billings	250
F. T. Brown	300	C. D. Barker	648
Mary Beecher	354	Baldwin & Farnham	555
A. B. Coit	650	George W. Champlain	2,000
S. B. Cobb	2,246	George B. Eberhart	500
E. R. Frost	795	Marshall Field	804
Estate of Henry Field	300	R. M. Hoxie	1,320

Director W. W. Gurley holds one share of stock, as did also Dr. Barnard.

In the reports that were read there was no financial statement, nor were there any figures showing the operations. There were some financial reports at the meeting, however, which a few of the stockholders examined, and the general opinion was that these reports were decidedly unfavorable. On the Stock Exchange in the afternoon the stock fell sharply, dropping from 40 to 37⅛.

In the following statement is shown the operations of the road since the company took possession Dec. 16, 1892. The returns are given for the fifteen days of December, 1892, and for each month of 1893. The number of passengers carried, income, and expenses were as follows:

	Receipts.	Expenses.	Passengers.
Dec. 16, 1892	$ 32,684	$ 29,863	653,000
Jan'y, 1893	52,556	49,705	1,051,000
February	52,822	48,810	1,056,000
March	63,716	53,969	1,274,000
April	78,049	53,393	1,560,000
May	165,224	90,814	3,306,000
June	171,733	84,964	3,474,000
July	152,130	77,524	3,042,000
August	162,047	67,327	3,241,000
September	196,592	82,004	3,931,000
October	268,811	93,961	5,376,000
November	72,883	56,509	1,457,000
December	64,168	57,647	1,283,000
	$1,535,471	$846,495	30,709,000

Cost of Carrying Passengers.

The following table shows the percentage of earnings to operating expenses each month, and the actual cost of carrying passengers each month:

	Percentage.	Cost per passenger.
Dec. 16, 1892	91.2	.0457
January, 1893	94.5	.0473
February	92.5	.0462
March	85.0	.0424
April	68.5	.0349
May	54.5	.0274
June	48.5	.0242
July	50.9	.0255
August	41.6	.0208
September	41.7	.0209
October	35.0	.0175
November	77.6	.0388
December	89.9	.0443
Average	55.9	.0276

Below is given the construction account from Dec. 16, 1892, to Dec. 31, 1893:

Cash Dec. 16, 1892		$ 42,593
Proceeds construction notes	$2,235,817	
Interest on balances	1,226	
Rental	7,302	
Real estate rental	1,194	
Proceeds bonds	100,378	
Proceeds sale real estate	1,100	
Refunded vouchers	13,460	
Sale contruction material	2,589	
Other sources	7,419	
		2,363,147
		$2,405,741
Expended as per vouchers		2,372,535
Cash Dec. 31, 1893		$ 33,205

The operations for December and for the twelve and a half months from Dec. 16, 1892, until the close of 1893 were as follows:

	December, 1893.	Dec. 16, '92, to Dec. 31, '93.
Passenger earnings	$64,168	$1,535,471
Expenses—		
Maintenance of way	2,460	24,221
Maintenance of rolling stock	2,734	55,999
Conducting transportation	47,347	667,753
General expenses	5,104	88,520
	$57,647	$ 846,495
Net earnings	$ 6,521	$ 688,976

NORTHWESTERN "L" TO BE BUILT.

Will Compensate the City and Accept the Amended Ordinance.

Mayor Hopkins will sign the Northwestern "L" ordinance after it is put in proper shape through the insertion of the amendments adopted by the Council in the places to which they belong. The ordinance will be accepted by the promoters. Ald. Tripp and Ald. Sexton, who were the principal champions of the ordinance, were well pleased with the result yesterday. Ald. Tripp said: "The ordinance will be accepted without delay. The company will begin operations at once under it. Surveys will be commenced in a few weeks. The deposit will be made in due time, and the North Division will have rapid transit. The Mayor, I understand, will sign the ordinance. He did the best that was possible for the city. The compensation clause will stand as a precedent." Ald. Sexton expressed himself similarly.

Now that the ordinance has been passed the moneyed backers are coming to the front. Among these are several gentlemen connected with the Edison Electric company, such as Samuel Insull, W. G. Beale, Norman Williams, as well as several of the heavy stockholders in the Intramural electric road operated at Jackson Park during the period of the World's Fair. The fact that these men are backing the enterprise leads to the conclusion that the new road will be operated by electricity. Indeed, it is given out that the rails, ties, and other portions of the Intramural structure will be used for the new road. The engineers who planned the Intramural are also employed by the Northwestern company. The road is to be operated in connection with several surface electric lines running through Evanston and other northern and northwestern suburbs. The system is to be an extensive one. There is abundant capital behind it, and it is nearly all Chicago capital. Among others, besides those already named, who are backing the enterprise are Orson Smith, Charles Counselman, William Dickinson, R. C. Clowry, E. L. Brewster, Columbus R. Cummings, Marshall Field, J. H. Wrenn, D. G. Hamilton, Erskine M. Phelps, D. H. Louderback, J. L. Cochrane, and Alexander Clark, who are interested in the Lake View and Evanston electric lines, are also interested in the new road, which points to the connection already alluded to.

Now that the ordinance has been passed there is no further talk about Mr. Yerkes being concerned in it. Yet Mr. Yerkes did not oppose it. The opposition came entirely from the supporters of the Lake Street "L" road backers. The Lake Street people have an ordinance for Lake View, and they propose to rush it, to get in ahead of the Northwestern people. The latter are wide awake, however. The Lake Street "L" people are more interested just now in pushing their line west through the Town of Cicero so as to get the passenger traffic of Austin and Oak Park. The passage of the Northwestern ordinance kills all the other North Side ordinances thus far projected.

The stockholders of the company are:

Marshall Field, W. W. Baird, John J. Mitchell, W. G. Beale, J. W. Doane, John L. Beggs, Orson Smith, J. L. Cochran, E. Buckingham, C. Buckingham, Alex. Clark, C. L. Hutchinson, William Dickinson, E. A. Hamill, F. S. Gorton, J. E. Hayner, W. L. Gray, E. L. Brewster, C. H. Hulburd, C. Counselman, Samuel Insull, O. S. A. Sprague, W. Jackson, W. J. Watson, William Knight, W. B. Walker, George M. Lyon, N. Williams, D. H. Louderbeck, C. R. Cummings, George I. Smith, John M. Clark, H. E. Southwell, R. C. Clowry, B. E. Sunny, D. G. Hamilton, P. A. Valentine, E. M. Phelps, J. H. Wrenn, G. H. Wheeler, C. C. Yoe.

Suit Against Ex-Treasurer Hill Decided.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 4.—The Supreme Court has handed down its decision in the case of the State against ex-Treasurer John E. Hill and his bondsmen, wherein it is sought to recover $236,000, the State's deposit in the defunct Capital National Bank. The main opinion and the dissenting opinion agree that a conversion of money took place when Mr. Hill removed funds from the State Treasury and deposited it in the banks contrary to law, but if the depository law repeals section 124 of the criminal code it is generally admitted that no prosecution can be had now under the criminal code.

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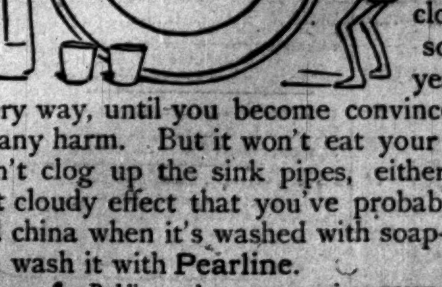
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It's the greatest chance of the season—every garment in the lot—worth $20, $25, and $30—every garment guaranteed this season's make and of latest style—every garment guaranteed to represent a saving of $10 or $15—and every word in this ad guaranteed by THE HUB.

Take No Chances—Come Today.

For washing Dishes, there's nothing like Pearline. Why don't you begin the use of it in that way, if you're one of the timid sisters who still think that Pearline "eats the clothes?" Then you can soak things in it for a year or two, and test it in every way, until you become convinced that Pearline can't do any harm. But it won't eat your dishes, that's sure. It won't clog up the sink pipes, either, as soap does. And that cloudy effect that you've probably noticed on cut glass and china when it's washed with soap—that won't be there if you wash it with Pearline.



Send it Back

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 412 JAMES PYLE, New York.

...AD BOYS

...AINING SCHOOL FOR THE ...E OF CORRECTION.

...ittee on School Management of ...rd of Education Votes in Favor ... the Youths in the Bridewell ... Be Benefited by Being Separated from Professional Criminals and Taught Honorable Occupations—Views of a Veteran Police Official.

After nearly two years of agitation a manual training school for boys is to be established in the House of Correction. The Committee on School Management of the Board of Education voted in favor of such a school at its meeting Tuesday. Every one interested in the abolishment of crime will be glad to learn of the inauguration of a system which will separate the young boys from the habitual and old criminals. Supt. Mark L. Crawford, who has charge of the bridewell, by which name the House of Correction is better known, long ago urged upon the city authorities the necessity of separating the old criminal and the young offender. Hundreds of boys are sent yearly to the institution for trivial offenses. If they are not born criminals they are soon taught by their elder associates that by dishonesty they can earn an easy livelihood. When they are released they resume their evil ways or become apprentices for their elder brothers in crime. In consequence the imprisonment which is dealt out as punishment does not serve its purpose.

Benefits of Manual Training.

The manual training school will at least separate the young boys and the hardened criminals. Apart from this it will be of special benefit to the prisoners. It will accomplish the one thing which all philanthropists desire—namely: reform. Its principle will be to make the boys forget that they are prisoners, but that they are pupils. They will be given an opportunity to learn trades so that when they are released they may earn a livelihood. If the school succeeds in this respect it will prove a boon to the unfortunates who are sent there.

Nearly 10 per cent of the prisoners at the bridewell are boys under 17 years of age. Many of them are sent there for trivial offenses. Many parents who are too poor to look after their children have them arrested for running away from school and sent to the bridewell. When they arrive there and make the acquaintance of the elder criminals they are inoculated, with the real germs of crime, many a little fellow not over 10 years old has been sent to the bridewell for jumping on cable cars. Though no criminal at first, he formed acquaintances which after his release have dragged him down to their level. It is an undisputed fact among the men in authority there that almost every young offender has become a criminal after one sentence.

Formerly a School of Vice.

The institution, under the older system, was nothing more or less than a school of vice. Only a few years ago the officials discovered that one of the inmates, an expert pickpocket, had given young boys his address and asked them to call on him after the expiration of their sentences. It was his purpose to teach them to pick pockets. Such a school for thieves was unearthed by the police. In a room were found an instructor and half a dozen youthful pupils whom the old thief was teaching by means of a dummy representing a man. The pockets were provided with bells and the pupils were shown how they may extract a pocketbook without ringing the bell.

Of course not all the boys who are yearly sent to the bridewell are pure and innocent children. Many of them are "toughs" and "thieves" either from necessity or choice. Many are there whose parents are drunkards, whose influence on their children is worse than if they had no parents. But a boy sent to the bridewell under the old system had few chances to reform. The fine served he would enter upon his old life. In fact, records of the institution show that more than two-thirds of its inmates are "repeaters," or prisoners who had served one or more sentences before.

Experts Get Out.

Expert thieves and pickpockets or experts in any sort of crime seldom remain in the bridewell for any length of time. These usually manage to get out by various means. As soon as a member of a "gang" is sent there his friends go about to plan his release. They collect money and within a few days secure the necessary sum to pay the fine. Others rely on political influence for release. There have been cases where a prisoner had scarcely been booked at the bridewell before some politician was at the Mayor's office asking for his pardon as "a personal favor," and the culprit would be pardoned before the day was over.

With a boy of 10 or 12 years it is much different. He knows nothing of pardons, of political influence, or of changes of venue like the "old timer." But he soon learns. The second time he is arrested he is sure to be well posted and, like the habitué, only laughs in the Judge's face when he receives the sentence.

With the establishment of a training school it is proposed to abolish these evils to a great extent. The Legislature will probably be asked to amend the law so as to make the sentences conditional of release upon good behavior, similar to the system in force at the Pontiac Reformatory. In this manner a boy who is incorrigible can be kept in school until such a time as the Superintendent and proper authorities give him his freedom.

It will also be possible to teach the young offenders trades by which they may be able to support themselves. Under such a system a boy who after his release was found to be violating the laws could be brought back to the institution and forced to serve his unexpired sentence.

A Police Official's Opinion.

"For years I have watched our youthful criminals," said an old police official yesterday, "and I have come to the conclusion that the House of Correction so far has been a misnomer. It does not correct. You send a boy to the bridewell and it is ten to one when he comes out he will be worse than when he went there. One great cause of crime among the young people is their inability to obtain employment. Trades unions are responsible for this to some extent. They do not admit only a certain number of apprentices each year. As a rule the members of the union secure these vacancies for their friends. Foreigners find employment in factories for small pay. They will work in places where Americans will not, and as a consequence it is the latter who fall into evil ways. A school where the boy will learn self-respect, a trade, and to read and write will certainly help the evil. It cannot be established any too soon."

REVISING THE FEDERATION ARTICLES.

Railway Chiefs Comprising the Executive Committee Still in Session.

The executive officers of the Federation of Railway Employés of North America did not conclude their meeting at the Sherman House yesterday, and another session, probably the final one, will begin at 10 o'clock this morning. At the hour of adjournment last evening the subcommittee appointed by the Executive committee to revise the articles of federation adopted at the Cedar Rapids convention last April had not concluded its labors. The report of this committee will probably be the first work of the session this morning. Sargent of the Firemen's Botherhood, Garrettson of the Conductors', and Ramsey of the Order of Telegraphers, constitute this committee.

The question of compulsory arbitration is also being discussed, but President Clark states emphatically that the committee, if not the federation, is opposed from the outset to any sort of a board of arbitration appointed by the government. President Clark also denies the statement that the committee would discuss the injunctions granted by Judges Ricks and Jenkins against the employés of the Northern Pacific road enjoining them from striking. He says the matter may be talked of informally, but no official notice of it will be taken. The officials present are:

E. E. Clark, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Grand Chief of the Order of Railroad Conductors; A. P. Garrettson, Cedar Rapids, Grand Senior Conductor of the same order; T. P. Sargent, Grand Master, and Fred Arnold, Terre Haute, Ind., Grand Secretary, and J. J. Hannahan, Chicago, Vice-Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; D. C. Ramsey, Fulton, Ia., Grand Chief of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; S. E. Wilkinson, Grand Master, W. A. Sheehan, Grand Secretary, P. H. Morrisey, Vice-Grand Master, G. W. Newman, Vice-Grand Master, Galesburg, and A. E. Brown, Philadelphia, Vice-Grand Master of the Order of Trainmen.

John E. Wilson of this city, Grand Master of the Switchmen's Association, and Grand Chief P. M. Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers were expected to arrive last night or this morning in time to attend the closing session.

HOT POLITICS ON THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Opposition to the Caucus Ticket and New Names Suggested.

Politics on the Board of Trade is warming up and there will be two tickets in the field next Monday when the annual vote is cast. J. H. Hurlbut was nominated for President to run against Charles L. Raymond, and steps were taken to add other names to the ticket. This was the only name presented at the caucus held immediately after the close of 'Change, but Chairman T. M. Baxter appointed a committee to select further names to be placed upon the big Australian ballot. The committee met in the afternoon, but will return no report until this morning. Set over against the name of William H. Bartlett for Second Vice-President will probably be found the name of John M. Fiske of Fiske-Bennett. The committee appointed to make further nominations, consisting of E. O. Seymour, R. W. Dunham, and J. W. Broughton, met in the afternoon and came to the conclusion it would be impossible to agree on all the names of the ticket, so they adjourned till this morning. It was admitted by the opposition that John M. Fiske, of Fiske, Bennett & Co., will receive the nomination for Second Vice-President. The names of William Kroeschell and William Nash will probably be added to the list of directors. Names favorably spoken of for the Arbitration committee were those of H. E. Schwartz and J. E. Geist, and for the Appeals committee those of R. P. Fish and Adolph Seckel. The names for the committee are, however, liable to be changed at this morning's meeting.

The development of opposition which has thus finally resulted in the formation of a new ticket was not due to the feeling that the first caucus was a "cut and dried affair." J. H. Hurlbut, the candidate for President, has been a member of the board since 1861 and has always been regarded as one of the most careful traders on the floor. John M. Fiske has been for nine years a member of the Board of Trade. He is about 50 years old. During his connection with the Chicago Board of Trade he has served on important committees and is now one of the directors.

Free Trip to Denver.

Passengers who join Grafton's California train of Jan. 16 will be furnished with a free trip from Pueblo to Colorado Springs and Denver and return without extra charge. Solid vestibule through train of sleeping cars (no coaches on the train) will be run to Los Angeles and San Francisco via San Antonio. The only train between Chicago and California that has a dining car attached the entire distance. The train only stops to change engines along the route and no way passengers are carried. For full particulars of this first-class service call on or address

J. J. GRAFTON, No. 195 Clark street.

A Cut

In prices on pianos and organs, both new and little used, at Kimball's, Wabash avenue, near Jackson street. Easy payments.

Don't hesitate. You know the old saying. "He who hesitates is lost." When you know you are right, don't hesitate to say it. When you go to buy a bottle of Carter's Little Liver Pills don't hesitate to say you want "C-a-r-t-e-r-'s." Demand the genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Kenosha. E. & W. TWO NEW COLLARS. Leota.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

Clearing Sale of

Fine Shoes.

More customers have been in the Shoe Department since this sale started than any similar one we have ever held.

Probably it's because the values are greater.

We have marked Ladies' Fine Boots down to $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, and ——— 75c

We have marked Ladies' Oxford Ties and Slippers down to $2.00, $1.50, and ——— 75c

We have marked Misses' and Children's Spring Heel Boots down to $1.75, $1.00, and ——— 75c

And we have marked Misses' Hand-made Spring Heel Shoes down to ——— $1.50

Clearing Sale of

Boys' Clothing.

They must go and go quickly—that's the edict pronounced against every Suit and Overcoat we have in stock for boys.

And you know we only have the good kind.

$5 and $6 SUITS—Now to be had at ——— $3.00

$8 and $9 SUITS—Now to be had at ——— $6.00

$10 and $12 SUITS—Now to be had at ——— $8.00

And hundreds of ODD PANTS—Now to be had at ——— $1.50, $1.25, $1.00, and 75c

These prices are suggestive of true economy.

With our five other Clearing Sales seven now claim your attention here:

Linens, Muslin Underwear, Embroideries, Cottons, Cloaks and Suits, Boys' Clothing and Ladies' Shoes

Footsore?

—it's the fault of the shoe and not of long walking.

SELZ ROYAL BLUE

$4 SHOE

Manufactured by Selz, Schwab & Co.,

has a way of fitting without rubbing or pinching, and lasting without repair.

The blue sole makes you sure it's it.

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The "Ideal Amanuensis."



Saves time and money in your office. Affords an endless variety of entertainment in your drawing-room. Let us have our representative call on you. Address . . . . .

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HUMPHREYS'

It Cures PILES or HEMORRHOIDS, External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding—Itching and Burning; Cracks or Fissures and Fistulas.

It Cures BURNS, Scalds and Ulceration and Contraction from Burns. Relief instant.

It Cures TORN, Cut and Lacerated Wounds and Bruises.

It Cures BOILS, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Scurfy or Scald Head. It is infallible.

It Cures INFLAMED or CAKED BREASTS and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.

It Cures SALT RHEUM, Tetters, Scurfy Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Fever Blisters, Sore Lips or Nostrils, Corns and Bunions, Sore and Chafed Feet, Stings of Insects.

Three Sizes, 25c., 50c. and $1.00.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

WITCH HAZEL OIL

ANNUAL REDUCTION SALE

—OF—

FINE SHOES

AND Fancy Slippers.

Today we inaugurate our 8th Annual Winter Clearing Sale of Fine Shoes, Oxfords, and Fancy Slippers.

1,800 Pairs, Formerly sold at $5 and $6. Ladies' Glazed Kid Button—Ladies' Cloth-Top Glazed Foxed Button—Ladies' Cloth Top Patent Leather Foxed Button—Ladies' Kangaroo Top Glazed Foxed Button— $3.50

3,000 Pairs, Formerly sold at $3.50, $4, and $5. Ladies' Straight Goat Dongola-Top Button—Ladies' Glazed Kid Plain and Patent Tip Lace and Button—Ladies' Cloth Top Patent Tip Lace and Button— $2.95

1,500 Pairs, Formerly sold at $3.50, $4, and $5. OXFORDS. Ladies' Patent Leather Oxfords—Ladies' Tan Oxfords—Ladies' Cloth Top Glazed Foxed Patent Tip and Oxfords for winter walking. $2.50

850 Pairs, Formerly sold at $5 and $6. Men's Calf Cork Sole Lace. " Enamel Cork Sole Lace. ....Hand Made.... $4.00

C. E. WISWALL & CO.

160 STATE STREET.

THE OLDEST SHOE HOUSE IN CHICAGO. ESTABLISHED 1854.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Closing-Out Sale of High-Class Footwear.

All our high-grade button and lace Shoes (for women) that have always been $3, $4, and $5 — For two days at $2.50

All the finest Shoes (the best made in the world), all styles (odd sizes), that have been $6 and $7, — For two days at $4.00

Satin and Kid Party and Reception Slippers (for women and misses) that have been up to $5, — For two days at $1.50

Children's Spring Heel Shoes, sizes 4 to 8, that have been $1.50, — For two days at 70c

You Must Come—within two days.

Second Floor—State-st.

SOMETHING FOR THE CHILDREN.



"Delivering Her Christmas Presents."

15x30 inches—in colors.

ONE COUPON—ONE DIME.

Inclose 2 cents extra if you wish pictures sent by mail.

Coupons on Second Page.

ABUNDANT SUPPLY HAS ARRIVED.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE ART SUPPLEMENTS

ILLUSTRATIONS IN COLORS.

Complete in Two Parts. Regular Price 50c each.

Cut out seven Coupons of different dates, bring or send them to Room 2 Tribune Building, second floor, with 20 cents in coin or stamps, and either part of THE COLORED SOUVENIR IS YOURS. Postage 4 cents extra. *See Coupon on Second Page.*

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The Tribune Views, offered complete for 40 cents and seven coupons, are now being sold in St. Louis and elsewhere for $2.00 in a single portfolio.

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The Tribune New General Atlas.

This work contains 41 pages of colored diagrams, 161 pages of colored maps, 117 pages of illustrated history, and 93 pages of gazetteer. It has county and township maps of the United States and the world. It is the latest [imprint of 1893], and best geographical work published, is bound in cloth, with *412 pages.* It has always

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This volume contains over 250 illustrations of exhibits in the Woman's Building, with contributions by Mrs. Potter Palmer, the Duchess of Veragua, and dozens of other celebrated women workers. The engravings were made expressly for Goupil & Co., the celebrated art firm of Paris, and are printed on the finest coated paper. The Tribune is selling it for *half the retail price.*

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Seven Coupons and One Dollar.

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